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CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS,

1919.

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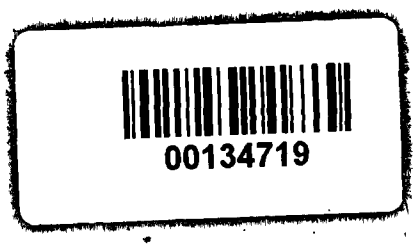

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CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS,

1919.

PART I.—CIVIL.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1919.

Area of the Province, 1,432 square miles.	Area of Colombo District, 808¼ square miles.
Population, 1911, inclusive of Colombo Town, 1,106,321	Population, inclusive of Colombo Town, 826,828.
Population, exclusive of Colombo Town, 895,046.	Population, exclusive of Colombo Town, 615,554.

I.—Official Changes and Events connected with the Kachcheri.

The writer administered the Province during the year 1919. Mr. C. V. Brayne was in charge of the Kalutara District till May 29, 1919, when he proceeded on furlough, and Mr. T. A. Hodson succeeded him.

Mr. A. P. Boone was appointed Assistant Government Agent, Colombo, and Office Assistant on December 2, 1919, when Mr. G. S. Wodeman took up duties as Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya.

Mr. P. Saravanamuttu was appointed as Cadet and attached to the Colombo Kachcheri on August 4, 1919.

Celebrations in connection with the conclusion of Peace were observed throughout the district with great rejoicing and enthusiasm. The programme of events included the feeding of the poor and the distribution of clothes, processions of school children, the singing of the National Anthem, native music and dancing, decorations, illuminations, and fireworks, and the passing of loyal resolutions.

His Excellency the Governor visited Moratuwa in July and opened the Agri-Industrial Show, in September he paid a visit to Negombo town and its vicinity, and in November made excursions to Henaratgoda and Avissawella. The new bi-lingual school at Hanwella was opened by His Excellency on his way to Avissawella.

II.—Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue collected at the Colombo Kachcheri during 1918–19 was :—

	Rs.	c.
Exclusive of land sales	4,596,341	16
Land sales	64,187	67
Total ..	4,660,528	83

as against Rs. 4,244,202·10 in 1917–18. The total expenditure in 1918–19 was Rs. 159,738·21, as against Rs. 145,165·25 in 1917–18.

III.—Condition of the People.

The condition of the people showed no great improvement during the year owing to the shortage of imported rice and the partial destruction of the paddy crops by floods in the latter part of the year. The re-opening of the factories dealing with coconut produce, however, gave employment to a large number of people and greatly relieved the situation.

Food Supply.—The shortage of rice and other foodstuffs and the increase in their prices were greatly felt by the people. It became necessary for Government to undertake and control the importation of rice and to regulate the price at which it was sold. The control—at first of a comparatively simple nature—gradually developed into a rice card system, and has, on the whole, worked remarkably well. The difficulties with regard to food had the natural result of stimulating interest in its production, and a Food Production Committee for the district and sub-committees for each peruwa were organized, and have done a fair amount of useful work in clearing elas, &c., and in encouraging cultivation. It was decided to allow villagers to plant up about 850 acres of exhausted railway reserves in Hapitigam korale

with chena produce on re-afforestation agreements, and about 600 acres were cleared during the year and cultivated with various kinds of foodstuffs. The supply of fish was fairly abundant, but the prices were high.

Industries.—The coconut industry was in a very flourishing condition, nuts reaching the unprecedented price of Rs. 120 per thousand during the latter part of the year. There was no market for plumbago, and the rubber market remained dull. Cinnamon was in fair demand. The minor industries began to recover to some extent from the depression that had prevailed during the war. A fine exhibit of lace and needlework was sent to the Women's Work Exhibition at Madras and was much admired.

IV.—HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

Health conditions were, on the whole, satisfactory. Although influenza was widely prevalent, it was not of the virulent nature characteristic of its first appearance, except in the Hewagam korale, where relief had to be given to many families. There were sporadic cases of enteric, chickenpox, dysentery, and measles.

In connection with anchylostomiasis, latrine installation work was carried out in the whole district, and especially in Henaratgoda, Avissawella, Kesbewa, and Minuwangoda areas, where a campaign for the near future has been planned. The number of latrines erected in the Colombo District was 5,220, as against 2,414 in 1918.

V.—HEALTH OF CATTLE.

The cattle in the district suffered from a severe outbreak of rinderpest. The first case occurred in January, and the largest number of cases was recorded in October. The total number of cases was 2,849, of which 1,904 proved fatal. The Government Veterinary Surgeon detailed Stock Inspectors for service in the district in this connection, and these were assisted by the Sanitary Officers and by the local headmen.

In the latter half of the year a small Committee was appointed by Government to deal with the situation, and joint action was taken by the Municipality and the Revenue Officer; at the end of the year the outbreak appeared to be well in hand.

Many sporadic cases were found to have received the infection in Colombo, where the disease continues to prevail, despite the strenuous efforts of the Municipal Veterinary Surgeon to combat it. There can be no doubt that with a more satisfactory system of quarantine and inoculation the periodical havoc in the numbers of the cattle, and especially of the buffaloes, which are in great demand for paddy cultivation, could be almost entirely prevented. The whole question is being dealt with by the Committee above referred to.

Hoof-and-mouth disease was also prevalent during the year.

VI.—DISTRICT SCHOOL COMMITTEE, COLOMBO.

During the year the Rev. H. Binks and the Rev. Fr. J. Brault resigned their seats on the Committee, and their places were taken by the Rev. R. Lamb and the Rev. Fr. J. Jamoays. Dr. C. A. Hewavitarne and Mr. W. Dias Bandaranayaka replaced Dr. W. A. de Silva and Sir S. Dias Bandaranayaka, who left the Island temporarily. Three meetings were held.

The following permanent buildings were completed, viz, the Essella girls' school and the Kiriwattuduwa boys' vernacular school, as also an Anglo-vernacular school at Hanwella. The last mentioned is a very fine building, and the teachers' quarters, built separately from the school, are an improvement on the old type plan.

Boys' vernacular schools on the semi-permanent type plan were erected at Danowita and Buthpitiya.

Permanent latrines were constructed at Pasyala, Kumbaloluwa, and Udugahawalpola boys' vernacular schools, and at Bomiriya bi-lingual school.

The compounds of the boys' vernacular schools at Ellakala and Galahitiyawa were fenced, and a well was sunk at Urapola boys' vernacular school.

All the schools in the district were kept in good repair.

Sites were acquired for a girls' vernacular school at Pasyala, and for a mixed vernacular school at Waragoda, and for boys' vernacular schools at Heenkenda and Jaltara.

There are a fair number of very creditable school gardens in the district.

The question of the education of Moorish children was taken up during the year, and Muhammadan school buildings were provided at the expense of the respective villagers at Kammaltara, Galoluwa, Hunupitiya, and Mabola. Steps are being taken, with the co-operation of the villagers, to open similar schools in Siyane korale west and Siyane korale east.

During the latter part of the year the average school attendance fell off badly owing to the prevalence of influenza, and a considerable number of schools had to be closed for some weeks.

Contracts were entered into for the construction of Piliyandara bi-lingual school; for vernacular schools for boys at Magalegoda, Mabodale, Kananpella, and Jaltara; for mixed vernacular schools at Deltara and Waragoda; and for vernacular schools for girls at Magalegoda and Mabodale.

There are now five bi-lingual schools, twelve mixed schools, eighty boys' schools, sixty-four girls' schools, and two infant schools.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for 1919:—

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on December 31, 1918 ..	33,987	6	Construction	30,404	0
Fines	3,920	5	Wells and fences	913	95
Village Committee contributions ..	11,735	28	Repairs	7,466	44
Annual Government grant ..	19,786	33	Printing and stationery ..	398	87
Special Government grant for buildings	75,000	0	Purchase of sites	2,919	4
Special grant for a pottery school ..	500	0	Salaries	3,839	0
Miscellaneous	423	65	Miscellaneous	463	11
				46,404	41
			Balance	98,947	96
Total ..	145,352	37	Total ..	145,352	37

VII.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

The total revenue amounted to Rs. 84,970·59 in 1919, as compared with Rs. 81,604·26 in 1918. The expenditure was Rs. 70,667·89 in 1919, as compared with Rs. 110,011·88 in 1918. The decrease in the expenditure was due to the fact that some of the Village Committee works given out on contract were not completed, and were consequently not paid for during the year. The delay in the completion of these works was due to floods and the scarcity of labour resulting from the food conditions which prevailed during the year.

In addition to the usual repairs to roads, bridges, and buildings, the following works were carried out, viz. :—(1) The construction of an additional length of 660 feet of the Palliyawatta-Lansiyawatta road; (2) the construction of an additional length of 530 feet of the Pamunugama-Kepungoda road; (3) a Village Tribunal building at Honnantara; (4) a pit latrine at Gangodawila. The construction of a temporary Village Committee market at Galahitiyawa was commenced, and the deviation of the Pitumpe-Waga road was nearly completed. The bridge on the road from Batuwandara-Moraenda was opened for traffic. Signposts were erected on several roads which are passable for ordinary vehicular traffic. Almost all the village burial grounds were kept in fair order. The question of providing more burial grounds in the villages is engaging the attention of the Committees, and land for burial grounds at Wattadara, Kossinna, and Migahawatta has been acquired.

VIII.—COLOMBO DISTRICT SANITARY BOARD.

The members of the Board were the Government Agent, the Provincial Engineer, the Provincial Surgeon, and Messrs. W. Dias Bandaranayaka, T. H. A. de Soysa, and C. Namasivayam. Three meetings were held during the year. Fair progress was made during the year in the twenty-five small towns administered by the Board, as will be seen from the following particulars :—

Avissawella.—The construction of the town waterworks by the Public Works Department is progressing, and it is anticipated that they will be completed early in 1920. A trenching ground was acquired by the Board, and an approach road leading to it was constructed. Scavenging was carried out satisfactorily, and the conservancy of the public latrine and several private bungalows was attended to efficiently.

Puwakpitiya.—Scavenging was carried on as usual. A conservancy system was introduced and dealt with the public latrine and several private latrines.

Padukka.—The improvements to roads in the town were continued in 1919. A number of new houses of an improved type are being built by the residents. The market is in a flourishing condition. Scavenging was carried out satisfactorily.

Hanwella.—The supply of water to the residents from the Labugama main was continued during the year. The Provincial Road Committee built a fine approach road with side drains and pavements to the ferry, whilst the District School Committee constructed a fine bi-lingual school. These improvements have greatly added to the appearance of the town. Scavenging was carried on efficiently.

Gampaha.—Two conservancy lanes were opened during the year, and have proved a great convenience. A further portion of the swamp was filled up. A small piece of land adjoining the market site was acquired for the extension of the market, which continues to flourish. Scavenging was carried out satisfactorily. The public latrine and several private latrines were efficiently conserved. All roads were maintained in good order. The opening up and widening of the roads has been followed by the erection of several fine new buildings by private parties.

Ja-ela.—Another section of drains on the main road was built during the year. The market is very popular with the people. Scavenging was attended to satisfactorily. The public latrine and several private bungalows were conserved by the Board.

Peliyagoda.—A public latrine and well were provided during the year, and a portion of the low-lying land at the market place was filled up. Scavenging was attended to as usual. A conservancy system was introduced from the beginning of 1920. Steps are being taken to acquire a site for a trenching ground.

Veyangoda.—A further section of the drains on the main road was constructed during the year. Scavenging and conservancy were carried on satisfactorily. The market continues to increase in popularity. The water supply worked well, and is much appreciated by the people.

Pugoda.—Scavenging was done satisfactorily during the year.

Kochchikade.—The market was well patronized. A further portion of the market premises was levelled and a water service was installed. Scavenging and conservancy were attended to in a satisfactory manner.

Piliyandara.—The necessary land for roading a further area of this small town was acquired. The section of road leading from the Moratuwa road to the circus near the site of the public park was opened up. Scavenging and conservancy were duly attended to. Two new shops were built by the Board in connection with the market. The water supply was kept in satisfactorily condition. The market continues to be very well patronized.

Mirigama.—Scavenging and conservancy were carried on satisfactorily.

Mount Lavinia.—A public slaughter-house, an exposure shed for cattle, and a new latrine of two compartments were built on the Karagampitiya market site during the year. The scavenging staff was increased and worked more efficiently. Conservancy on the dry-earth system was applied to a further area during the year. The roads were maintained in fair order.

Kirillapone-Nugegoda.—A public latrine and a well were provided during the year. Conservancy will be started next year. A commencement was made with the improvement of the triangular space in front of the railway station.

Egoda Kolonnawa.—Two new boutiques were built at the Wellampitiya junction on the new road alignment during the year. A temporary market, which is nearing completion, will be opened early next year. The Public Works Department, in co-operation with the Board, is taking steps to build the drains at the junction, which will greatly improve the town. Scavenging was done satisfactorily.

Waga.—Scavenging was carried on in a small scale. The market was maintained in good order.

Kosgama.—The public well was nearly completed. A new market was built by the Board. Scavenging was carried on in a small scale.

Kelaniya.—A great step in advance was made by the acquisition of the land required for the town improvements. The reconstruction of the Dalugama road and of the approach road to the temple was at once started, and made satisfactory progress. Scavenging was attended to efficiently.

Homagama.—A small public latrine was built in the market premises for the convenience of the large number of people who assemble here weekly. The new road to the resthouse site has greatly improved the appearance of the town. Scavenging was carried out as usual.

Kandana.—The scavenging service worked efficiently.

Wattala-Mabola.—A boutique was built by the Board at the public market. Steps were taken to acquire a piece of land for a trenching ground. Scavenging was carried out in a satisfactory manner. The market was maintained in good condition.

Cotta.—A new market, slaughter-house, and boutiques were built during the year. Scavenging and conservancy were duly attended to.

Welikada-Nawala.—A trenching ground was acquired in 1919. Conservancy and scavenging were carried out satisfactorily. The market and the market water supply were maintained in good repair. The roads were kept in fair order.

Siduwa.—A new boutique was built by the Board at the market premises. The work of scavenging the town received careful supervision.

Diulapitiya.—A slaughter-house was constructed. Scavenging was carried out satisfactorily. A section of drains was built on the main road to Mirigama.

From the above it will be seen that scavenging is now carried on in all the twenty-five small towns. Its efficiency is being increased wherever possible. Conservancy systems have been introduced into eleven of the small towns, and are being rapidly extended. The public latrine at Homagama market is conserved by the market renter. Conservancy will be undertaken at Peliyagoda and Nugegoda in 1920. The conservancy system at Mount Lavinia is already on a fairly large scale, and is growing very quickly. The supply of drinking water to the towns continues to receive careful consideration. The erection of public latrines is also being pushed on as rapidly as the very limited funds of the Board permit.

A marked improvement is visible in the standard of private buildings, and much greater attention is being paid to the provision of properly constructed wells and latrines. Much greater cleanliness is also apparent in the bakeries, laundries, dairies, and eating houses which are now under supervision. During the year the building applications dealt with numbered 1,676, of which 1,335 were in respect of new buildings and 341 in respect of alterations. A large proportion of the new buildings were latrines.

IX.—LOCAL BOARDS AND ROAD COMMITTEES.

Annexed to this report will be found appendices dealing with the Local Boards of Negombo, Moratuwa, and Minuwangoda, the Provincial Road Committee of the Western Province, and the District Road Committee of Colombo.

X.—VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

The number of cases pending on January 1, 1919, was: Civil, 117; criminal, 508. The number of cases instituted in the district during the year was: Civil, 2,605; criminal, 14,703, making a grand total of 2,722 civil and 15,211 criminal cases to be disposed of. At the end of the year 44 civil and 311 criminal cases were pending. In 230 cases appeals were lodged. The Government Agent set aside the judgments of the Presidents in 39 cases. From the Government Agent's decisions there were 13 appeals to the Governor in Executive Council. Two of these were successful.

There has been an increase over 1918 in the number of cases in respect of lands, cattle trespass, petty thefts, and cattle disease.

The number of amicable settlements was: Civil 574 and criminal 2,428, as compared with 601 civil and 3,052 criminal in 1918.

XI.—DOG REGISTRATION.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of dogs registered, the number being 16,930, as against 17,395 in 1918. The number of collars sold was 9,840, as compared with 13,241 in 1918. The most marked falling off was in Siyane korale west.

There are five dog seizers in the district. 3,881 dogs were destroyed during the year, as against 2,103 in 1918.

Instructions have been issued to the Mudaliyars to exercise closer supervision over this important work. The system of registration in the Kachcheri has been improved to ensure better results in future years.

XII.—IRRIGATION.

The amounts recovered and spent during 1919 on account of the following works were:—

	Amount recovered. Rs. c.	Amount spent. Rs. c.
Boralesgomuwa tank	28 62	40 0
Kadurugaha tank	66 66	60 0
Polgaha tank	78 15	40 0
Dikmaga Pahala tank	50 63	40 0
Dikmaga Ihala tank	37 52	39 7
Kotugoda anicut	140 10	148 34
Peliyagoda sluices	19 84	10 0

The balance to the credit of the Irrigation Fine Fund (minor works) on December 31, 1919, was Rs. 433·11.

The scheme to divert flood water from the Ja-ela and the Kelaniya river from the extensive tract called Mutturajawela is being investigated by the Irrigation Department. Two other matters requiring early attention are the clearing of rank vegetation in the Kalu-oya in Alutkuru korale south and the Rambara-ela in Salpiti korale.

A considerable amount of good work has been done by the Peruwa Food Production Committees in the way of clearing channels, repairing bunds, &c.

XIII.—(*a*) LAND SALES AND LEASES.

The number of lots sold in the Colombo and Negombo Districts during 1919 was seventy, comprising 45 acres and 39 perches, the amount realized was Rs. 56,074·95, the average price per acre being Rs. 1,239·40. Thirty-seven lots were settled at half-improved value, the extent being 42 acres 2 roods and 35 perches, and the amount recovered Rs. 4,847·84. In respect of twelve lots certificates of no claim by the Crown were granted, the area dealt with being 20 acres 1 rood and 31 perches.

The following return shows the extent of land purchased by, and leased to, Europeans and natives respectively in the Western Province during the year :—

Sales.

	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
Europeans.			
Colombo and Negombo Districts ..	3	4 0 22	34,285 93
Kalutara District ..	—	—	—
Total ..	3	4 0 22	34,285 93

Leases.

	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Premium Amount. Rs. c.
Europeans.			
Colombo and Negombo Districts ..	—	—	—
Kalutara District ..	9	240 3 17	5,863 58
Total ..	9	240 3 17	5,863 58

Sales.

	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
Natives.			
Colombo and Negombo Districts ..	67	41 0 17	21,789 2
Kalutara District ..	3	1 1 35	323 0
Total ..	70	42 2 12	22,112 2

Leases.

	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Premium Amount. Rs. c.
Natives.			
Colombo and Negombo Districts ..	—	—	—
Kalutara District ..	118	930 3 35	31,122 7
Total ..	118	930 3 35	31,122 7

Sales.

	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
Total for the Western Province.			
Colombo and Negombo Districts ..	70	45 0 39	56,074 95
Kalutara District ..	3	1 1 35	323 0
Total ..	73	46 2 34	56,397 95

Leases.

	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Premium Amount. Rs. c.
Total for the Western Province.			
Colombo and Negombo Districts ..	—	—	—
Kalutara District ..	127	1,171 3 12	36,985 65
Total ..	127	1,171 3 12	36,985 65

	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
Grand Total ..	200	1,218 2 6	93,383 60

Besides the above, leases of the following lands in the Colombo District for the production of food on special terms sanctioned by Government were granted :—

(*a*) Irrigable Land for Paddy Cultivation.

Lot.	A.	R.	P.
41	183	3	17

(*b*) High Land for the Production of Foodstuffs.

Lot.	A.	R.	P.
61	374	1	12

(*b*) LAND ACQUISITION.

The total area acquired during the year was 89 acres 2 roods and 29·21 perches at a cost of Rs. 445,760·37. The heaviest acquisitions were in connection with the Oil Installation Depôt at Kolonnawa and the Harbour Railway connection. Lands were also acquired within the Local Board limits of Negombo and Moratuwa for new roads, and there were several small acquisitions for the Public Works Department and the Sanitary Board towns.

XIV.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

The forest revenue of the Province amounted to Rs. 20,039·42, as against Rs. 20,321·61 in 1918–19. A sum of Rs. 707·85 was recovered by the Forest Department as compensation for timber felled illicitly and Rs. 102 by this Department. Four cases were instituted by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, in which 11 persons were involved, of whom 8 were convicted and fined Rs. 490·50. Twenty-three offences were reported by the Mudaliyars. With regard to 7 of these, prosecutions were entered by this Department, and in all of these cases the accused were convicted and fined Rs. 112 ; 11 were dealt with by departmental fines ; and in 5 the accused were reported unknown, and the timber was sold by public auction and the proceeds credited to revenue.

XV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The following are a few of the more important works carried out in the Colombo District in 1919 :—

(1) Dispensary and kitchen, new Lunatic Asylum, Angoda.
(2) Clerks' and overseers' quarters, new Lunatic Asylum, Angoda.
(3) Additions and alterations to Training College.
(4) New east wing, Training College.
(5) Temporary offices and stores to the Survey Department at Headquarters, Colombo.
(6) Elementary school on Technical School site.
(7) Improvement to Lady Havelock Hospital.
(8) Additions and improvements to Law Courts buildings at Hulftsdorp.
(9) Additional accommodation, De Soysa Lying-in Home.
(10) Raising Dematagoda bridge.
(11) Clearing jungle on the site of new Government Dairy and taking levels.
(12) Provision of latrines to Public Works Department cooly lines.
(13) Improving Ratmalana-Attidiya road.
(14) Erecting new Government Dairy at Narahenpita.
(15) Surveying and levelling 23rd and 24th miles, Kallawellawa-Beliapitiya road.
(16) New road, Padukka.
(17) Extension, Kallawellawa road.
(18) Land Registry, Negombo.
(19) School for Anglo-vernacular teachers at Henaratgoda Gardens.
(20) Constructing groynes at Duwa.
(21) Measures for the prevention of erosion by the sea at Negombo.

Some of the more important wants of the district are :—

(1) Widening of the Colombo-Avissawella road.
(2) Widening of the Colombo-Negombo road.
(3) Improving Tummodera-Puwakpitiya road.
(4) Improving Labugama-Karandana road.
(5) Renewing Makola bridge.
(6) Improving of the Ragama water supply.
(7) New quarters for the Forest Ranger at Waga.
(8) New Public Works Department quarters and offices, &c., for the proposed new district at Veyangoda, and for the District Engineer's staff.
(9) Widening Colombo-Galle road, from Dehiwala bridge to Mount Lavinia railway approach road.
(10) Improvement of Kelaniya station approach road.
(11) Drainage of bazaars.
(12) Additions and improvements to Henaratgoda court-house, or the construction of a new court-house.
(13) Repairs to roads and culverts, &c., Botanic Gardens, Henaratgoda.
(14) Conversion of old Land Registry, Negombo, into a Post Office.

XVI.—RAGAMA CAMP.

The camp remained unoccupied during the year. There have been no admissions since immigration by the Tuticorin-Colombo route was suspended in May, 1917.

Water Service.—The water service, which also supplies Mahara Jail and the Anti-Tuberculosis Hospital at Ragama, worked satisfactorily, except for a few complaints regarding the supply to Mahara Jail. This was due entirely to the small size of the pipes laid for the service. There was no lack of water, the reservoirs being almost full throughout the year. The Public Works Department intends replacing these pipes by larger ones during 1920.

Buildings and Grounds.—These have been kept in good order and repair.

The boundaries of the camp grounds will be re-fenced and completed in 1920.

Staff.—The staff worked satisfactorily during the year.

XVII.—POLICE.

The Western Province has a provincial police office at the Kachcheri, Colombo; district police offices at Panadure and Kalutara; twenty police stations in the Colombo District, nine in the Kalutara District, and seven in the Panadure District. There is also a Police Identification Office in the Negombo Jail.

Mr. T. P. Attygalle, Superintendent of Police, has been in charge of the Police in the Western Province from 1906, and during this period has gained the appreciation of successive Government Agents by his tact, ability, and keen devotion to duty. Mr. G. Bennett, Assistant Superintendent, Western Province, was attached to the provincial office.

In the Colombo District there was a decrease in crime under the heads of Arson, Burglary, and Voluntarily Causing Hurt with Knife, &c., but there was an increase under the heads of Cattle Stealing and Murder.

The increase under the head of Cattle Stealing was due to the shortage of foodstuffs. Cattle are now stolen, not for barter or sale, but for consumption. Detection is difficult, as the stolen animals are slaughtered immediately after the theft in the nearest jungle, and the hide, hoofs, &c., buried or thrown into a river or stream. In 1919, in the Colombo District, there were 47 successful prosecutions for possessing beef without a satisfactory excuse (Ordinance No. 9 of 1893, section 21).

With regard to murder, it may be stated that strict supervision is exercised to prevent the indiscriminate issue of gun licenses, as shooting cases are extremely difficult to detect as a rule. In the rural areas the offender is able to get away hours before a police officer arrives on the scene, as the victim is shot in most cases in an isolated place or in the vicinity of a jungle, where the offender lies concealed. Five cases of murder by shooting were reported in 1919. In two the accused were acquitted after trial, in two cases the accused were discharged by the Attorney-General, and in one the offender was not known.

In September, 1919, His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Government Agent, inspected the Negombo police station.

Minor Offences.—Special action was taken for the suppression of unlawful gaming, and the decrease in burglary is largely due to the suppression of dens where bad characters congregated. These criminals generally made up for their losses by committing burglary on the way home. Ordinances as regards the rule of the road, the prevention of rash driving, and the possession of unlicensed firearms were enforced, with good results, in 1919.

The headmen worked very well with the police; and the Mudaliyars and Presidents, without exception, co-operated with the Superintendent of Police in encouraging the headmen to patrol their villages, suppress gambling, and arrest absconders.

XVIII.—EXCISE.

For the 1918–19 rent period there were 149 arrack taverns and 143 toddy taverns. As a result of the ballots held and of action in Advisory Committee, there are, for the 1919–20 period 113 arrack taverns and 132 toddy taverns.

In 1919 twenty-five ballots were held regarding toddy taverns, and will result in the number of taverns being reduced for the 1920–21 period by 19. A further reduction of 2 will take place as a result of action in Advisory Committee. Seventeen ballots were held regarding arrack taverns early in 1920, and will result in the closure of 11 taverns for the 1920–21 period.

XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(*a*) *Cattle Branding.*—24,200 cattle were branded during the year.

(*b*) *Laundries.*—Licenses were issued under section 16 of Ordinance No. 38 of 1908 for 136 laundries for the calendar year 1919. During the same period the Senior Sanitary Officer instituted 25 cases for using unlicensed premises; in 21 cases the accused were convicted.

(*c*) *Dairies.*—Licenses were issued under section 6 of Ordinance No. 38 of 1908 for six dairies, fourteen prosecutions were instituted, in all of which convictions were obtained.

(*d*) *Laundrymen and Dairymen.*—Twenty-nine prosecutions were entered against dairymen and laundrymen for breach of rules.

(*e*) *Opium.*—Thirty-two new consumers and five vedaralas were registered during the year. Eighty-three consumers died during the same period.

(*f*) *Burial Grounds.*—Thirty-three new burial grounds have been proclaimed as such and registered during the year. Of these, 13 are estate burial grounds, 10 denominational, and the remaining 10 communal burial grounds. There were four prosecutions for burials outside recognized areas, all of which were successful.

(*g*) *Administration of Estates.*—There were 63 cases in which there was a divergence of opinion between the Korale Mudaliyars and the administrators regarding the value of estates. In all of these cases the Mudaliyar's appraisement was eventually accepted, resulting in an increase in duty by Rs. 2,935, as against Rs. 1,176, in the previous year.

(*h*) *Pupil Midwives.*—Forty-two applications were received during the year for admission to the De Soysa Lying-in Home for training as midwives. Forty-one of these were recommended for admission.

(*i*) *Gun Licenses.*—The Ordinance No. 33 of 1916 is working very satisfactorily. During the year 3,017 gun licenses were renewed and 610 new licenses issued. The total number of guns in the Colombo District in 1919 was thus 3,627, an increase of 838 over the previous year. The stamp duty thereon amounted to Rs. 13,505, being Rs. 2,134·50 in excess of the amount paid in 1918.

The Kachcheri,
Colombo, April 7, 1920.

J. G. FRASER,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD OF NEGOMBO FOR 1919.

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure of the Local Board of Negombo for the years 1918 and 1919 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
(*a*) Property rates	14,800 79	16,270 3
Compensation on Government buildings	692 40	721 20
(*b*) Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	11,226 0	11,258 0
(*c*) Water-rates	—	—
(*d*) Other	1,843 50	1,993 0
Licenses :—		
(*e*) Liquor	1,760 0	2,092 0
(*f*) Carts	930 0	940 0
(*g*) Other	11,332 75	12,260 25
Rents :—		
(*h*) Markets	1,306 27	1,441 18
(*i*) Other	3,234 35	4,114 83
Fines	608 99	629 58
Miscellaneous	8,437 32	7,883 22
Total revenue	56,172 37	59,603 29
Balance on January 1	74,351 97	30,758 77
Total	130,524 34	90,362 6

EXPENDITURE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Cost of administration :—		
(*a*) Establishment	4,915 30	5,612 49
(*b*) Office contingencies	885 58	932 5
(*c*) Cost of audit	247 5	280 86
(*d*) Revenue services	2,969 38	3,047 65
Sanitation	9,637 94	10,829 13
Lighting	3,016 27	3,039 63
Police charges	186 6	6 82
Public Works :—		
(*e*) Maintenance	8,371 87	8,662 22
(*f*) New constructions	68,183 81	38,306 11
Miscellaneous	1,353 22	2,264 66
Total expenditure	99,566 48	72,981 62
Balance on December 31	30,757 86	17,380 44
Total	130,524 34	90,362 6

A statement of assets and liabilities of the Local Board of Negombo at December 31, 1919, is annexed :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs. c.	ASSETS.	Rs. c.
Balance surplus	17,380 44	Cash in Kachcheri	147 79
		Fixed deposit in Bank of Madras	17,232 65
Total	17,380 44	Total	17,380 44

REVENUE.

Taxes.—The increase is due to the prompt recovery of assessment tax.

Licenses.—The increase is due chiefly to a larger number of motor cars kept as hiring conveyances, and an increase under liquor and gun licenses, and the fact that the revenue from trade licenses has more than doubled.

Rents.—The increase is due to the vegetable and meat markets being more largely patronized, and the increase under other rents to increased slaughter-house fees and Town Hall rents.

Fines.—There is a small increase under this head due to prosecutions against unlicensed dairymen and for the adulteration of milk.

Miscellaneous.—The decrease is due to a smaller sum having been earned as interest, the amount in fixed deposit having been reduced.

EXPENDITURE.

Establishment.—The increase is due to the payment of increments to the staff.

Sanitation.—The increase is due to a higher rate of wages paid to coolies, and to the cost of a staff employed on a campaign for the destruction of mosquitoes.

Police Charges.—The decrease is due to the death of the vagrant, towards whose maintenance at the Home the Board contributed in previous years.

Public Works.—The increase under maintenance is due to the roads in that part of the town recently included within Local Board limits requiring extensive repairs.

New Construction.—This amount is made up as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Cost of erecting latrines	6,800	0
Cost of acquisitions and surveys	24,278	11
Cost of building a gala	700	0
Balance cost of new cross road	550	0
Cost of constructing Fernando avenue	3,200	0
Cost of widening Green's road	735	0
Improvement to lake shore	193	50
Munnakara street scheme	69	50
Cost of conservancy lane, Main street	100	0
Cost of widening Cemetery and Taladua lanes	1,680	0
Total ..	38,306	0

Miscellaneous.—The increase is due to a contribution of Rs. 500 towards the local Peace Celebrations, and a lawsuit which involved the Board in an expenditure of Rs. 661·95.

Sanitation.—The scavenging of the town has been generally satisfactory. The conservancy of latrines leaves considerable room for improvement. Conservancy lanes are being opened with a view to extending the "dry-earth" system. Two new latrines were erected at a cost of Rs. 6,800 : one in Chilaw road for males, and the other at Kamachchode for males and females.

Lighting.—The lighting of the town is unsatisfactory, due to the non-arrival of lamps from Europe, as a result of which condemned lamps cannot be replaced.

Town Improvements.—A sum of Rs. 24,278·11 has been spent on acquisitions and surveys, and new roads have been opened and existing roads widened:

Fernando avenue, called after Mr. John X. Fernando, a member of the Local Board, who donated the land for the road, was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,200, and was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor. Another new road, Pereira place, called after Mr. John H. Pereira, also a member of the Local Board, who donated the land, is shortly to be opened to connect Lewis place with Cemetery road.

The alleys known as Taladua lane and Cemetery lane have been widened, and this work has considerably improved the amenities of this part of the town. The thanks of the Board are due to Reverend Fathers Milliner and Gueguen, O.M.I., for assisting in this much-needed improvement.

The abandoned road from St. Sebastian church to Lewis road has been opened and gravelled, and it is proposed to extend it to join the Kamachchode road at the fish and meat markets.

A gala has been erected near the vegetable market. A new resthouse is being erected by the Provincial Road Committee on the land acquired for the purpose facing the esplanade and sea, and is nearing completion. It is an upstair building, and promises to be an ornament to the town.

Peace Celebrations.—The signing of the Treaty of Peace was celebrated with much jubilation.

Visit of His Excellency the Governor.—An event of importance, which should result in much advantage to the town, was the visit of His Excellency the Governor in September. His Excellency inspected different portions of the town, and displayed a keen interest in the schemes in progress for its improvement.

Water Supply.—This matter is still under consideration.

Thoroughfares Ordinances.—A comparative statement of collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1864, is annexed :—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	12,960	—	—	12,960	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	6,010	—	—	6,017	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	5,501		91·53	5,445		90·49
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	56		·93	92		1·52
(*c*) Labouring for six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring for twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		5,557	92·46		5,537	92·02
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—	—					
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, &c. (including dead)	65		1·08	98		1·63
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	171		2·85	154		2·56
(*g*) Double entries	2		·04	11		·18
(*h*) Fined	26		·43	19		·32
(*i*) Imprisoned	1		·02	1		·02
(*j*) Left local area	188		3·12	197		3 27
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		453	7·54		480	7·98
7. Unaccounted for	—	188	—	—	—	—

The Kachcheri,
Colombo, March 31, 1920.

J. G. FRASER,
Chairman.

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II.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF MORATUWA FOR 1919.

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure of the Local Board of Moratuwa for the years 1918 and 1919 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
(*a*) Property rates	17,753 74	19,490 52
(*b*) Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	12,388 0	12,080 0
(*c*) Water-rates	—	—
(*d*) Other	2,836 50	2,979 50
Licenses :—		
(*e*) Liquor and opium	4,113 0	4,213 0
(*f*) Carts	2,037 25	1,363 0
(*g*) Other	782 69	1,419 75
Rents :—		
(*h*) Markets	4,013 8	4,554 75
(*i*) Other	182 50	182 50
Fines	553 75	676 65
Miscellaneous	7,088 3	11,518 69
Total revenue	51,748 54	58,478 36
Deposits	355 0	838 75
Kachcheri balance on December 31	20,673 19	19,397 94
Balance in bank on December 31	37,032 0	39,022 87
Total	109,808 73	117,737 92

EXPENDITURE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loan	2,275 0	2,275 0
Cost of administration :—		
(*a*) Establishment	7,012 57	7,753 34
(*b*) Office contingencies	1,841 69	2,519 68
(*c*) Cost of audit	265 55	258 74
(*d*) Revenue services	2,571 28	3,054 53
Education (Town Schools Ordinance)	700 0	720 0
Sanitation	10,013 95	10,687 17
Lighting	1,379 57	2,054 82
Police	44 78	50 86
Public works :—		
(*e*) Maintenance	8,614 2	8,027 73
(*f*) New construction	15,858 39	29,192 22
Legal expenses	84 0	127 87
Total expenditure	50,660 80	66,721 96
Fixed deposit in Bank of Madras	1,990 87	1,951 10
Refunds — Contractor's security	727 12	555 0
Balance on December 31	56,429 94	48,509 86
Total	109,808 73	117,737 92

A comparative statement of assets and liabilities of the Local Board of Moratuwa at December 31, 1918 and 1919, is annexed :—

Liabilities.	1918. Amount. Rs. c.	1919. Amount. Rs. c.
Deposits :—		
Due to contractors on account of security, &c.	610 0	893 75
Balance due to owners of property sold for non-payment of taxes	—	—
Instalment of the 1898 loan remaining unpaid	—	—
Balance surplus	57,810 81	49,567 21
Total	58,420 81	50,460 96

Assets.	1918. Amount. Rs. c.	1919. Amount. Rs. c.
Cash in Kachcheri	19,397 94	9,486 99
Fixed deposit in bank	39,022 87	40,973 97
Total	58,420 81	50,460 96

REVENUE.

The total revenue for the year under review amounted to Rs. 58,478·36, as against Rs. 51,748·54 in the previous year.

Taxes.—There was an increase of Rs. 1,736·78 under Property Rates, a decrease of Rs. 308 under Road Tax, and an increase of Rs. 144 under Other Taxes.

Licenses.—The increase under this head was Rs. 62·81.

Rents.—The increase under this head was due to the higher rents obtained for the three public markets.

Miscellaneous.—The increase under this head was due partly to larger recoveries under conservancy fees resulting from the increase in the number of persons availing themselves of the dry-earth system, and partly to the proceeds of sale of the materials (comprising buildings) and trees standing on the land acquired by the Board for a cross road from Digarolla bridge to the seashore.

EXPENDITURE.

Cost of Administration.—The increase under establishment was due to the annual increments earned by the staff. The increase under Office Contingencies was mainly due to the enhanced cost of stationery and printed forms, and also to the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 275 in connection with the local Peace Celebrations. The increase under Revenue Services resulted from the payment of fixed monthly salaries (instead of commission in a lump sum) to revenue officers appointed under a new scheme for the recovery of assessment tax.

Sanitation.—The increase under this head was largely due to the purchase of three conservancy carts and three bulls for the extension of the dry-earth system of conservancy.

Lighting.—The increase under this head was due to the purchase of sixteen petrol installations.

Public Works.—The increase under this head resulted from the acquisition of land for (1) a cross road from Digarolla bridge to the seashore, (2) a latrine site and open space at Moratuwella, and (3) a metal quarry at Moratumulla.

SANITATION.

The scavenging of the town was done on contract, four scavenging carts being used, and was satisfactorily carried out. The conservancy of the town was done departmentally, as in the previous year. The policy of the Board in regard to the extension of the conservancy rules throughout the town is being steadily pursued, three new areas having been dealt with in the year under review. The present "specified areas" comprise nearly the whole of Uyana, a large portion of Moratuwella and Digarolla, and portions of Idama and Moratumulla.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The state of the public health was, as usual, far from satisfactory. There were 46 reported cases of enteric, 76 of continued fever, 28 of dysentery, 2 of diarrhœa, 20 of chickenpox, 7 of phthisis, 5 of typhoid, and 227 of influenza.

LIGHTING

The lighting of the town was carried out departmentally, as in the previous year, and was satisfactorily and economically done. The number of lamps lighted in the first part of the year was 34 oil and 5 petrol lamps. As the latter proved quite satisfactory, 21 petrol lamps were lighted from the month of May, and the oil lamps discontinued.

NEW WORKS.

The Uyana latrine and cross road which were in course of construction at the latter end of 1918 were completed early in the year. The road is a great improvement to this part of the town, and the latrine is much used and maintained in very good condition.

LATRINES.

The public latrine at Moratumulla continues to be kept in a clean and sanitary state. Although provision had been made for the construction of a latrine on the proposed road from Digarolla bridge to the seashore, no latrine was built, in view of the fact that a suitable site could not be decided upon before the completion of the road. Funds were, therefore, provided in the Estimates of 1920 for two up-to-date public latrines.

STREET LINES.

Street lines were laid down in Jeronis place, De Mel's road, Dharmaratne avenue, Laxapathiya road, and Circular road, Main street and the streets in Uyana having been similarly dealt with previously.

WELLS.

The public well at Moratumulla has proved to be an excellent source of water supply to the people in its neighbourhood.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

A long strip of land was acquired for a road from Digarolla bridge to the seashore and a contract entered into for the opening up of this road, as also the road from De Soysa road to the Buddhist temple at Katubedda. In the case of the former road, nearly half the land required was generously donated by Mrs. Clovis de Silva, and in the case of the latter road, the land is being given free, only buildings and trees being paid for. A piece of land near the Moratuwa railway station was acquired for an open space and a site for a public latrine, and a piece of land at Moratumulla for a metal quarry. The total cost of these acquisitions amounted to a little over Rs. 26,000.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

The local Peace Celebrations were enthusiastically participated in by all sections of the people. Large numbers of the poor were fed and alms distributed.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR.

An event of great interest was the visit of the Governor in July in connection with the local Agri-Industrial Show, when the Board presented His Excellency with an address. His Excellency displayed a sympathetic interest in the general wants of the town, and outlined the proposed policy of Government in regard to local government.

MEETINGS.

There were twelve ordinary meetings during the year. At the biennial election of Unofficial Members held on December 4, 1919, the sitting members were elected to serve on the Board during the years 1920 and 1921, viz., Mr. G. M. Silva for the Rawatawatta Division, Dr H. F. Fernando for the Moratumulla Division, and Dr. K. J. de Silva for the Moratuwella Division.

A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1864, is annexed :—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	25,854	—	—	25,854	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	7,013	—	—	6,932	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	5,998		85·52	5,907		85·21
(b) Paying double commutation ..	95		1·35	60		·86
(c) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		6,093	86·87		5,967	86·07
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, &c. ..	122		1·73	148		2·13
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	213		3·03	233		3·36
(g) Double entries	222		3·16	166		2·39
(h) Fined	7		·09	8		·11
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	—		—	—		—
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		564	8·04		555	8·00
7. Unaccounted for	—	356	5·07	—	410	5·91

A statement of debt of the Local Board of Health and Improvement, Moratuwa, on December 31, 1919, is annexed :—

Year in which the loan was raised	1911
Original amount of loan	Rs. 35,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 29,400
Rate of sinking fund	2 per cent.
Rate of interest	4½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund	Rs. 700
Annual amount payable for interest	Rs. 1,575
Date when loan will be extinguished	May 31, 1940

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the year 1919 has been paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

The Kachcheri;
Colombo, March 31, 1920.

J. G. FRASER,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF MINUWANGODA FOR 1919.

REVENUE.

THE revenue of the Local Board of Minuwangoda for the year 1919 was Rs. 7,893·65, as against Rs. 7,844·19 in the year 1918, showing an increase of Rs. 49·46. A comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for the years 1918 and 1919 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1918. Amount. Rs. c.	1919. Amount. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
(a) Property rates	1,202 26	1,115 16
(b) Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	771 20	757 30
(c) Water-rate	—	—
(d) Other	94 25	83 25
Licenses :—		
(e) Liquor	351 0	351 0
(f) Carts	97 0	85 0
(g) Other	2,491 50	2,545 50
Rents :—		
(h) Markets	1,369 8	1,372 64
(i) Other	450 0	455 4
Fines	186 0	113 0
Miscellaneous	831 90	1,015 75
Total revenue	7,844 19	7,893 64
Security deposits	447 19	—
Brought forward	9,269 7	4,314 94
Total	17,560 45	12,208 58

EXPENDITURE.	1918. Amount. Rs. c.	1919. Amount. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loans	—	—
Cost of administration :—		
(a) Establishment	935 0	877 50
(b) Office contingencies	443 33	462 10
(c) Cost of audit	40 53	39 22
(d) Revenue service	550 91	526 54
Education	—	—
Sanitation	2,864 0	3,151 64
Lighting	531 45	585 55
Police	42 0	19 0
Public works :—		
(e) Maintenance	1,143 55	291 88
(f) New constructions	6,423 29	200 0
Total expenditure	12,974 6	6,153 43
Refund of security deposits	271 45	249 0
Carried forward	4,314 94	5,806 15
Total	17,560 45	12,208 58

The following is a statement of assets and liabilities of the Local Board of Minuwangoda on December 31, 1919 :—

LIABILITIES.	Amount. Rs. c.
Deposits :—	
Due to contractors on account of security	145 34
Balance due to owners of property sold for non-payment of taxes	—
Instalment of the 1898 loan remaining unpaid	—
Balance	5,660 81
Total	5,806 15

ASSETS.		Amount. Rs. c.
Cash in Kachcheri	Rs. 2,070·12	
Less outstanding drafts	,, 459·69	
		1,610 43
Cash in hand		330 2
Deposit in Bank of Madras		3,865 70
Total		5,806 15

Taxes.—The revenue realized under this head shows a decrease of Rs. 112. This was due to the fact that a part of the assessment tax due for the fourth quarter of 1919 was not collected and accounted for within the year under review.

Licenses.—The collections under this head for the year was Rs. 2,981·50, an increase over the previous year of Rs. 42. This is due to the issue of a larger number of trade licenses.

Rents.—The revenue collected under this head was Rs. 264·45 in excess of the amount realized in 1918. This resulted from the increased number of private latrines conserved by the Board.

EXPENDITURE.

Establishment.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 877·50, as against Rs. 935 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 57·50. This was due to the transfer of the Secretary and Inspector, who was drawing a salary of Rs. 540 per annum, and the appointment of a successor to him on a lower salary of Rs. 480.

Public Works.—A sum of Rs. 491·88 was spent on public works during the year under review. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 115 was paid on account of extra work done over the estimate on a new road constructed in 1918. A sum of Rs. 85 was spent in constructing a latrine for the use of Local Board coolies, and a sum of Rs. 291·88 in maintaining the Local Board gravel roads and public buildings during the year. It is proposed to build at an early date two model bakeries.

Lighting.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 585·55, as against Rs. 531·45 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 54·10, due to extra expenditure on repairs and materials.

SANITATION.

The scavenging of the town and the conservancy of the latrines, both public and private, were carried out satisfactorily by the Board under the supervision of an overseer and the Inspector of the Board. The town was kept neat and clean throughout the year. The Deputy Chairman of the Board visited the town weekly, or oftener, and saw that the coolies of the Board attended to the work allotted to them according to a programme drawn up by him.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The health of the town was good, there being only two cases of dysentery, one of which proved fatal, and one case of enteric during the year.

MEETINGS.

Twelve ordinary meetings of the Board were held during the year under review, eight of which were presided over by the Government Agent, Western Province.

MEMBERS.

The Official Members of the Board were the Government Agent, Western Province, Mr. C. Herft, and Mr. A. L. Mills; and the Elected Members were: Messrs. J. E. Seneviratne, T. S. Gunewardena, and D. M. P. R. Senanayake.

GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor paid an unofficial visit to the town on November 5 last.

The usual statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is annexed:—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1917.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	900	—	—	900	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists liable to labour	—	419	—	—	389	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	380		90·692	362		93·06
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	—		—	6		1·541
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		380	90·692		368	94·60
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability	1		·238	4		1·0028
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	24		5·727	16		4·101
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	—		—	—		—
(*h*) Fined	1		·238	1		·26
(*i*) Imprisoned	1		·238	—		—
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		27	6·443		21	5·39
7. Unaccounted for	—	12	2·863	—	—	—

The Kachcheri,
Colombo, March 31, 1920.

J. G. FRASER,
Chairman.

IV.—REPORT OF THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES DURING 1919.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

THE Provincial Road Committee during 1919 consisted of the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. J. G. Fraser, C.M.G.; the Provincial Engineer, Mr. E. H. Vanderstraaten; Mr. R. Garnier; Mr. G. S. Schneider; and Mr. J. E. Seneviratne. Mr. R. Garnier resigned, and Mr. J. Ferguson was appointed in his place.

Meetings of this Committee were held on May 12 and December 18, at the latter of which the estimates for the year 1920 were passed.

As was anticipated in my report of 1918, it was found possible to make a commencement with the building of the new resthouse at Negombo, and in July a contract was entered into for the sum of Rs. 45,862·46 for the first portion of the building to be completed by June 30, 1920. As the construction of this portion made satisfactory progress, the Committee decided to entrust the construction of the remaining portion to the same contractor.

The Committee sanctioned votes for the payment to its officers a temporary increase of salaries, and later voted a 20 per cent. increase, similar to that given to Government officers, from October 1. Temporary increase to pensioners were also sanctioned on the same scale as that granted by Government to its pensioners.

The sale of ferry rents for 1919 realized a sum of Rs. 11,581·14. A vote of Rs. 900 was sanctioned for the repair of the Kitulgahawatta ferryboat, Rs. 160 to improve the approach to the Mutuwadiya ferry, and a sum of Rs. 950 for the repair of the ferryboat at Pugoda. A sum of Rs. 4,804 was also voted for the completion of the work in connection with the Uyana ferry approach road.

Licenses to seize cattle straying on the principal thoroughfares were issued to persons recommended by the Provincial Engineer and the Korale Mudaliyars.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee for 1919 is annexed, together with the report of the Chairman, District Road Committee, Colombo :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1919.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1919	—	62,291 89
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		
(a) From Colombo District Road Committee ..	19,786 25	
(b) From Kalutara District Road Committee ..	8,783 0	
		28,569 25
Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads..	—	30,248 0
Government grant in aid of minor works ..	—	28,126 0
Resthouse collections :—		
(a) From Colombo District Road Committee ..	7,646 20	
(b) From Kalutara District Road Committee ..	3,755 52	
		11,401 72
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—		
(a) From Colombo District Road Committee ...	3,900 0	
(b) From Kalutara District Road Committee ..	1,400 0	
		5,300 0
Miscellaneous receipts :—		
Actual	12,989 0	
Deposits	8,142 57	
		21,131 57
Total ..		187,068 43

EXPENDITURE.		
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of—		
(a) Principal roads	—	—
(b) Resthouses	—	19,860 22
Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation ..	—	—
Pay of resthouse-keepers	—	4,577 50
Provincial Road Committee's establishment ..	—	7,939 66
Toll grants remitted to—		
(a) Colombo District Road Committee ..	24,562 0	
(b) Kalutara District Road Committee ..	5,686 0	
		30,248 0
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—		
(a) Colombo District Road Committee ..	20,339 0	
(b) Kalutara District Road Committee ..	7,787 0	
		28,126 0
Miscellaneous charges :—		
Actual	20,328 32	
Deposits	8,261 42	
		28,589 74
Balance on December 31, 1919	—	67,727 31
Total ..		187,068 43

Provincial Road Committee,
Colombo, January 31, 1920.

J. G. FRASER,
Chairman.

COLOMBO DISTRICT.

THE District Road Committee of Colombo consisted during 1919 of the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. J. G. Fraser, C.M.G.; the Provincial Engineer, Mr. E. H. Vanderstraaten; and the following gentlemen: Messrs. C. S. Jones, W. P. D. Vanderstraaten, A. L. R. Aserappa, and A. E. Rajapaksa, Gate Mudaliyar.

Two meetings of the Committee were held on August 18 and December 18, 1919, at the latter of which the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the ensuing year were passed. The opinion of members was taken by circular at other times.

Estimates amounting to Rs. 26,920 were passed from surplus revenue for the year for widening and improving the junction at Radawana in the Siyane korale east, and for the construction of the road from the Homagama market in Hewagam korale to the site of the proposed new resthouse near the railway station, and also for the improvement of several other roads in the Colombo and Negombo Districts.

Further sums of Rs. 1,150 for the repairs to a bridge on the Aturugiriya-Padukka road and the construction of a culvert on the Kotte-Aturugiriya road and Rs. 2,000 for the repairs to the Akarawita bridge on the Ekala-Henaratgoda road were voted.

The floods in September damaged the low-lying portions on nineteen roads, and for their repair a sum of Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned.

The request of the Superintendent of Ayr estate at Padukka to increase the vote of Rs. 1,000 for the upkeep of the Bope-Dambore road to Rs. 1,750 provided the estates concerned contributed a like sum was deferred for consideration in the ensuing year, when funds become available.

Licenses to seize cattle trespassing on minor roads were issued to persons recommended by the Mudaliyars of the several korales.

A comparative statement showing the working of the Ordinances during 1918 and 1919, and the statement of receipts and expenditure of the District Road Committee of Colombo for 1919, together with the report of the Superintendent of Minor Roads, are annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1918 and 1919.

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
	1					
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	110,178	—	—	110,178	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	131,708	—	—	133,410	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	119,993		91·10	122,316		91·68
(b) Paying double commutation ..	2,669		2·02	2,075		1·55
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		122,662	93·13		124,391	93·23
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	2,327		1·76	3,232		2·42
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	2,658		2·01	1,820		1·36
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	2,912		2·21	2,712		2·03
(h) Fined	64		·04	56		·04
(i) Imprisoned	16		·01	39		·02
(j) Left local area	1,069		·81	1,160		·86
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		9,046	6·86		9,019	6·76
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1919.

REVENUE.			Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1919		..	29,137 74
Commutation realized in money		..	189,771 0
Toll grant on minor roads		..	24,562 0
Government contribution in aid of minor works ..		..	20,339 0
Miscellaneous receipts :—	Rs. c.		
Actual	1,334 82		
Deposits	9,384 25		
			10,719 7
		Total ..	274,528 81

EXPENDITURE.

			Rs.	c.
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses			79,265	50
Amount expended on minor works			120,143	61
Establishment and commission to division officers :—				
(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. 3,900	0		
(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	12,216	40		
(c) Commission to division officers	15,889	93		
			32,006	33
Miscellaneous charges :—				
Actual	9,549	49		
Deposits	9,372	65		
			18,922	14
Balance on December 31, 1919			24,191	23
Total			274,528	81

District Road Committee,
Colombo, February 2, 1920.

J. G. FRASER,
Chairman.

REPORT on Minor Roads in the Colombo District for 1919.

THE total expenditure during the year was Rs. 140,994·30, of which Rs. 76,590·09 was spent on the maintenance of roads, the balance Rs. 64,404·21 being expended for the following services, viz., resthouses, bridges, culverts, improvements of roads, flood damages, and ferryboats.

The total number of miles maintained was 256½, spread over 67 roads, 112½ miles being track metalled, 140¾ miles having a gravelled surface, and 4 miles being a bridle path.

The average cost per mile is as follows :—Track-metalled roads, Rs. 386·48; gravelled surface roads, Rs. 233·88; bridle path, Rs. 73·33.

Bridges.—The amount voted under this head was Rs. 8,535·28, of which a sum of Rs. 6,525 was expended for the renewal of the wooden platforms of ten bridges. Of the balance, a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the construction of the Akarawita bridge has been re-voted for expenditure during 1920.

Culverts.—A sum of Rs. 699 was spent in constructing a stone masonry culvert, 20 feet by 3 feet by 4 feet, covered with reinforced cement concrete slabs on the 13th mile embankment, Kotte-Padukka road.

Improvements to Roads.—Of a sum of Rs. 42,871·31 voted for this purpose, Rs. 30,231·10 was expended on the improvement of 47 roads, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,640·21, of which Rs. 12,611·11 has been re-voted for expenditure during 1920.

Flood Damages.—The amount voted under this head was Rs. 2,400, of which a sum of Rs. 2,329 has been expended, leaving a sum of Rs. 71, of which Rs. 70 has been re-voted for expenditure during 1920.

Resthouses.—A sum of Rs. 50,494·51 was voted under this head, of which Rs. 10,572·79 was spent on the construction of a new resthouse at Negombo and upkeep repairs to thirteen resthouses. Of the balance, a sum of Rs. 54,083·74 has been re-voted for expenditure during 1920.

Ferryboats.—A sum of Rs. 11,578·96 was voted under this head, of which Rs. 10,592·68 was spent for repairs to four ferryboats and for the construction of three approach roads to ferries, viz., Hanwella, Uyana, and Mutuwadiya. Of the balance, a sum of Rs. 975 has been re-voted for expenditure during 1920.

Other Works.—A sum of Rs. 3,112 was voted under this head, of which Rs. 3,110 was spent for widening the roadway and constructing a retaining wall at Kesbewa, and for repairs to District Road Committee store-rooms, &c.

General.—The roads have been maintained in fair order, the limited amount apportioned having been economically distributed over the several roads in the Colombo and Negombo Districts. The traffic on some of the more important roads which form chief outlets to the principal roads and serve as feeders to the Main Line, Kelani Valley, and Negombo Railways was, as usual, heavy. The funds of the District Road Committee do not, however, permit of increased expenditure, and it would be a great relief to the Committee if the following roads were handed over to the Public Works Department, viz. :—

(1) Kotte-Talangama and Padukka road.
(2) Negombo-Kimbulapitiya-Alutepola road.
(3) Ekala-Henaratgoda road.
(4) Henaratgoda-Yakkala road.
(5) Veyangoda-Kalagedihena road.
(6) Kochchikade-Halpe road.
(7) Mugurugampola-Kotadeniyawa road.

Colombo, February 3, 1920.

J. O. EBERT,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

REPORT ON THE KALUTARA DISTRICT FOR 1919.

I.—HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT.

DURING the year under review there was a revival of trade in the staple products of the district: rubber, coconuts, tea, and cinnamon, and the year would have been a prosperous one had it not been that every industry was hampered by the serious shortage of imported rice, which began in June, and continued until the end of the year. The price of the limited quantity of rice that was available was high, and there was much distress throughout the district.

2. The rejoicings in connection with the Peace Celebrations were universal. Mass meetings, at which loyal resolutions were passed, were held at Kalutara and at the principal centres in the korales. The custom of feeding the poor on all occasions of rejoicing was observed only to a limited extent on this occasion, as the quantity of rice in the district was not sufficient.

3. The shortage of imported rice, which had been threatened for some time, made itself felt at the beginning of June, and it was with the greatest difficulty that starvation was prevented, thanks to the invaluable assistance rendered by a number of the leading residents of the district, who devoted their time and money whole-heartedly to the relief of distress, by the purchase and distribution of such supplies of rice and other foodstuffs as could be obtained. Government took over the control of rice, and a system of distribution of the limited amount available was organized as quickly as possible, but the sufferings of the poor would have been considerably increased, particularly in June, had it not been for the public spirit displayed by the wealthier residents of the district. Throughout the remainder of the year the district was inadequately supplied with rice, and all industries suffered in consequence, except the production of food, which continued steadily to increase.

4. Sessions of the Supreme Court were held at Kalutara in August, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice H. A. Loos.

5. There were the following official changes during the year:—

(1) Mr. C. V. Brayne went on furlough at the end of May, and was succeeded by the writer.
(2) Mr. C. J. S. Pritchett, Police Magistrate, Panadure, was transferred to Chilaw, and was succeeded by Mr. M. Prasad.
(3) Mr. C. E. Wedd, Assistant Superintendent of Police of Kalutara, was relieved by Mr. H. N. Wood on March 1, 1919; Mr. A. I. Sheringham relieved Mr. Wood on July 1, 1919; and Mr. Sheringham was succeeded by Mr. W. C. C. King on September 1, 1919.
(4) Mr. L. H. Swallow, who was acting as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Panadure, was succeeded by Mr. G. H. Bromley on March 1, 1919.
(5) Gate Mudaliyar J. A. Weerasinghe retired from the post of Mudaliyar, Rayigam korale, on April 18. Mudaliyar D. A. Emilian of the Land Settlement Department, who was appointed Mudaliyar, Rayigam korale, did not, however, assume duties till 1920. Gate Muhandiram J. J. de Mel, Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Kalutara, acted as Mudaliyar, Rayigam korale, throughout the year, and Mr. A. E. Abeyaratna, of the Colombo Kachcheri, acted as Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Kalutara, for the same period.
(6) Mr. E. P. Karunaratne, Gansabhawa Clerk, was appointed Muhandiram of Kalutara and Panadure totamunes, in succession to Mr. G. W. Gooneratna, who was appointed President, Village Tribunal, Totamunes.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

6. The total revenue for the year, inclusive of land sales, amounted to Rs. 612,614·45, being Rs. 34,139·42 less than that of the preceding year. The decrease is most marked under (1) Customs, (2) Port and Harbour Dues, (3) Licenses, and under Sub-heads Grain and Arrack. Increases shown under Heads (4) Fees of Court, (9) Rent of Lands, and (10) Land Sales.

7. The total amount due on account of arrack and toll rents in Kalutara District, recovered and credited at Colombo Kachcheri and not included in the revenue of Kalutara District, was Rs. 127,076, being Rs. 141,740·33 less than that of the previous year.

8. The revenue from the Beruwala Customs was Rs. 9,569·24, being Rs. 41,052·94 less than that of 1917–18, mainly due to the fact that no grain was imported at Beruwala after May. The revenue derived from the sale of opium was Rs. 51,142·75, showing an increase of Rs. 12,917·55 over that of the preceding year.

9. The total expenditure was Rs. 43,091·09, being Rs. 2,872·97 in excess of that for 1917–18.

III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

10. The end of the war brought with it a stimulus to trade, and the people of this district were approaching a condition of normal prosperity when the rice shortage dealt them a reverse blow. This shortage had its effect on every industry. The planters employed less Sinhalese labourers, because they could not feed them; while, for the same reason, it was found almost impossible to carry out any building operations, or to extend any of the industries of the district. The plumbago industry, which usually employs many thousands of workmen, had practically ceased to exist at the close of 1919, owing to the absence of any market for the product. On the other hand, the price of rubber and tea was fairly good, while coconuts and cinnamon rose considerably in value.

IV.—FOOD SUPPLY.

11. The staple food of the district is rice, most of which is imported from India. The failure of supplies from India acted as a stimulus to the villagers to make better use of their lands. Paddy fields, which used to be cultivated for one season only, are now cultivated, when possible, for both yala and maha, and there has been a great decrease in the area of uncultivated high land, and a corresponding increase in the production of manioc, yams, and other foodstuffs.

During the year under review 727 acres of Crown land suitable for paddy were leased free of rent, 345 acres of high land were leased for the cultivation of foodstuffs, and 985 acres of forest land were leased for three years for cultivation of foodstuffs under re-afforestation agreements. The greater part of the Crown land suitable for paddy in the Kalutara District has now been taken up; much, however, remains to be done, besides extending the area cultivated with this staple food product. The villagers are beginning to observe the advantages to be gained from manuring their fields, and, more slowly, are beginning to realize the benefits of transplantation of paddy; but there is no doubt that most of the fields in the district could produce a far higher yield than they do at present.

12. During the year the Defence of the Colony regulations were introduced enabling Government to insist on the planting of paddy fields with paddy. The tendency to plant up paddy fields in rubber, which has been growing for several years in this district, has, however, ceased, at any rate for the time being, in view of the shortage of food and the high price of paddy. I have, therefore, found it unnecessary to utilize these regulations, except in a few rare instances.

In spite of the general increase in cultivation of foodstuffs, and the greater amount of care generally devoted to such cultivation, there are large areas of land in the district which are never properly cultivated, and never will be, so long as they continue to be held by numbers of shareholders, without any system of co-operative cultivation. It does not require an experienced eye to identify a *hawul idama* of this type at a glance.

A considerable area of private land could be rendered fit for paddy cultivation if the various canals in the district were cleared from weeds and silt. It is hoped that this work will shortly be commenced. Incidentally, it will tend to improve the drainage of the country in times of flood, and should improve the health of the people.

V.—HEALTH AND SANITATION.

13. The general health of the district was fairly satisfactory. There was no plague, smallpox, or cholera during the year. The epidemic of influenza, which occurred about the middle of September, 1918, continued during the early months of 1919. There was a fresh epidemic in part of Rayigam korale in June and July; it was, however, of a mild type, and the mortality therefrom was low. Enteric fever was fairly common, especially in the towns. Malaria and parangi were common, and showed no signs of decrease. Anchylostomiasis was, if anything, more common than before. The conditions under which the people live, particularly in the towns, conduce to the spread of such diseases. None of the towns and populous villages along the coast have any proper water supply or system of drainage, and the soil is everywhere polluted by the insanitary habits of the people, who will not use latrines even when these are available.

The district has a heavy rainfall, and the drainage is imperfect, and could be considerably improved if sufficient funds were available. It is somewhat surprising, however, that the dense population living in the swampy and badly drained area near the coast should suffer least from disease.

14. The five hospitals in the district are generally satisfactory and well equipped. The Infectious Diseases Ward at Ingiriya requires a water service and latrine accommodation. The Kalutara hospital is badly situated in the heart of the bazaar, and it is impossible to protect it from the dust and noise of the streets.

During the year the central dispensary created at Matugama was removed to Horawela, and the district dispensary at Kalawellawa was removed to a place midway between Kalawellawa and Bulatsinhala, while the branch dispensary at Bulatsinhala was moved to Govinna. The greater part of the district is adequately served with hospitals and dispensaries.

VI.—AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

15. The wealth of the district, apart from the fishing along the coast, is mainly agricultural. The principal product is rubber, but there are larger areas cultivated with coconuts, paddy, tea, and cinnamon. The total area of cultivated land was 180,759 acres. This includes 6,000 acres under rubber and 1,300 acres under paddy brought under cultivation during the year. The area of Crown high land leased for the cultivation of foodstuffs with and without re-afforestation has already been mentioned. The rainfall during the year was exceptionally heavy, and floods occurred at the time of the yala harvest, causing a considerable amount of damage at a time when every bushel of paddy was needed. Fortunately most of the crop had been reaped, but numerous stacks of paddy were washed away from the threshing floors.

16. There was a decrease of about 1,200 in the number of neat cattle during the year, but there are far too many animals for the pasturage available; the breed is poor and stunted, being starved from birth. The best of the bulls are used as draught animals; the remainder of the herd have little value, the meat being of the poorest quality, while the cows give very little milk. On the other hand, the cattle do an immense amount of damage to cultivation, and are a constant nuisance on the roads. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the cultivation of paddy in this district has not suffered from shortage of buffaloes. The health of the cattle was generally good; there were 114 cases of hoof-and-mouth diseases and 6 sporadic cases of rinderpest.

17. The work of the Co-operative Credit Societies has extended largely during the year. Eight new societies were formed in Rayigam korale and five in Pasdun korale east. There are now twenty-nine of these societies in the district, and they undoubtedly do such useful work in providing the cultivators with manure, and in demonstrating and spreading the use of modern improvements in cultivation.

18. The distillation of arrack was carried on throughout the coastal belt. There were fewer distillery licenses than in the previous year; the industry was exceedingly profitable. Minor village industries, such as the making of bricks, tiles, pots, mats, lace, and rattan baskets, and the manufacture of jaggery were carried on as usual. The locally made tiles appear to be of fairly good quality, and the industry is, I think, capable of development. There was a great development in the timber trade during the year, chiefly for the manufacture of tea and rubber chests, the wood for which had previously been imported from abroad.

19. The Kalutara Basket Association, originated by my predecessor Mr. Brayne, to develop and find a market for the basket bags and hats made of the leaf of the *indi* palm, has made considerable

progress. The turn over for the year amounted to Rs. 10,000. Three agencies were established in London, Bombay, and Galle, in addition to the agencies secured in 1918.

The Association is generally able to meet the demand for hats, cigar cases, cushion covers, knitting bags, &c., but the supply falls far below the demand at present as regards square and oblong baskets. There are 34 schools in which basket-making is taught, and, as soon as the numerous workers now being trained in these schools reach the productive stage, the Association should be able to meet the demand for all kinds of *indi*-ware.

A new building for carrying on the business of the Association was commenced during the year. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been contributed by Government towards this work, and a sum of Rs. 10,900 has been collected by subscriptions.

The Association sent exhibits during the year under review to the Ceylon Ladies' League Exhibition; the Rambukkana Agricultural Show; the Nuwara Eliya Agricultural Show; the Colombo Social Service Exhibition; the Matara Agricultural Show; and the Moratuwa Industrial Exhibition. A sample basket of goods was also sent to the Madras Exhibition on the orders of His Excellency the Governor.

The development of the district has been much hampered in recent years by the fact that no definite policy has been laid down with regard to the Crown lands which can, and which cannot, be alienated. In August Mr. A. B. Lushington, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Haputale, was sent to the district, and at the end of the year he made a full report on the forest area which, in his opinion, should be maintained as such. When his report or some modification of it has been accepted by the Conservator of Forests and a definite policy laid down, it will become possible to inform intending purchasers or lessees of land what areas in the district are available for them.

VII.—EDUCATION.

20. The total number of schools in the district is 255. Of these, 104 are Government schools, and the others are managed by various private organizations or individuals. The average daily attendance at Government schools was 10,912, as compared with 11,425 in 1918. The decrease was due to the scarcity of rice and the poverty of the people. Children were in many cases half starved, and their parents could not provide them with clothes. Absentees in many cases were exempted from prosecution in view of their poverty.

21. New building for the Wadduwa Infant School and Paragastota Girls' School were erected, and those for Henemulla Muhammadan, Malawanbadda Girls', Uduwara Boys', and Uragoda Mixed Schools were under construction. Two new schools, for Millewa Girls' and Millewa Boys', were put up by the villagers and gifted to the District Schools Committee. Kitchens for the following schools were erected: Lathpandura Boys' Vernacular School, Agalawatta Boys' Vernacular School, Munhena Boys' Vernacular School, Panapitiya Boys' Vernacular School, and Ittapana Girls' Vernacular School. A new building for the Mahawila Vernacular Mixed School was erected by Buddhists. The following existing schools were extended by the Roman Catholics: (1) Katukurunda Girls', (2) Paiyagala Boys', and (3) Diyalagoda Reformatory Training Boys' School.

22. The balance on December 31, 1918, was Rs. 15,289·05. The receipts during 1919 were Rs. 23,466·02. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 21,830·84. Therefore, the unexpended balance on December 31, 1919, was Rs. 16,924·23. The reason for this large unexpended balance is that, though four new buildings referred to in paragraph 24 were given on contract at an aggregate cost of Rs. 19,468, of which Rs. 6,468 was voted in the estimates of the District Schools Committee for 1920, the sum of Rs. 11,000 (exclusive of Rs. 2,000 already paid by way of a part payment) was not paid, pending completion of the building. It was found impossible to speed up the contractors, as they could not get food for their workmen.

23. Suitable land was acquired for the Malawanbadda Vernacular Girls' School, and a new building thereon is now being constructed. Applications have also been made for the acquisition of lands for extension of the Alutgama Boys' Vernacular School, extension of the Massala Anglo-Vernacular School, and erection of the Henemulla Muhammadan School, the cost of the last named to be met from private contributions from the Moors of Henemulla.

24. The majority of the schools in the district, particularly in the totamunes, are overcrowded, and the funds at the disposal of the District Schools Committee are not sufficient to meet the educational requirements of the rapidly growing population.

VIII.—CRIME, POLICE, AND HEADMEN.

25. For public purposes the district is divided into two, with Assistant Superintendents of Police at Kalutara and Panadure. The Panadure Police Division includes a portion of Colombo District.

26. In the year 1918 there was slight decrease of crime in Panadure, and an immense increase in Kalutara Division. In the year under review the number of cases of grave crime reported in Panadure Division totalled 421, against 528 in the previous year; while the percentage of convictions obtained rose from 38 per cent. to 42 per cent. Thus, a distinct improvement is shown.

The Kalutara Division shows still more marked improvement. There was a decrease of 30 per cent. in cases reported, and an increase of convictions obtained, from 30 to 50 per cent. In both divisions there has been a marked decrease in preventible crime, such as burglary, theft, and cattle theft, and both police and headmen deserve credit for this improvement.

27. Throughout the year the police and headmen have worked well together. The system of combined patrol at night by police and police vidanes is now properly organized, and both Assistant Superintendents of Police report that the headmen who fail in this respect are only a small minority. This is the more creditable to the police vidanes, as they are unpaid, and they can only be recompensed with small rewards from the funds at my disposal.

28. Punitive police were established at Potuwila on April 1, 1919, and withdrawn on October 1, 1919. Crime in the vicinity was reduced to a minimum.

29. Nearly all the police stations in the district are on the telephone. It would be a considerable assistance to the police if the Korale Mudaliyars' offices were connected with the telephone. It would also tend to increased efficiency in general administration.

IX.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

30. The Local Government in this district is carried on by means of (1) a Local Board, which administers Kalutara town; and (2) a Sanitary Board, which administers eight small towns, viz., Panadure, Wadduwa, Beruwala, Alutgama, Horana, Tebuwana, Neboda, and Agalawatta. A separate account of the Local Board is appended to this report.

31. The members who comprised the Sanitary Board were the same as those in 1918, viz., the Assistant Government Agent (Chairman); the District Engineer, Kalutara; the Medical Officers of Kalutara and Panadure; the Totamune Mudaliyar; Mr. C. A. Jansz of Panadure; and Mr. F. I. Fernando of Beruwala. Five meetings were held during the year.

32. *Panadure.*—This is the largest Sanitary Board town. The scheme for deviating the main road, referred to in last year's report, has been submitted to Government for sanction. A new public latrine of the latest type adopted by the Sanitary Department was constructed at a cost of Rs. 865. Land required for washing and drying grounds for dhobies was acquired at a cost of Rs. 2,000. A site for the building of a market in the Nalluruwa bazaar was also acquired. Six new butchers' stalls were erected in the vegetable market at a cost of Rs. 1,059. This yields to the Board the handsome return of Rs. 360 a year. The lighting, scavenging, and conservancy were done on contract. There are two public latrines. Further latrine accommodation is very necessary, but it is difficult to find suitable sites in this thickly populated town. A pure water supply is a great necessity, and the question of a water supply scheme is under consideration.

33. *Alutgama, Tebuwana, and Beruwala.*—These towns were provided with new markets of the type adopted in Colombo District. In Beruwala a new market latrine was built by the Sanitary Department, the Board contributing Rs. 500 towards the cost. The scavenging of these towns is done on contract. The Board proposes to enforce the dry-earth system in Alutgama, Beruwala, and Wadduwa, where most of the public latrines are at present scavenged by pigs. Land has been acquired at Alutgama for the construction of a new school and a park, and the improvement of the approaches to the railway station.

34. *Neboda.*—Land has been acquired for the construction of a market at Neboda, but the work of construction has had to be postponed pending the decision of two disputes in the District Court.

35. *Horana.*—This is the most progressive small town in the district. It has a wide well-drained main street, and the sanitation of the private houses is steadily improving.

36. *Agalawatta.*—The site for the market was acquired, and the work of construction given on contract in 1919.

37. *Wadduwa.*—The site for a new market was acquired during the year.

X.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

38. The Village Communities Ordinance worked satisfactorily during the year as in past years. The total revenue for the year was Rs. 52,062·83, and the total expenditure was Rs. 40,134, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,928·83 at the end of the year. The villagers generally commuted their labour in money at the rate of 50 cents per head, but few came and worked on village roads.

39. The Village Committee roads include all classes of road, from mere footpaths to good gravelled roads suitable for motor cars in ordinary weather. They are, on the whole, well maintained. Pasdun korale west is least well supplied with village roads in proportion to its population and prosperity, because the greater number of its inhabitants are Indian immigrants, who contribute nothing to Village Committee funds.

40. The work of the Presidents of Village Tribunals has been satisfactory. There were 47 civil and 142 criminal cases pending on January 1, 1919. The number of cases instituted during the year was civil 1,948 and criminal 6,653, making a total of 1,995 civil and 6,795 criminal. At the end of the year there were 55 civil and 48 criminal cases pending. Out of the 125 cases in which appeals were taken to the Assistant Government Agent, only 25 were successful. From the Assistant Government Agent's decisions 6 appeals were taken to the Governor in Executive Council. In one case only the Assistant Government Agent's decision was varied. The number of civil cases amicably settled during the year was the same as in the previous year, viz., 1,310. The number of theft cases was 1,113, as against 674 in 1918, the increase being chiefly due to thefts of garden and chena produce—a result of shortage of food.

XI.—THE WORKING OF SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

(1) *Waste Lands Ordinance.*

41. There were 21 notices pending on January 1, 1919. Final orders on 17 of these were published, and 4 are awaiting inquiry. Nineteen notices and 4 final orders were published during 1919. Claims were received under 12 of these notices. Of these 12, 1 notice was abandoned after inquiry, and 2 were settled and final orders published, while 9 are awaiting inquiry. Under 5 notices no claims were made; final orders under section 2 were published as regards 2 notices, and 3 are awaiting preparation of final order sketches. One notice was abandoned owing to a clerical error and re-published, and 1 notice had not expired.

(2) *Excise Ordinance.*

42. The consumption was much the same in 1919 as in previous years. Two hotels with bars were licensed at the end of 1919: one at Kalutara and one at Panadure. Owing to the closing of arrack taverns, there has been an appreciable increase in the sale of foreign liquor. The present staff is quite inadequate to control the illicit traffic. There has been no increase of drunkenness; possibly there has been a slight decrease. Illicit practices have increased considerably since last October, when a number of taverns were closed. There are insufficient arrack taverns to meet the requirements of the people. There are sufficient foreign liquor taverns. There is a considerable decrease in revenue. As a result of local option, the following arrack taverns will be closed next October: Agalawatta, Werawatta, Atulugama, and Nugegoda, and the need for an increase in the preventive staff will be greater than ever.

(3) *Opium Ordinance.*

43. At the beginning of the year there were 2,184 registered opium consumers, of whom 85 died, 1 gave up the use of opium, 13 transferred to other districts during the year, leaving on the register 2,085. The amount realized by sale of opium during 1919 was Rs. 114,300·25. The total number of vedaralas licensed at the beginning of the year was 449; of this number, 4 died. Seventeen new licenses were issued during the year. Three prosecutions were entered during the year for breach of the Opium Ordinance, and resulted in convictions.

(4) *Births, Marriages, and Deaths Registration Ordinance.*

44. During the year under review there has been a decrease of 3 per cent. in births, 5 per cent. in deaths, 16 per cent. in general marriages, and 8 per cent. in Muhammadan marriages. The decrease in the number of deaths during 1919 can be attributed to the prevalence of the epidemic of influenza in 1918. The decrease in the births and marriages is due to general depression in the country.

(5) *Dog Registration.*

45. The number of dogs registered during the year was 5,348. The number shot was 1,671. There are still far too many starving dogs in the villages. An increase in the tax might tend to keep their numbers down.

(6) *Vehicles Ordinance.*

46. The number of carts licensed during 1919 was 4,801, as against 3,774 in 1918; and the number of motor cars licensed was 227, being 24 more than that of the previous year.

XII.—LAND AND FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

47. 376 cases of illicit clearing and felling were reported to the Kachcheri during 1919. Compensation amounting to Rs. 1,674 was recovered in settlement of some of the cases. 127 cases were instituted against the illicit clearers and fellers. Convictions were obtained in 99 cases, bringing in a sum of Rs. 3,327 in fines. Twenty-two cases are still pending. The sum of Rs. 166 was realized by sale of the timber illicitly felled.

48. 1,171 acres 3 roods and 12 perches were leased in perpetuity under the new system at rents varying from (after the first six years) Rs. 9 to Rs. 15 an acre per annum. The highest premium realized was Rs. 31·20 per acre for a block of 5 acres 3 roods and 11 perches under competition. The average premium realized was Rs. 32 per acre. 1 acre 1 rood and 35 perches were sold outright and 36 acres 2 roods and 7 perches were settled on squatters. 24 acres 2 roods and 21 perches were leased on special terms for seven years for foodstuffs. 365 acres 1 rood and 7 perches were leased for foodstuffs for three years on seventy-seven ordinary permits. 944 acres were leased for foodstuffs on re-afforestation agreements for three years, commencing with the yala season of 1920.

XIII.—IRRIGATION.

49. The Nikatu-ela sluice is the only major irrigation work in the district. A small annual water-rate is levied for the maintenance of this work. The amount due for the year under review, viz., Rs. 152·90, has been collected.

50. There are no village tanks in the district, except in Rayigam korale, where there are six tanks. These are all in good order. Large tracts of field could be brought under cultivation if the following elas were cleared:—Kalawil-ganga, Dummalamodera-ela, Moderawila-ela, Panape-ela, and Alut-ela. This has been referred to under the heading of Food Supply in paragraph 11.

51. *Irrigation Fine Fund.*—Receipts during 1919 Rs. 142·20; expenditure Rs. 105·24; balance at close of the year Rs. 141·75.

XIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

52. The public works completed during the year included—

(1) Latrines to Public Works Department cooly lines.
(2) Completion of survey of the Agalawatta-Badureliya road.
(3) Improvements and additions to Neboda and Pimbura hospitals.
(4) Improvements to approach road to Forest Ranger's quarters at Matugama.
(5) Widening the road at 9th mile, Anguruwatota-Alutgama road.
(6) Widening of the coast road in Kalutara North.

53. The public works in progress were—

(1) The construction of Agalawatta-Badureliya road.
(2) The construction of Kalawellawa-Bellapitiya road.
(3) Widening of Nagoda-Matugama road.
(4) Improvements to Government Distillery, Kalutara.
(5) Survey of land for Police Court, Panadure.

54. The public works most urgently needed are—

(1) A water supply for the coast towns, particularly Kalutara and Panadure.
(2) A new Police Court for Panadure.
(3) Extension or rebuilding of Kalutara hospital.

55. Quarters for Government officials are required in the following order:—

(1) Police Magistrate, Panadure.
(2) Police Magistrate, Kalutara.
(3) Office Assistant, Kalutara.
(4) Assistant Superintendent of Police, Panadure.
(5) District Medical Officers, Kalutara, Panadure, and Beruwala.

56. The following main roads are in course of construction :—

(1) The section of the Kalawellawa-Bellapitiya road between the Kalu-ganga and Bellapitiya.
(2) The Agalawatta-Badureliya road.
(3) The Horana-Talagala road.

57. Two other important roads, which, owing to heavy traffic and constant damage by floods, cannot be maintained properly by the District Road Committee, should be taken over by the Public Works Department in the following order of preference :—

(1) The road from Yala to Kalutara North, 10 miles.
(2) The road from Tebuwana to Dodangoda, 4 miles.

58. The two railway schemes should be connected.

59. The acquisition of land to widen the road through the Tebuwana bazaar is urgently needed.

60. The following Public Works Department roads should be widened :—

(1) The section of the coast road between Panadure and Waskaduwa.
(2) The section of the Panadure-Nambapana road between Panadure and Horana.
(3) The greater part of the Horana-Anguruwatota-Alutgama road.
(4) The Matugama-Kalawellawa road.

61. Surveys of two proposed railways affecting this district have been made : (1) Dehiwala to Horana, (2) Katukurunda to Agalawatta. No survey has been made of a line connecting Horana with Matugama or Dodangoda on the Agalawatta-Katukurunda line, presumably owing to the necessity involved of constructing a bridge over the Kalu-ganga, and to the liability to flood of the land near the river. These two railway schemes should be connected if possible.

March 9, 1920.

T. A. HODSON,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF KALUTARA FOR 1919.

The Local Board of Kalutara during the year consisted of the same members as in 1918. Six meetings were held, and were well attended.

2. The revenue for the year showed an increase of about 6 per cent. on that of 1918.

3. A comparative statement of revenue and expenditure of the Local Board of Kalutara for the years 1918 and 1919 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1918. Amount. Rs. c.	1919. Amount. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
(a) Property rates	7,003 70	10,238 5
(b) Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	7,064 60	6,652 20
(c) Water-rates	—	—
(d) Other	5,273 12	5,292 10
Licenses :—		
(e) Liquor	3,745 0	2,740 0
(f) Carts	923 0	866 0
(g) Other	5,130 75	5,424 25
Rents :—		
(h) Markets	2,643 35	3,075 20
(i) Other	545 0	356 50
Fines	329 25	211 25
Miscellaneous	2,709 5	2,741 43
Total revenue	35,366 82	37,596 98
Deposits	277 50	140 0
Advances repaid	2,205 0	2,420 0
Balance on January 1	11,200 31	13,158 21
Total	49,049 63	53,315 19

EXPENDITURE.	1918. Amount. Rs. c.	1919. Amount. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loans	—	—
Cost of administration :—		
(a) Establishment	4,121 46	5,397 74
(b) Office contingencies	784 60	592 88
(c) Cost of audit	159 17	173 41
(d) Revenue services	1,045 17	1,248 32
Education	—	—
Sanitation	8,176 42	7,544 14
Lighting	4,232 18	3,277 55
Police charges	44 0	14 25
Public works :—		
(e) Maintenance	8,186 9	10,163 17
(f) New constructions	2,903 87	—
Miscellaneous	1,630 96	2,584 56
Total expenditure	31,283 92	30,996 2
Deposits withdrawn	107 50	135 0
Advances	4,500 0	20 0
Balance on December 31	13,158 21	22,164 17
Total	49,049 63	53,315 19

A comparative statement of assets and liabilities of the Local Board of Kalutara at December 31, 1918 and 1919, is annexed :—

LIABILITIES.	1918. Amount. Rs. c.	1919. Amount. Rs. c.
Deposits :—		
Due to contractors on account of security, &c.	545 0	550 0
Balance due to owners of property sold for non-payment of taxes	—	—
Instalment of the 1898 loan remaining unpaid	—	—
Balance, surplus	15,013 21	21,614 17
Total	15,558 21	22,164 17

ASSETS.	1918. Amount. Rs. c.	1919. Amount. Rs. c.
Cash in Kachcheri	13,158 21	22,164 17
Advances	2,400 0	—
Total	15,558 21	22,164 17

A comparative statement of collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1864, of the Local Board of Kalutara, is annexed :—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	2,601	—	—	2,601	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists liable to labour ..	—	4,200	—	—	4,137	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	3,406		81·09	3,221		77·85
(b) Paying double commutation ..	40		·95	39		·94
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		3,446	82·04		3,260	78·80
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, &c. ..	84		2	90		2·17
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	246		5·85	142		3·43
(g) Double entries	80		1·90	69		1·74
(h) Fined	—		—	—		—
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	41		·97	6		·14
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		451	1·07		307	·74
7. Unaccounted for	—	303	7·21	—	570	1·37

4. Several improvements were effected to the roads. Land has been surveyed and acquired for widening portions of Hill street, including a dangerous corner, and the work will be undertaken and completed in 1920. A level crossing at Kalutara North was paved with granite setts.

5. The number of cases of infectious diseases during the year 1919 is as follows. The health of the town of Kalutara during 1919 was very satisfactory as compared with 1918 :—

	1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
Enteric fever ..	19	4	Chickenpox ..	24	20
Measles ..	5	—	Dysentery	2	—

6. The following services, viz., conservancy and lighting, were given out on contract as usual.

7. The Local Board paid all the cost of transport of rice within the town during June, so that the people were able to obtain much rice as was available at cost price.

Local Board Office,
Kalutara, March 9, 1920.

T. A. HODSON,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE DURING 1919.

THE District Road Committee during 1919 consisted of the Assistant Government Agent as Chairman; the District Engineer, Kalutara; and four Unofficial Members, viz., Mr. W. E. G. Bell, European Member; Mr. W. H. Hepponstall, Burgher Member; Mr. J. Aloysius Fernando, Native Member; and Mr. J. Ferguson, Additional Member.

2. Three Committee meetings were held in January, May, and August. The ordinary business of the Committee was done by circulation of papers among the members.

3. A statement is annexed showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1919 as compared with 1918 :—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	228,989	—	—	228,989	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists liable to labour	—	61,619	—	—	61,635	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	55,638		90·29	55,494		90·03
(b) Paying double commutation ..	936		1·51	900		1·46
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	1		·001
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	1		·001	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		56,575	91·81		56,395	91·49
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	2,352		3·81	2,479		4·02
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	849		1·37	934		1·51
(g) Double entries or entries by mistak.	1,351		2·19	1,193		1·93
(h) Fined	2		·003	3		·004
(i) Imprisoned	15		·02	14		·02
(j) Left local area	475		·77	617		1·001
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		5,044	8·18		5,240	8·501
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

4. The year shows a slightly lower average of recoveries, 91·4, as against 91·8. This may be ascribed to increased poverty. The slight fall in commutation realized in money is due to the fact that Agalawatta was brought under the operations of the Sanitary Board. One man did not commute, but performed six days' labour on the roads. Fourteen defaulters were sent to jail out of 304 arrested and produced before me. Of the 14 men sent to jail, 1 man was released on payment of fine, and 6 men were discharged on the occasion of Peace Celebrations. Out of 61,635 men in the division officers' lists, only 617 remain unaccounted for at the end of the year.

5. A statement of revenue and expenditure is annexed. As has been pointed out in previous reports, a large accumulated balance was reserved to convert some of the plank bridges into permanent iron ones, but owing to the high cost and difficulty in obtaining bridging materials, this work was not undertaken during the year:—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1919.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1919 ..	48,924	69	Payments made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..	35,417	50
Commutation realized in money ..	86,059	50	Amount expended on minor works ..	38,427	34
Commutation realized in labour ..	1	50	Amount expended on minor works in labour	1	50
Toll grant on minor roads ..	5,686	0	Establishment and commission to division officers:—		
Government contribution in aid of minor works	6,587	0	(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment ..	1,400	0
Miscellaneous receipts ..	2,570	62	(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment ..	9,117	72
			(*c*) Commission to division officers	7,314	85
			Miscellaneous charges ..	13,279	16
			Balance on December 31	44,871	24
Total ..	149,829	31	Total ..	149,829	31

6. The length of the roads maintained was 114¾ miles, upon which nearly Rs. 38,500 was spent. This exceeds the previous year's expenditure by Rs. 3,500.

7. Three hundred and twenty-three persons gave notice under section 86 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, and had the lines of the proposed buildings marked out for them. Eight persons were prosecuted during the year for building without notice, and all were fined.

8. Licenses to seize cattle were issued as in previous years. On most of the roads in the district stray cattle are now less frequently met with.

9. The eleven resthouses in the district were kept in order as far as the limited means at my disposal permitted.

District Road Committee Office,
Kalutara, March 1, 1920.

T. A. HODSON,
Chairman.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1919.

Area of Kandy District, 911 square miles; Population in 1911, 408,429.
Area of Central Province, 2,287½ square miles; Population in 1911, 672,258.

I.—CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION.

IN January Mr. G. F. Forrest, Additional Assistant Government Agent, Kandy, was appointed District Judge, Puttalam and Chilaw.

2. Mr. W. L. Kindersley acted temporarily as Government Agent, Central Province, from February 10 to March 21, while the writer acted as Registrar-General.

3. Mr. L. J. B. Turner, Assistant Commissioner of Excise, North-Western Division, and Assistant Government Agent, Kandy, proceeded home on leave on March 2, and resumed duties on August 18.

4. Mr. R. B. Naish acted temporarily as Office Assistant to the Government Agent, Central Province, from March 25 to April 11, in place of Mr. W. J. L. Rogerson, invalided.

5. Mr. J. A. Maybin succeeded Mr. N. Izat as Police Magistrate, Kandy, on July 30.

6. Mr. E. W. Kannangara, Cadet of the Local Division of the Civil Service, was appointed to the Kandy Kachcheri from August 1.

7. Mr. A. N. Hutt was appointed Police Magistrate, Gampola, on August 27.

8. Mr. L. J. B. Turner acted temporarily as Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya, from October 5, in place of Mr. M. M. Wedderburn, who proceeded home on leave.

9. Mr. C. W. Bickmore succeeded Mr. H. A. Burden as District Judge, Nuwara Eliya, on November 1.

10. Mr. G. S. Wodeman was appointed Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya, on December 5.

11. Mr. S. Phillipson was appointed Cadet, Kandy Kachcheri, on December 12.

II.—IMPORTANT EVENTS.

12. A Durbar of the Government Agents and Assistant Government Agents, Kandyan Provinces, was held at the Pavilion to discuss the increase of the production of foodstuffs in January.

13. A Victory Dinner was held at the Queen's Hotel on February 14.

14. A meeting of Kandyan Chiefs was held on March 4 to discuss the question of improving the food supply.

15. The image of the Kataragam god was stolen from the Kataragama Temple in Kandy on April 8. (The image was subsequently recovered.)

16. In June the rice situation became acute and rice control was ordered.

17. News of the signing of the Peace Treaty by the Germans was received on June 29.

18. Peace Day was celebrated on July 19. In the morning there was a parade of Cadets and Boy Scouts on the Victoria esplanade; in the afternoon there was a large gathering of town and district schools at Bogambra; commemoration shields were presented to each school, and children of all the schools, numbering about 4,500, then marched in procession to the Victoria esplanade and sang the Marseillaise and National Anthem. In the evening there was a perahera and fireworks. Commemoration trees were planted at various schools in Kandy and at Teldeniya and Wattegama. The celebrations were not confined to the towns; in almost every village the houses were decorated.

19. I regret to report the death of Dunuwila Dissawa on September 8. He had held the rank of Dissawa for thirteen years.

20. The German machine gun presented to Trinity College, Kandy, by His Majesty the King was uncovered by His Excellency the Governor on October 16.

21. The anniversary of the armistice was celebrated on November 11 by the cessation of work, observing silence, and the stopping of all traffic, pedestrian as well as vehicular, for two minutes at 11 A.M. The signal was given by police constables, stationed at intervals in the main streets, sounding their whistles. This arrangement worked successfully, and the effect was most impressive.

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

22. The revenue collected at the Kandy Kachcheri during the financial year 1918–19 amounted to Rs. 2,122,190·17, as against Rs. 1,697,060·65 during 1917–18, an increase of Rs. 425,129·52. This increase is due to the fact that three instalments of arrack revenue due for 1917–18 were paid during 1918–19.

23. The expenditure on account of Provincial Administration and Clerical Service under the Government Agent during the financial year was Rs. 107,846, as compared with Rs. 107,079 during the preceding year. The expenditure incurred at the Kandy Kachcheri on account of the outbreak of plague at Nawalapitiya was Rs. 13,229.

IV.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

24. The public health has improved since 1918, and though cases of influenza occurred, there was no return of the epidemic of the previous year. Five cases of cholera were reported, all being new arrivals from the coast. A campaign against anchylostomiasis is being carried on in the district, and promises to have a beneficial result on the general health. There was no recurrence of the plague epidemic of 1918.

25. The scarcity of imported rice and the high price of foodstuffs and cloth caused considerable hardships throughout the district. The establishment of food control in the latter half of the year and a marked increase in chena cultivation on permits relieved the situation. Over 4,000 acres were cultivated with kurakkan in Pata Hewaheta alone. A considerably greater extent of mud land was cultivated for the yala harvest than in previous years.

IV. A.—FOOD CONTROL.

26. Food control was started early in June, the first control prices of rice being fixed on the 6th idem. For the distribution of rice allotted to the district by the Food Controller, centres were selected at Kandy, Wattegama, Katugastota, Gampola, Kadugannawa, Nawalapitiya, Hatton, and Galaha.

27. In Kandy fourteen principal traders (wholesale dealers) were selected, and rice distributed to them in proportion to the volume of their business. Permits were then issued to retail dealers, eating-houses, hotels, schools, and colleges to obtain their supplies from the wholesale dealers on payment at the control rate.

28. To assist the Government Agent a Food Control Committee, consisting of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, the elected members of the Municipal Council, and representatives of the Kandy Social Service League, was established, with Mr. E. W. Kannangara as Secretary.

29. The town was ticketed on coupons prepared and issued by the Kandy Social Service League; the ration allowed was two cut measures per head per week.

30. The system of distribution through the dealers worked well at first, but as old stocks of paddy and the produce of the yala crop became exhausted, and the demand for imported rice became more urgent, numerous complaints were received that the dealers favoured their friends, and were unable to supply the general public. Accordingly it was decided in December (after the dealers had been given an opportunity to amend their methods but failed) to take the distribution out of the hands of the dealers, and to open depôts under the control of the Committee. Two main stores were opened at the Old Jail and Police Barracks, and eight depôts for retail sale in different parts of the town. Since the opening of the depôts there have been no complaints of rice not being available.

31. At Gampola distribution was made on tickets under the control of a Relief Committee, with the Police Magistrate as Chairman. At Nawalapitiya the same course was followed, Dr. A. A. M. Werapermall, District Medical Officer, being the Chairman. At Hatton distribution was controlled by Mr. A. R. Aitken of the Hatton Bank; at Kadugannawa by the Ratemahatmaya and Peace Officer; at Galaha by Mr. L. St. George Carey; at Wattegama by Mr. A. E. W. Holloway. I wish to record my appreciation of the services rendered by the above-mentioned gentlemen and by the Kandy Social Service League.

32. The only other article of food for which control prices were fixed was flour, and that only for Kandy, Nawalapitiya, Gampola, and Hatton.

V.—AGRICULTURE.

33. Cultivation of paddy is the principal agricultural industry, and more attention than usual was paid to the repair of channels and dams. Transplanting and manuring were practised on an increased scale. Chena cultivation was far more widely practised than in former years, and a large extent of Crown chenas were cultivated on permits.

34. Vegetable cultivation shows an increase, especially in Pata and Uda Dumbara, but considerable damage has been done by snails, for the eradication of which no means have apparently been discovered. In Yatinuwara plantains suffered considerably from disease.

35. There are twelve Co-operative Credit Societies in the district, an increase of five over the number in 1918. The movement progresses slowly in the Kandyan districts. Only four societies out of the twelve showed any vitality during the year; the scarcity of rice is given as the reason for difficulty in getting new members.

VI.—CATTLE.

36. There were 140 cases of rinderpest in the district, of which 124 were fatal. The chief centres affected were Gampola, Pussellawa, and Hatton. There were 6 cases of anthrax at Maskeliya and 1 at Hatton. All proved fatal. Hoof-and-mouth disease appeared in twelve places. Fifty-three animals were affected, but all recovered.

VII.—EDUCATION.

37. The number of registered village schools in the district is 128, the same as in 1918. The description of the schools is as follows:—

Government boys' vernacular schools ..	49	Roman Catholic schools	1
Government boys' Anglo-vernacular schools .	4	Baptist schools	2
Government mixed vernacular schools ..	9	Private schools	8
Government girls' vernacular schools ..	16		
Church Missionary schools	27	Total ..	128
Buddhist schools	8		
Wesleyan schools	4		

38. One meeting of the District School Committee was held during the year. When necessary, questions were dealt with by circulation of papers. Mr. W. A. de Silva left for England, and his place was filled by Dr. C. A. Hewavitarana. The total receipts were Rs. 62,969·54 (this includes a building grant of Rs. 20,000 received in November for expenditure in 1920); the expenditure was Rs. 28,126·72.

39. The following works were completed during the year :—

(*a*) Hataraliyadda girls' school.
(*b*) Muruddeniya school and attached quarters and latrine.
(*c*) Hedeniya school extension.
(*d*) Peradeniya new school building (main building).
(*e*) Ulapane new school building and attached quarters.
(*f*) Marassana school extension.

New school buildings at Deltota and Giraulla have been taken in hand.

40. In connection with hookworm campaign the following schools were provided with latrines :—

(1) Gunnepane boys' school.
(2) Mahagama school.
(3) Paranagama school.
(4) Doragomuwa school.
(5) Idamegama school.
(6) Halloluwa school.
(7) Maratugoda school.
(8) Talatuoya school.
(9) Dedunupitiya school.
(10) Butawatta school.
(11) Deltota school.
(12) Marassana school.

41. The following schools were recognized during the year :—(1) Madugalla ; (2) Patitalawa. Offers of free sites for these schools and for a school at Bowala were accepted.

42. The question of compulsory education for Muhammadan girls was considered by the Committee. The Committee was unanimous that the time was not yet ripe for compulsory education for Muhammadan girls.

43. Fines in school cases amounted to Rs. 3,858·60, as against Rs. 3,751 in 1918. Owing to the shortage of food in the villages, prosecutions for non-attendance were withdrawn from October onwards.

44. The average attendance at the Government village schools was 67 per cent. of the number on the roll, as against 76 per cent. in 1918. The decrease may be attributed to the hard conditions in the villages, especially in the last quarter of the year.

VIII.—FESTIVALS.

45. The Esala Perahera was held at Kandy from August 1 to 13, and attracted a large crowd of people. The procession on the last day was as imposing as in previous years, about sixty elephants taking part.

46. The Diyakepun Perahera of Wallahagoda Dewale was held at Gampola on September 14 and passed off uneventfully, but little interest being shown in it.

IX.—CRIME AND POLICE.

47. In the whole Province the number of true cases of grave crime reported to the police in 1919 was 889, as against 778 in 1918, an increase of 121 cases, but the proportion of convictions was better, namely, 42 per cent., as compared with 36 per cent. in 1918. The headmen, as a rule, co-operated harmoniously with the regular police.

48. The increase of crime is almost wholly due to an increase in the number of burglaries and of thefts over Rs. 20, and may be attributed to the high prices of rice and foodstuffs. The majority of the cases of burglary are from estate lines and mud huts. There were 7 cases of homicide in 1919, as against 12 in 1918 and 12 in 1917.

49. The new buildings for the police station at Teldeniya were occupied on July 1 ; they are well situated in the centre of the town, close to the Police Court, and are a great improvement on the rented building previously used as a station.

X.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

50. Reports of the Provincial and District Road Committees, of the Local Boards at Hatton-Dikoya, Nawalapitiya, and Gampola, and of the Sanitary Board of Kandy are attached as appendices.

XI.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES AND TRIBUNALS.

51. Each of the subdivisions of the nine Ratemahatmayas' divisions in the district has its Village Committee, which carries out village works and contributes to the District School Committee. In 1919 they maintained 1,150 miles of village roads and paths, 67 bridges and edandas, 223 wells and spouts, 152 ambalams, 7 Village Committee buildings, and contributed to the cost of 74 schools.

52. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 28,827·79, and the expenditure to Rs. 27,704·62, the balance on December 31 being Rs. 11,156·55. The apportionment of Rs. 750 out of the Government grant to the Kandy District in aid of village works was spent on five bridges.

53. The total number of cases decided by the Village Tribunals during the year was 8,389, which is practically the same as in 1918. Of these, 1,804 were civil cases and 6,585 criminal. Amicable settlements were made in 353 civil and 939 criminal cases.

54. The number of appeals to the Government Agent was 153, as compared with 166 in 1918 ; 114 were affirmed and 39 set aside. There were 5 appeals to the Governor in Executive Council, and all the decisions were affirmed.

XII.—LAND.

55. Thirty small lots aggregating 28½ acres were sold, realizing Rs. 2,744·56. Thirty-five lots aggregating 227½ acres were leased in perpetuity, the premia amounting to Rs. 7,211.

56. Four notices under the Waste Lands Ordinance were settled, and one was referred to the District Court. Thirteen notices were pending at the end of the year.

XIII.—KANDYAN MARRIAGES.

57. The number of Kandyan marriages registered during the year was 745, as against 989 in 1918. The number of dissolutions granted was 106, one less than last year.

XIV.—LABOUR ORDINANCE.

58. Fifteen new estates were registered, bringing the total for the Province up to 1,221. The number registered in 1909, when the Ordinance came into operation, was 489. Only one prosecution was instituted during the year for breach of the provisions of the Ordinance.

XV.—DOG REGISTRATION.

59. The number of dogs registered in the Kandy District during the year was 11,423, an increase of 2,113 dogs over the previous year.

60. Several cases of rabies were reported. The number of dogs destroyed in the Province during the year by police was 2,508, an increase of 660 over the last year.

61. Forty-seven persons were sent by police to the Pasteur Institute, Colombo, for treatment.

XVI.—EXCISE.

62. The arrack rent of the Central Province for the financial year 1919–20 was sold for Rs. 1,648,800, showing an increase of Rs. 323,352 on the previous year's rent. The amount of the rent has risen by 30 per cent. in the last five years, at the same time the number of arrack taverns has been reduced from 66 to 55.

63. The number of toddy taverns in the Kandy District for 1918–19 was 85, as against 92 in the previous year.

64. The number of sanctioned foreign liquor taverns, including 5 beer and porter taverns, for 1918–19 was 24; of these, 9 were not renewed.

65. The Chief Headmen consider that illicit practices are on the decrease, with the exception that there were considerable illicit sales of toddy at Ampitiya, consequent on the closing of the tavern at this place. There are five Excise Advisory Committees for the Kandy District, viz., the Kandy Municipality, the three Local Board towns, and the Revenue District.

66. One ballot was held in connection with local option in respect of foreign liquor taverns, two in respect of arrack taverns, and four in respect of toddy taverns. The ballots did not result in any of the taverns being closed.

XVII.—IRRIGATION.

67. There are three irrigation works on which rates are recovered in the district, namely, Werapitiya Maha-ela and Palliyawela-amuna in Pata Dumbara and Elpitiya Raja-ela in Uda Palata.

68. Repairs to the Udugoda Bandara anicut in Pata Dumbara and the Siyambalagastenne anicut in Uda Dumbara were carried out from the departmental vote.

69. *Irrigation Fine Fund.*—A statement is annexed :—

RECEIPTS.		Amount. Rs. c.	PAYMENTS.		Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1919	..	626 36	Cost of repairs to Aladeniya-amuna	..	24 25
Receipts during the year	..	99 75	Survey of Arambepola-amuna	..	6 25
			Taking levels for the proposed anicut across Guru-oya	.. ..	4 50
			Supplying stop planks to Ganegoda anicut		37 20
			Repairs to Ganegoda-ela	.. ..	20 31
			Repairs to Uggahakumbure-ela	..	29 75
			Repairs to sluice door, Gampolawela Raja-ela	.. ..	15 0
			Repairs to Gampolawela Raja-ela	..	96 37
			Construction of a culvert for Keerapane-ela in Ratmalakaduwa	.. ..	51 50
					285 13
			Balance	..	440 98
Total	..	726 11	Total	..	726 11

XVIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

70. The following works were completed during the year under review :—

(1) Administration block, quarters for Sub-Inspector, sergeant, and constables, Teldeniya Police Station.
(2) Cooly lines, Katugastota-Madulkele road.
(3) Additions and repairs, Deltota hospital.
(4) New hospital at Agrapatana.
(5) Visiting apothecary's quarters near Dolosbage hospital.
(6) Quarters for Police Inspector, Hatton.
(7) Cooly lines on Craigie Lea, Nawalapitiya, Dolosbage, and Uda Pussellawa roads.
(8) Widening and improving Fruithill-Strathdon road.
(9) Stone sett paving bridge, Peradeniya road and crossing, Station Approach road.
(10) Improving Naula-Elahera road.

XIX.—FORESTS.

71. The following is taken from the report of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nuwara Eliya, as regards the work of the Forest Department in Kandy District :—

Protection of Forests : (a) Prosecutions.—Ten cases involving 17 persons were prosecuted during the year by the Forester, Kandy, and Forest Ranger, Hatton. Of these, 6 resulted in convictions carrying a fine of Rs. 65, 3 in acquittals, and 1 in withdrawal.

(b) Compositions.—Ten cases involving 11 persons were compounded by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Northern Division, on reports made by the Forester, Kandy, and Forest Ranger, Hatton, and Rs. 135·95 was recovered as compensation.

Timber, &c., supplied to Public Departments.

	Rs. c.
240 cubic yards firewood to King's Pavilion, Kandy ..	360 0
17,259 feet of timber to Education Department	34 40
8,734 cubic yards firewood to Railway	17,031 30
Total ..	17,425 70

Revenue.—The total cost credited to revenue during the year is Rs. 9,182·39, as against Rs. 7,646·85 in 1918. The increase is due to greater demand for timber, &c.

XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

72. The Kandyan Art Association has continued to keep alive the Kandyan crafts and industries. During the year the trustees of the Association were incorporated under Ordinance No. 9 of 1917 during the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor. The trustees are the Government Agent, his Office Assistant, and the Muhandiram of the Kandy Kachcheri.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Government Agent.

Kandy Kachcheri,
May 19, 1920.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE KANDY DISTRICT FOR 1919.

PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE.

DURING the year 1919 the Provincial Road Committee was composed of the following members :—

Official : The Hon. Mr. C. S. Vaughan, Chairman ; Mr. P. M. Bingham, Provincial Engineer, Central Province (North); Mr. R. A. Powell, Provincial Engineer, Central Province (South).

Unofficial : Messrs. J. B. Coles, W. R. Westland, Martin M. Smith, and Hon. Mr. C. van der Wall.

2. Meetings were held every month.

3. *Encroachment.*—An encroachment was reported on the road reservation, 4th mile, Kandy-Haragama road, and survey has been applied for to enable the Committee to deal with it.

4. *Election of Native Member, District Road Committee, Kandy.*—Mr. A. Vallipuram was elected Native Member of the District Road Committee, Kandy, for the triennial period ending December 31, 1921, at the election held on January 24, 1919.

5. *Resthouses.*—The receipts and expenditure on resthouses are set out in the following statement :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Contributions from District Road Committees	10,398 0	Repairs and improvements to resthouses ..	6,344 39
Resthouse collections	5,415 0	Salaries of resthouse-keepers ..	4,206 24
Miscellaneous	625 2	Equipment	3,048 16
Balance on January 1	6,640 99	Miscellaneous	4,328 25
		Balance on December 31 ..	5,152 7
	23,079 1		23,079 1

6. A statement of receipts and expenditure is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1919		6,640 99
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads resthouses, &c. :—		
(*a*) From Kandy District Road Committee ..	31,293 31	
(*b*) From Matale District Road Committee ..	11,484 58	
(*c*) From Nuwara Eliya District Road Committee	9,665 36	
		52,443 25
Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads ..		1,468 0
Government grant in aid of minor works		44,235 0
Resthouse collections		5,415 0
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—		
(*a*) From Kandy District Road Committee ..	2,000 0	
(*b*) From Matale District Road Committee ..	500 0	
(*c*) From Nuwara Eliya District Road Committee	400 0	
		2,900 0
Miscellaneous receipts		625 2
		113,727 26

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of—				
(a) Principal roads	42,045	25		
(b) Resthouses	6,344	39		
			48,389	64
Pay of resthouse-keepers			4,206	14
Provincial Road Committee's establishment ..			2,900	0
Toll grants remitted to—				
Kandy District Road Committee ..			1,468	0
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—	Rs.	c.		
(a) Kandy District Road Committee ..	23,105	0		
(b) Matale District Road Committee ..	17,490	0		
(c) Nuwara Eliya District Road Committee ..	3,640	0		
			44,235	0
Miscellaneous charges			7,376	41
Balance on December 31, 1919			5,152	7
			113,727	26

BRANCH ROADS DEPARTMENT.

Branch Roads Ordinance, No. 14 of 1896.

The number of roads maintained during the year was 26, and the number of bridges maintained during the year 13. There was no increase in the cost of upkeep. Besides the estimates for maintenance for 1918–19, the following estimates were sanctioned by Government, viz. :—

	Rs.	c.
Pupuressa road, blind corners	816	39
High Forest-Bramley road : Latrines to cooly lines ..	402	50
Huluganga-Bambaraela road : Storm damages	273	38
Railway Gorge road : Damaged retaining wall	307	80
Norwood-Maskeliya road : Water supply to cooly lines ..	198	0
Glenlyon-Preston road : Improvements to Public Works Department cooly lines	546	75
Norwood-Upcot road : Flood damages	607	50
Lindula-Agra road : Improvements to Public Works Department cooly lines	1,377	0
	4,529	32

2. Estates' contributions during the year were as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
On account of maintenance of roads	55,687	36
On account of maintenance of bridges	1,265	87
On account of additional works	2,190	16
On account of reconstruction of Bridwell bridge (second and final instalment, with interest)	2,717	0
	61,860	39

Estate Roads Ordinance, No. 12 of 1902.

The cost of maintenance of the roads under this Ordinance during the year ended September 30, 1919, was as follows :—

		Amount of Estimate. Rs.	c.	Government Grant. Rs.	c.
1.	Galagedara-Heenabowa road, 11½ miles ..	5,070	0	—	
2.	Lantern Hill-Somerset road, 4 miles ..	3,549	0	1,300	0
3.	Vellaioya-Shannon road, 121 chains 20 lines	1,387	0	418	0
4.	Barnagalla-Pen-y-lan road, 2½ miles ..	1,500	0	600	0
5.	Rattota-Gammaduwa road, 7 miles ..	6,195	0	1,600	0
6.	Galaha-Pupuressa road, 7⅝ miles ..	3,632	0	1,400	0
7.	Aluwihare-Dullewa gap road, 2 miles 24 chains	2,700	0	900	0
8.	Kadugannawa-Paranapattiya road, 5½ miles	3,446	49	1,000	0
9.	Kandenuwara-Wariapola road, 5¾ miles ..	15,627	36	1,500	0
10.	Talatuoya-Kirimetiya road, 3¾ miles ..	1,600	0	—	
11.	Alawatugoda-Ancoombra road, 6 miles 68 chains	5,958	0	—	
	Alawatugoda-Ancoombra road (improvements)	3,445	0	—	
		54,109	85	8,718	0

A sum of Rs. 1,250 was allotted by the District Road Committee, Kandy, for upkeep of Galagedara-Heenabowa (Rs. 1,150) and Talatuoya-Kirimetiya (Rs. 100) roads, and the latter road received a further grant of Rs. 100 from the Village Committee of Pata Hewaheta.

Provincial Road Committee,
Kandy, April 15, 1920.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, KANDY, FOR 1919.

THE Committee was composed of the following members :—

Official : Mr. C. S. Vaughan, Chairman ; Mr. P. M. Bingham, Provincial Engineer, Central Province (North) ; Mr. R. A. Powell, Provincial Engineer, Central Province (South).

Unofficial : Mr. W. R. Westland, Mr. R. W. Jonklaas, and Mr. A. Vallipuram, representing the European, Burgher, and Native communities, respectively ; Messrs. J. B. Coles and Martin M. Smith, Additional Members.

2. Meetings were held every month.

3. No change in the office staff occurred during the year.

4. The amount collected as commutation money in 1919 shows an increase of Rs. 961 over that collected in 1918.

5. A comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during the years 1918 and 1919 and the statement of receipts and expenditure of the District Road Committee of Kandy for 1919 are annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1918 and 1919.

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	366,192	—	—	366,192	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	53,434	—	—	53,588	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	47,525		88·94	48,090		89·74
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	413		·78	451		·84
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		47,938	89·72		48,541	90·58
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	3,055		5·71	2,780		5·19
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	1,951		3·66	1,827		3·40
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	107		·20	106		·20
(*h*) Fined	—		—	—		—
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	1		·01
(*j*) Left local area	383		·71	333		·62
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		5,496	10·28		5,047	9·42
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kandy, for 1919.

REVENUE.			Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1919			8,309	79
Commutation realized in money			73,488	50
Toll grant on minor roads			1,466	0
Government contribution in aid of minor works			23,105	0
Miscellaneous receipts			2,221	85
			108,593	14
EXPENDITURE.				
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..			31,293	31
Amount expended on minor works			35,850	15
Establishment and commission to division officers :—				
	Rs.	c.		
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	2,000	0		
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	11,322	86		
(*c*) Commission to division officers ..	6,222	96		
			19,545	82
Miscellaneous charges			4,146	69
Balance on December 31, 1919			17,757	17
			108,593	14

5. The expenditure of Rs. 35,850·15 on minor works was composed of the following items :—

	Rs.	c.
(1) Maintenance, annually recurrent	16,735	60
(2) Improvements	3,284	40
(3) Voted to planters and inter-district roads	4,121	15
(4) Government grants, 1918–19	11,709	0
	35,850	15

The sum referred to in item (3) was spent on a total mileage of 253 miles (cart roads 18 miles and bridle paths 235 miles), the work being carried out by the Planters' Associations concerned. Save in a very few cases, the grants are made by the Committee on the condition that the estates interested contribute a like amount.

6. The Government grants for 1918–19 were Rs. 250 for the Bogawantalawa-Balangoda road, Rs. 5,000 for the Nugatenna-Bintenna road, and Rs. 6,459 grant in aid for minor roads, Kandy District. On the Nugatenna-Bintenna road metalling was continued on the 24½ to 28 miles and laid on 33 to 36 miles; a retaining wall was built on the 32nd mile; and the section 36 to 39 miles improved by metalling, gravelling, and blasting rock in the side drains. Foundation and track metalling were laid on 2nd and 3rd miles of the Embilmegama-Alagalla road. This is an important village road, hitherto difficult for cart transport in wet weather. Stone-bottoming was laid on the 3rd mile of the Nanuoya-Daulagala road and on the 1st mile of the Embilmegama-Daulagala road.

7. The following grants appear in the Supply Bill for 1919–20 :—

	Rs.	c.
Grant in aid of minor roads, Kandy District	6,396	0
Nugatenna-Bintenna road	5,000	0
Bogawantalawa-Balangoda road	250	0

8. The mileage in charge of the Committee, exclusive of planters' and inter-district roads, is as follows :—

	Miles.		Miles.
Cart roads :—			
Metalled ..	35¾	Bridle paths ..	131⅞
Gravelled and metalled ..	22¾		225⅞
Gravelled ..	10¾		
Natural surface ..	24¾		

April 15, 1920.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD OF GAMPOLA FOR 1919.

Revenue and Expenditure.—A comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure for 1918 and 1919 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1918. Rs.	c.	1919. Rs.	c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates ..	4,112	42	4,144	12
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	2,940	70	3,134	80
Water-rates ..	2,551	51	2,600	82
Other ..	759	76	957	61
Licenses :—				
Liquor ..	1,072	50	1,366	25
Carts, &c. ..	830	0	894	0
Opium ..	2,108	0	2,108	0
Other ..	721	50	810	50
Rents :—				
Markets ..	1,923	0	1,770	0
Other ..	3,910	5	4,561	47
Fines	573	75	758	0
Miscellaneous ..	431	6	298	59
Other receipts ..	360	0	241	0
	22,294	25	23,645	16
Balance of previous year	3,964	90	5,141	43
Total ..	26,259	15	28,786	59

EXPENDITURE.	1918. Rs.	c.	1919. Rs.	c.
Interest and sinking fund on loans ..	1,716	0	1,716	0
Cost of administration :—				
Establishment ..	4,178	73	4,669	6
Office contingencies ..	680	21	482	43
Cost of audit ..	102	7	109	67
Revenue service ..	452	96	741	75
Education ..	160	0	120	0
Sanitation ..	8,223	2	6,734	77
Lighting ..	2,355	38	2,507	12
Police	79	48	104	61
Public works :—				
Maintenance ..	2,455	12	3,840	13
New construction ..	—		534	70
Miscellaneous ..	214	75	414	1
Other payments ..	500	0	16	0
	21,117	72	21,990	25
Balance at end of year ..	5,141	43	6,796	34
Total ..	26,259	15	28,786	59

2. The revenue shows an increase of Rs. 1,350·91, and the expenditure an increase of Rs. 872·53.

3. *Public Health.*—The health of the town was satisfactory during the year.

4. *Water Supply.*—The Mount Temple tank was re-bottomed with cement concrete as it was leaking, and the Sinhapitiya reservoir was cleaned out several times.

5. A Sub-Committee of the Board has been appointed to draw up a scheme for providing the town with an adequate supply of water.

6. *Street Lighting.*—The lighting was improved by the addition of six new lamps purchased from Messrs. Hunter & Co., Colombo. There are now forty-four street lamps in the town.

7. *Public Latrines.*—These were regularly flushed and disinfected during the year. Steps are being taken to construct a public latrine at Sinhapitiya.

8. *Sanitation.*—(i.) A large number of house owners were compelled to provide latrine accommodation for their houses. This facilitated the work of the anchylostomiasis campaign, which was continued throughout the year.

(ii.) Application was made to the Police Magistrate under the Housing Ordinance for closing orders in respect of ten premises, and all were granted.

9. The scavenging of the town and the latrine conservancy were satisfactorily carried out by the contractor.

10. *Public Markets.*—The markets were painted and kept clean. The question of constructing a new public market on a better site for meat, fish, vegetables, &c., has been referred to a Sub-Committee of the Board.

11. *Bakeries, Eating-houses, &c.*—These were periodically inspected by the Assistant Sanitary Officer, Nawalapitiya, and with the help of the new by-laws passed towards the end of the year efforts are being made to improve their condition.

12. *Cemetery.*—The cemetery was kept in good order. There were 83 burials during the year.

13. *Cattle Disease.*—There was a serious outbreak of rinderpest in June, which lasted for four months. Out of a total of 97 cases attacked, 53 proved fatal. The first occurred among a number of animals that had been recently brought from Colombo.

14. *Peace Celebrations.*—These were of a befitting nature, and included the distribution of alms among the poor and treat to school children. The whole town was gaily decorated and illuminated.

15. The shortage of rice was keenly felt in Gampola, as in other parts of the Island. A relief society was formed, and paddy and rice were freely distributed among the poor.

16. The food control work is in the hands of a Local Committee, with the Police Magistrate as Chairman.

17. *Constitution of the Board.*—Chairman: The Government Agent, Central Province, Kandy; Official Members: Dr. L. de la Harpe, District Medical Officer, and Mr. J. L. Longbottom, District Engineer, Pussellawa; Unofficial Members: Messrs. E. G. Jonklaas, T. B. Panabokke, and D. S. de Simon.

18. Mr. A. N. Hutt, having succeeded Mr. R. B. Naish as Police Magistrate, was appointed Deputy Chairman in September, 1919.

19. Twelve ordinary meetings were held during the year. The biennial election was held in December, when the sitting members were returned unopposed.

20. Statements of collections under the Thoroughfares Ordinances and of loans are annexed:—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1918 and 1919.

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	5,521	—	—	5,521	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	1,942	—	—	1,938	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	1,474		75·90	1,533		79·10
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	9		·46	14		·72
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		1,483	76·36		1,547	79·82
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	65		3·35	69		3·56
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	49		2·52	63		3·25
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	33		1·70	31		1·59
(*h*) Fined	8		·41	9		·47
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	302		15·55	211		10·89
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		457	23·53		383	19·76
7. Unaccounted for	—	2	·10	—	8	·42

Return of Debt for 1919.

Year in which the loan was raised	1901 and 1904
Original amount of loan	1901: Rs. 6,200 1904: Rs. 25,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 26,840
Rate of sinking fund	2 per cent.
Rate of interest	3½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund ..	Rs. 776·60
Annual amount payable for interest ..	Rs. 939·40
Date when loan will be extinguished ..	May 31, 1926

Remarks.—For all loans prior to 1905 the annual amounts paid for sinking fund were formerly treated as instalments in reduction of the original loan. In that year the loans were consolidated, and sinking fund and interest made payable on the original amount of the loans. Interest, however, is only taken by Government on the amounts of the loans as they stood in 1905, the balance of the annual payment being invested as a sinking fund, and a date given for the extinction of the debt. The sinking fund is invested by the Colonial Treasurer. The sinking fund system is in accordance with law. The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the year 1919 has been paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

Kandy Kachcheri,
April 9, 1920.

E. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

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IV.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF NAWALAPITIYA FOR 1919.

Revenue and Expenditure.—A comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for 1918 and 1919 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1918. Amount. Rs. c.	1918. Total. Rs. c.	1919. Amount. Rs. c.	1919. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates ..	1,070 62		1,077 27	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	2,270 0		1,624 90	
Water-rate ..	1,685 9		1,455 31	
Other	1,375 56		1,604 11	
		6,401 27		5,761 59
Licenses :—				
Liquor	1,987 50		1,805 0	
Opium	962 87		962 87	
Carts, &c. ..	600 0		897 0	
Other	230 0		90 50	
		3,780 37		3,755 37
Rents :—				
Markets	833 0		1,791 0	
Other	3,553 30		4,485 40	
		4,386 30		6,276 40
Fines :—				
Police Magistrate ..	—		147 0	
Other	21 25		4 0	
		21 25		151 0
Miscellaneous ..	—	13,444 90	—	8,080 46
		28,034 9		24,024 82
Balance of previous year ..	—	3,419 82	—	7,899 56
Total ..	—	31,453 91		31,924 38
EXPENDITURE.				
Interest and sinking fund on loans	—	1,287 0	—	3,037 0
Cost of administration :—				
Establishment ..	3,236 30		3,573 49	
Office contingencies ..	584 23		898 66	
Cost of audit ..	97 48		76 43	
Revenue services ..	354 1		326 92	
		4,272 2		4,875 50
Sanitation	7,487 42		7,813 53	
Lighting	1,746 37		1,946 86	
Police	36 35		31 20	
Education	60 0		92 79	
Public works ..	3,926 86		8,186 87	
Miscellaneous ..	4,738 33		743 28	
		17,995 33		18,814 53
		23,584 35		26,727 3
Less amount over-credited ..	—	—	—	10 35
				26,716 68
Balance carried over ..	—	7,899 56	—	5,207 70
Total ..	—	31,453 91		31,924 38

The revenue of 1919 shows a decrease of Rs. 4,009·27, but, as pointed out in last year's report, the revenue of 1918 included under Miscellaneous a sum of Rs. 7,500 withdrawn from the fixed deposit, and Rs. 4,750 refund of advances, which cannot be considered as revenue proper. The item of Rs. 8,080·46 under Miscellaneous for 1919 included a sum of Rs. 2,500 withdrawn from fixed deposit, and Rs. 5,000 loan obtained from Government. Apart from the head Miscellaneous, the revenue for 1919 shows an increase of Rs. 1,355 over that of 1918, testifying to the gradual recovery of the town after the outbreak of plague, but the revenue is still Rs. 3,000 behind that of 1917, the year before the plague. Assessment rate for 1919 was based on site value within the *tagaram* area, as houses had not in general been reoccupied or rebuilt by the end of the year. The expenditure includes a sum of Rs. 1,000, being first instalment of a contribution of Rs. 10,000 payable in this year, which Government decided the Board should pay towards the cost of dealing with the outbreak of plague ; a sum of Rs. 750, being instalment and interest on the new loan of Rs. 5,000 received early in 1919 ; and a sum of Rs. 1,430 on account of draining the swamp.

2. *Public Health.*—The health of the town was satisfactory ; except for the occurrence of a few cases of influenza, there was no outbreak of infectious disease.

3. *Water Supply.*—The improvements to the intake main pipe are still being carried on under the supervision of the District Engineer, and the work will, it is expected, be finished within a short time, when the question of extending services to private houses can be settled.

4. *Lighting.*—Twenty-two duplex lamps are in use ; the Wells' lights were discontinued owing to the high cost of mantles.

5. *Public Latrines.*—The repairs to the public latrines have been attended to, and they were flushed and disinfected daily. They were always kept clean and in a sanitary state.

6. *Sanitation.*—The sanitary condition of the town was fairly satisfactory. The drains were regularly flushed and kept in proper repair. The night soil depôt in Bailey road was closed, and a new temporary depôt in railway land on Gampola road opened instead. The Nawalapitiya Building Syndicate began the building of some model dwellings in Kotmale and Dolosbage roads.

Thirty-six applications were made to the Police Magistrate for closing orders under the Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance, and all were granted. The filling up of the swamp with coke, commenced by the Railway Department in December, 1918, was completed in May, 1919. The Public Works Department laid drains for the swamp, and constructed a back lane along one side of the land thus reclaimed, connecting Ambagamuwa and Market roads.

The filling up of the swamp has added greatly to the healthiness and amenity of the town, and has provided the inhabitants with a recreation ground. During the year Government has sanctioned an extensive scheme for street widening and acquisition of land for back lanes to the main streets, the cost to be defrayed from the general revenue.

7. *Public Markets.*—The markets were regularly inspected and kept clean.

8. *Eating-houses, Bakeries, and Dairies.* — These were regularly inspected and kept clean. By-laws regarding the registration of eating-houses and tea and coffee boutiques have been recently framed and passed by the Board, and will lead to better sanitary conditions.

9. *Cemetery.*—The cemetery was maintained in good order. There were 31 burials during the year.

10. *Town Survey.*—The survey of the town was continued by the Government surveyors.

11. *Plague Precautions.*—A rat campaign under the supervision of Dr. S. F. Chellappah, Assistant Sanitary Officer, is being carried on. The total number of rats seized and sent for examination of plague bacilli during the year was 2,725. No infected rats were found.

12. *Rice Control.*—The scarcity of rice was keenly felt since June. The Nawalapitiya Relief Society under Dr. A. A. M. Werapermall as Chairman took up the management of rice control. Rice cards were issued from end of June, rice being issued at the Local Board Office. Later the distribution was entrusted to the traders, but this system was discontinued early in the present year, as the Society opened its own depôt.

13. *Miscellaneous.*—His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to the town on January 7. Peace Celebrations were held on Peace Day, July 19. A memorial tree, *Peltophorum ferrugineum*, was planted in the hospital grounds. There was a procession of school children, with sports and feeding of the poor, decorations and illuminations of houses, and fireworks. The Board spent Rs. 250 on the decorations, augmented by private contributions.

14. *Unofficial Members.*—An election of Unofficial Members took place at the Local Board Office in December, 1919, and the same members were re-elected.

15. *Constitution of the Board.*—Chairman: Hon. Mr. C. S. Vaughan, Government Agent, Central Province; Official Members: Mr. J. C. Cooper, District Engineer, Dimbula; Dr. A. A. M. Werapermall, District Medical Officer, Nawalapitiya; Unofficial Members: Mr. F. J. Fernando, Mr. J. A. F. Atapattu, and Mr. H. O. Lebbe.

Inspector.—Mr. J. M. Ponniah of the Sanitation Department was seconded for service under this Board as Sanitary Inspector from February 1, 1919.

Cemetery-keeper.—Mr. H. E. Edema succeeded Mr. C. Cole, who left the services of the Board to take up an appointment in the Railway Department.

16. *Meetings.*—Twelve ordinary meetings of the Board were held during the year under review.

17. Statements of collections under the Thoroughfares Ordinances and of Loans are herewith annexed:—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1918 and 1919.

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	3,764	—	—	3,764	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	1,367	—	—	847	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	1,160		84·46	819		96·67
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	2		·15	6		·71
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		1,162	85·01		825	97·40
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	22		1·61	2		·23
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	—		—	—		—
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	8		·59	—		—
(*h*) Fined	—		—	—		—
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	175		12·79	—		—
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		205	14·99		4	·47
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	18	2·13

Statement of Loans.

The years in which the loans were raised	1899 and 1900		1918
Original amount of loans	1899 : Rs. 13,400 1900 : Rs. 10,000		Rs. 5,000
Present amount of loans	Rs. 16,179·06		Rs. 4,500
Rate of sinking fund	2 per cent.		—
Rate of interest	3½ per cent.		5 per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund	Rs. 720·74		—
Annual amount payable for interest	Rs. 566·26		Varies
Date when the loans will be extinguished	May 31, 1922		1928

Remarks.—For all loans prior to 1905 the annual amounts for sinking fund were formerly treated as instalments in reduction of the original loan. In that year the loans were consolidated, and sinking fund and interest made payable on the original amount of the loans. Interest, however, is only taken by Government on the amount of the loans as they stood in 1905, the balance of the annual payment being as a sinking fund and a date given for the extinction of the debt. The sinking fund is invested by the Colonial Treasurer. The sinking fund system is in accordance with law. The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the year 1919 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer. The Loan of Rs. 5,000 is to be repaid in ten annual instalments of Rs. 500 each, with 5 per cent. interest on the balance.

Kandy Kachcheri,
April 25, 1920.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

V.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF HATTON-DIKOYA FOR 1919.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure for the years 1918 and 1919 is appended :—

	1918. Amount. Rs. c.	1918. Total. Rs. c.	1919. Amount. Rs. c.	1919. Total. Rs. c.
REVENUE.				
Taxes :—				
Property rates	4,332 37		5,014 3	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	2,104 90		2,262 0	
Other	720 0		281 50	
		7,157 27		7,557 53
Licenses :—				
Liquor	2,197 50		2,435 0	
Carts, motor car, &c.	781 0		1,042 0	
Other	1,454 96		1,514 96	
		4,433 46		4,991 96
Rents :—				
Markets	1,453 0		1,755 50	
Other	2,657 45		2,307 10	
		4,110 45		4,062 60
Fines	—	202 75	—	161 25
Miscellaneous	—	423 74	—	286 75
Other receipts	—	384 72	—	72 20
		16,712 39		17,132 29
Balance	—	10,269 51	—	8,357 41
		26,981 90		25,489 70
EXPENDITURE.				
Interest and sinking fund on loans	—	1,578 99	—	1,556 49
Cost of administration—				
(*a*) Establishment	2,957 17		3,525 27	
(*b*) Office contingencies	435 57		507 33	
(*c*) Cost of audit	85 30		81 63	
(*d*) Revenue services	721 0		808 75	
		4,199 4		4,922 98
Education (Town Schools Ordinance)	—	56 50	—	60 0
Sanitation	—	10,266 74	—	6,859 40
Lighting	—	785 0	—	1,232 50
Police	—	72 57	—	91 37
Public works :—				
(*a*) Maintenance	—	815 77	—	2,261 50
Miscellaneous	—	750 58	—	1,641 40
Other payments	—	99 30	—	27 40
		18,624 49		18,653 40
Balance	—	8,357 41	—	6,836 30
		26,981 90		25,489 70

2. *Revenue.*—The revenue of the Board for 1919 shows an increase of Rs. 419·90.

3. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure was about the same as in 1918, but exceeded the revenue by Rs. 1,521. Expenditure under Miscellaneous includes a sum of Rs. 350 on Peace Celebrations, Rs. 273·50 on cattle segregation camps, and Rs. 207·50 on an incinerator for Dikoya.

4. *Health.*—There were 8 cases of chickenpox, 17 of measles, and 2 of enteric fever. There was no plague or smallpox.

5. *Cattle Disease.*—There were 44 cases of rinderpest, of which 25 proved fatal. There was no hoof-and-mouth disease. The question of a quarantine camp for cattle received from other places was under the consideration of the Board for some time, and the Board has now selected a site for this purpose.

6. *Lighting and Sanitation.*—The lighting of the street lamps, the scavenging, and the latrine conservancy are done by a contractor. Applications were made to the Police Magistrate under the Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance for closing orders in respect of fifty-eight insanitary houses, and all were granted.

7. *Local Board Roads.*—The road leading to the recreation ground has been improved to enable vehicular traffic to enter the ground.

8. *Markets.*—The public markets were well kept during the year.

9. *Bakeries.*—The bakeries were clean and well kept.

10. *Constitution of the Board.*—Chairman, the Government Agent of the Central Province, Kandy; Official Members: Mr. W. J. Price, District Engineer, Dikoya; Dr. C. E. van Rooyen, District Medical Officer, Dikoya; Unofficial Members: Messrs. T. C. van Rooyen, H. Tambirajah, and Rev. A. S. Beaty.

Staff.—Mr. N. H. Martin, Secretary and Inspector, and Mr. L. B. Abeykoon, Sanitary Inspector.

11. The Board held twelve ordinary meetings during the year. An election was held in December to elect three Unofficial Members for the years 1920 and 1921. Mr. H. Tambirajah, Proctor, re-elected; there were no other candidates.

12. *Miscellaneous.*—Peace Day was celebrated on July 19 by feeding the poor and gatherings of the school children. The distribution of rice for the town and district was supervised by Mr. A. R. Aitken of the Hatton Bank, with the advice of a small Local Committee.

13. Statements are annexed of collections under the Thoroughfares Ordinances and of Loans:—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1918 and 1919.

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	3,025	—	—	3,025	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	1,184	—	—	1,256	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	1,006		84·97	1,116		88·85
(b) Paying double commutation ..	24		2·02	8		·64
(c) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		1,030	86·99		1,124	89·49
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	15		1·27	4		·32
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	10		·85	30		2·39
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	3		·25	15		1·19
(h) Fined	—		—	5		·40
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	67		5·68	14		1·11
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		95	8·03		68	5·41
7. Unaccounted for	—	59	4·98	—	64	5·10

Statement of Loans.

Year in which loan was raised ..	1902 and 1904 ..	1913
Original amount of loan	1902: Rs. 6,500 .. / 1904: Rs. 11,500 ..	Rs. 4,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 14,900 ..	Rs. 977·50
Rate of sinking fund	2 per cent. ..	—
Rate of interest	3½ per cent. ..	4½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund ..	Rs. 468·50 ..	—
Annual amount payable for interest ..	Rs. 521·50 ..	Varies
Date when loan will be extinguished ..	November 30, 1925	1921

Remarks.—For all loans prior to 1905 the annual amounts paid for sinking fund were formerly treated as instalments in reduction of the original loan. In that year the loans were consolidated, and sinking fund and interest made payable on the original amount of loans. Interest, however, is taken by Government only on the amounts of the loans as they stood in 1905, the balance of the annual payment being invested as a sinking fund, and a date given for the extinction of the debt. The sinking fund is invested by the Colonial Treasurer. The sinking fund system is in accordance with law. The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown for the year 1919 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer. The loan of Rs. 4,000 is to be repaid in eight annual instalments of Rs. 500 each, with 4½ per cent. interest on the balance.

Kandy Kachcheri,
April 28, 1920.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

VI.—REPORT ON THE SANITARY BOARD OF THE KANDY DISTRICT FOR 1919.

THE Sanitary Board of the Kandy District has control of the following eleven towns :—Wattegama, Pussellawa, Norwood, Bogawantalawa, Maskeliya, Kadugannawa, Teldeniya, Mailapitiya, Galaha, Huluganga, and Ulapane.

2. The Board consisted of the following members :—The Government Agent, Central Province, Chairman ; the Provincial Engineer, Central Province (North) ; the Provincial Surgeon, Central Province ; Mr. Martin M. Smith ; Mr. J. B. Coles ; Mr. R. E. Paranagama, Ratemahatmaya, Pata Dumbara ; Mr. A. J. W. Marambe, retired Ratemahatmaya, Uda Bulatgama. Twelve meetings were held during the year under review.

3. The towns are in charge of an Assistant Sanitary Officer and three trained Sanitary Inspectors appointed by the Senior Sanitary Officer. Mr. E. G. Canagasabey, who was in charge of Wattegama, Teldeniya, Huluganga, and Mailapitiya, was transferred on July 7, 1919, and was succeeded by Mr. T. A. de Silva. Sanitary Inspector Mr. Caldera, who was in charge of Norwood, Bogawantalawa, and Maskeliya, was transferred on October 20, 1919, and the vacancy was filled by Mr. Felix de Soyza. Mr. H. P. B. Ukuwela remained in charge of Kadugannawa, Pussellawa, Galaha, and Ulapane. Their work is supervised by the Assistant Sanitary Officer, and also by the Honorary Sanitary Supervisors appointed by the Planters' Associations. The assistance given by these gentlemen is much appreciated by the Board.

4. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of each town and balances to their credit :—

Name of Town.	Balance on December 31, 1918.	Receipts in 1919.	Payments in 1919.	Balance on December 31, 1919.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Wattegama ..	5,182 54	4,242 73	3,703 97	5,721 30
Pussellawa ..	2,981 21	1,551 0	1,985 65	2,546 56
Norwood ..	3,123 62	1,833 94	1,311 0	3,646 56
Bogawantalawa ..	372 76	1,480 32	1,464 65	388 43
Maskeliya ..	1,849 94	1,845 40	2,582 48	1,112 86
Kadugannawa ..	46 26	2,847 44	2,111 24	782 46
Teldeniya ..	2,963 83	1,430 16	2,030 41	2,363 58
Mailapitiya ..	620 66	537 12	536 63	621 15
Galaha ..	118 22	1,368 47	1,283 20	203 49
Huluganga ..	119 3	813 96	926 34	6 65
Ulapane ..	1,176 11	668 70	823 12	1,021 69
Total ..	18,554 18	18,619 24	18,758 69	18,414 73

5. The following towns are supplied with public latrines :—Wattegama, Pussellawa, Norwood, Bogawantalawa, Maskeliya, Kadugannawa, Teldeniya, and Galaha. Conservancy of all these latrines was carried out satisfactorily during the year. A new latrine was erected at Maskeliya, and repairs were effected to the latrines at Pussellawa and Norwood. In October the Board took charge of the conservancy of some of the private latrines of Kadugannawa. The scavenging of all the towns was satisfactorily carried out under the supervision of the District Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors.

6. *Drainage.*—A sum of Rs. 1,025 was spent on the construction of drains at Teldeniya, in addition to a sum of Rs. 1,000 allowed from Government vote for the construction of side drains in bazaars on main roads. On the Board's recommendation Government has sanctioned a survey of the town of Bogawantalawa with a view to improving the drainage.

7. *Waterworks.*—Necessary repairs were effected to the waterworks at Bogawantalawa.

8. *Markets.*—The question of constructing markets at Wattegama and Teldeniya is under consideration.

9. *Health.*—On the whole, the health of the people has been satisfactory.

10. *Education.*—An attendance officer has been appointed by the Board under the Rural Schools Ordinance on a salary of Rs. 60 per annum to look after the progress of school work at Kadugannawa.

11. *Cemetery.*—A piece of land for a burial ground has been acquired by the Board at Teldeniya.

12. A sum of Rs. 21·55 was spent on the destruction of stray dogs in Sanitary Board towns during the year.

13. The clerical staff consisted of two clerks ; both of them were discontinued at the beginning of 1919, and new clerks appointed in their places.

14. Owing to lack of funds for the needs of the towns, the assessment rates at Kadugannawa, Galaha, Huluganga, and Bogawantalawa were raised from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent., and the water-rate at Galaha was also raised to 6 per cent.

The Kachcheri,
Kandy, May 1, 1920.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

REPORT ON THE MATALE DISTRICT FOR 1919.

Area, 928½ square miles; Population in 1911, 108,367.

IMPORTANT EVENTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

FOOD control was initiated on May 9 consequent on the curtailment of rice supplies from India.

The signing of the Treaty of Peace with Germany was celebrated on July 19 with great enthusiasm throughout the district. At Matale the proceedings commenced with the planting of a commemoration tree, followed by a police ceremonial parade, at which war service certificates were presented to officers and men. At 10.30 A.M. there was a ceremony on the esplanade attended by the general public and all schools within a radius of 5 miles from the town. The gathering was addressed in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, a salute fired, the National Anthem sung, and the schools marched past saluting the flag The poor were then fed, and the school children provided with breakfast. The afternoon was occupied in sports for the schools. At dusk the town and esplanade were brilliantly illuminated. A perahera consisting of twenty-two elephants and numerous troupes of dancers proceeded through the town, and there were effective displays of fireworks at the police station and on the esplanade. The chain of hills surrounding the Matale valley was illuminated by bonfires under a scheme organized by the Matale Planters' Association, but rain and cloud unfortunately spoiled the full effect of these fires. In the rural areas the occasion was celebrated by almsgivings and illuminations at the temples.

On November 11 the anniversary of the signing of the armistice with Germany was observed by a solemn silence and cessation of all business and movement for two minutes at 11 A.M. The signal in Matale town was given by the tolling of bells.

There are no administrative changes to be recorded.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue for the financial year 1918–19 was Rs. 160,185·68, as against Rs. 140,514·02 for the previous financial year, representing an increase of Rs. 19,671·66. Recoveries under heads Licenses, Fees of Court, and Land Revenue were responsible for the increase. The expenditure on account of the Assistant Government Agent's Department amounted to Rs. 32,173·02, as against Rs. 31,062·18 in 1917–18.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Public Health.—The general health of the district has been satisfactory. There were no outbreaks of epidemic disease. The birth-rate was 41·2 per 1,000 and the death-rate 48·7 per 1,000, as compared with 52·6 and 57·5 respectively in 1918.

The incidence of malaria was normal. Preventive measures taken include the clearing of compounds of houses, the burning of rubbish, and the distribution of quinine through vaccinators and school teachers.

Parangi is endemic in the northern part of the district. The hospital at Dambulla is a central institution for the treatment of this disease by the intravenous injection of kharsivan, salvarsan, and mercuric arsenious iodide solution.

The anchylostomiasis campaign has been continued throughout the year. A large number of estates have received post-campaign treatment, and nearly 4,000 latrines have been installed in villages under the supervision of the four Sanitary Inspectors working under the Assistant Sanitary Officer, Matale. The Matale Planters' Association, however, in its annual report for 1919, expresses the opinion that the treatment does not effect a permanent cure, and concludes its remarks on the subject as follows:—"It is high time that further research for a definite cure should be undertaken, pending the discovery of which post-campaign treatment should be confined to coolies infected up to the point where their working capacity becomes impaired."

Industries.—Industries are almost entirely agricultural. The chief are the cultivation of paddy, kurakkan, and other fine grains, tea, rubber, coconuts, cacao, and cardamoms. Mica of indifferent quality has been found in small quantities.

Food.—Rice and kurakkan form the staple food of the people. Crops were satisfactory throughout the year, and a considerably increased acreage was sown with these products. The northern and part of the eastern portions of the district are practically self-supporting in the matter of foodstuffs, but in the remainder of the district local supplies have to be supplemented by imported rice. Apart from the estate population, the average weekly consumption of imported rice since the commencement of weekly rice issues by the Food Controller in July last has been 544 bags of 2½ bushels each.

The high price of rice throughout the year inflicted considerable hardship on the poorest classes of the population. The people have met the situation with remarkable patience and fortitude. They have made use of substitutes, such as flour and yams, and have cultivated with foodstuffs far more land than they have ever done in the past. There has fortunately been no distress, and this is largely due to the fact that there is no lack of employment, the tea and rubber estates being always prepared to employ large numbers of local labourers. The price of paddy and kurakkan moved up in sympathy with the price of imported rice. Local producers who had a surplus for sale thus made large profits. The coolies and non-agricultural classes have been the chief sufferers.

Land settlement is one of the urgent requirements of the district. Very little has yet been done by the Land Settlement Department, and little more can be hoped for until the staff of Settlement Officers is increased. The bulk of the chena lands under ten years' growth are claimed against the Crown, frequently on very doubtful titles; but until these titles are settled, neither the claimants nor prospective purchasers are in a position to develop them. These unsettled areas are so extensive that the present position of affairs is a serious bar to progress.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION.

Paddy.—The acreage cultivated with paddy was 19,907 acres, as compared with 17,924 acres in 1918. This very satisfactory increase of nearly 2,000 acres was due to the appreciation by the people of the urgency of the food situation, in view of the curtailment of supplies of rice from India, the inducement of high prices for locally-grown paddy, and the individual efforts of the headmen and the members of the Food Production Committee and its staff of agricultural instructors in stimulating and encouraging production. The methods adopted were the strict enforcement of the irrigation rules providing, *inter alia*, for (*a*) the efficient maintenance of tanks, anicuts, and channels; (*b*) the cultivation of every existing field; and (*c*) punctual sowing at the proper season, and the insistence on a high standard of energy and efficiency on the part of the irrigation headmen. A considerable extent of land abandoned for many years past has been cultivated. Several new works are under consideration; these will be detailed below under head "Irrigation."

Weather conditions were, on the whole, favourable, the rainfall being well distributed throughout the year. The total crops harvested amounted approximately to 540,505 bushels, as against 490,880 bushels in 1918.

The easy terms offered by Government in August last for the purchase or lease of Crown lands suitable for paddy cultivation have evoked very little response in this district. The chief reason is that there is scarcely any new land irrigable under existing tanks, anicuts, and channels, but in one or two instances applicants have preferred to apply for the purchase of the land outright on the ordinary terms, presumably owing to a dislike of the condition which requires the bringing of the land under cultivation within a fixed period under pain of forfeiture.

Dry Grains.—5,019 acres were cultivated with kurakkan and other dry grains, as compared with 4,188 acres in 1918. As with paddy, the increase has been due to high prices, rice shortage, and the efforts of the headmen, Food Production Committee, and agricultural instructors. Crops were satisfactory, the yield being approximately 84,353 bushels, as compared with 48,091 bushels in 1918.

The offer by Government to estates of chena lands for cultivation of foodstuffs for two years at a nominal rent elicited only two applications. This is due to the fact that (*a*) the estate labour force is fully occupied in its ordinary work; (*b*) so many of the available chenas are claimed, thus necessitating action under the Waste Lands Ordinance.

Vegetables.—The area under vegetables was 686 acres, as compared with 438 acres in 1918. Crops were satisfactory.

Rubber.—The year has been, on the whole, favourable. The district is practically free from serious pests. Very little new clearing has been undertaken during the year.

Tea.—Crops have been below the average owing to unfavourable climatic conditions. The market has been good with rising prices. The acreage under cultivation has not increased.

Cacao.—The weather has not been altogether favourable. The spring crop was poor, but was fortunately succeeded by a good autumn crop. This product is being eradicated on a number of estates to make way for tea and rubber. The market has been good.

Cardamoms.—Crops poor. Cultivation has been neglected owing to low prices.

The Rubber Thefts Prevention Ordinances, 1908 and 1917.—Six prosecutions were instituted under this Ordinance. Convictions were obtained in four cases. Messrs. C. P. Anderson (Chairman of the Matale Planters' Association) and H. D. Garrick have rendered valuable service to the police in investigating the yield of the trees on the lands in respect of which these prosecutions were instituted. There is, however, good reason to believe that thefts of latex are still prevalent, and the planting community generally has not availed itself as much as might have been expected of these undoubtedly practical enactments for the prevention and detection of such thefts.

THE MATALE FOOD PRODUCTION COMMITTEE.

The Food Production Committee was constituted early in March, and took over the organization and assets of the earlier Matale Food Production Society, which had done valuable work in the district since its formation in 1917. The Committee is very fortunate in having among its members five experienced planters of the district, men who have contributed very largely to the success of its operations. The personnel of the Committee is as follows:—The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman), the Director of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Ceylon Agricultural Society, the Acting Divisional Agricultural Officer of the Central Division, the Divisional Irrigation Engineer, the Assistant Conservator of Forests, the Ratemahatmayas of Matale South, North, and East, Messrs. C. P. Anderson (Chairman, Matale Planters' Association), H D. Garrick, A. B. Thomson, J. Barber, and R. Senior-White (Honorary Secretary). Meetings have been held monthly at the Kachcheri.

At the commencement the Committee was provided with only two agricultural instructors, but on its urgent representations the number has now been increased to eight. These instructors are stationed at Matale, Ukuwela, Rattota, Paldeniya, Galewela, Dambulla, Kongahawela, and Pallegama. Their work covers the whole district.

The policy of the Committee is, by the personal efforts of the members and the instructors, to encourage and stimulate the increased production of foodstuffs, to improve methods of cultivation, and to supervise closely the work of the irrigation headmen. It has a demonstration garden in Saxton Park, Matale; a chena experiment station at Maningomuwa; and a nursery garden at Kaikawela.

Arrangements have been made to hold village shows at Matale, Rattota, and Paldeniya in May next. Successful village shows at these centres were held in February last under the auspices of the Food Production Society.

The Committee has given me most valuable advice and assistance in regard to the development of food production in the district. Messrs. Senior-White and Thomson deserve considerable credit for the interest they have taken in the erection of a temporary anicut across the Kalu-ganga by the lessees of the Nikawella fields, about 80 acres in extent, which have been abandoned for many years past. The anicut unfortunately breached shortly before completion during the heavy rains last November, but it is expected that it will now be completed at an early date.

Mr. R. Senior-White has acted as Honorary Secretary throughout. His duties have been arduous and exacting, and I desire to place on record my appreciation of the unflagging energy and ability with which he has carried out his duties.

FOOD CONTROL.

The system of rice control and distribution in Matale District is concisely summarized by the Food Controller in his report for 1919, and I cannot do better than quote the following extract therefrom :—

70. The rice allotted by the Food Controller was consigned from the Chalmers Granaries to the Assistant Government Agent, who divided it up amongst four selected wholesale traders in Matale town. Retail traders of Matale town and outlying parts of the district obtained their rice from these wholesale traders on permits from the Secretary, Local Board, and the Ratemahatmayas, respectively.

71. It was not found necessary to introduce a card system, though in Matale town no trader was allowed to sell more than one-eighth of a bushel to any one person in any one day. The returns forwarded weekly by the four wholesale traders gave figures of the rate at which rice went into consumption, and as the consumption per head under this system was well under two measures per head per week, it was not considered necessary to introduce any more stringent check on sales to individuals, either in the form of registers of sale or food cards. The total allotment was not large, being finally fixed at about 500 bags per week.

72. In fixing control prices in Matale town, 6 cents per bag of 2½ bushels was allowed for cartage, 6 cents for handling, and 50 cents profit, whilst an additional profit of 40 cents per bushel was allowed for sale by the measure.

It was found, however, early in December, that the consumption in Matale town was increasing, owing to the seasonal shortage of locally-grown paddy and other substitutes, and arrangements were made for the introduction of a card system from the beginning of this year.

On June 13 an order was made prohibiting the removal of paddy or rice from the Matale District except under permit, and on June 19 this prohibition was extended to kurakkan. On August 14 an order was made prohibiting the purchase by estates in this district of any paddy, country rice, or kurakkan grown in the district. This order was found necessary owing to the depletion of village stocks by extensive purchases by estate managers.

The price of paddy, country rice, and kurakkan has also been controlled in Matale town, and at all bazaars throughout the district.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

There are hospitals at Matale and Dambulla, and dispensaries at Aluwihare, Elkaduwa, Rattota, Nalanda, Paldeniya, Galewela, Kongahawela, Gammaduwa, and Maussaheriya. There are also branch dispensaries at Madawala, Naula, Yatawatta, Kirioruwa, Golahenwatta, Madipola, Elahera, Kambarawa, Opalgala, Pallegama, Inamalawa, Ereula, and Pannampitiya. 12,943 persons were treated at the hospitals, and 50,401 at the dispensaries.

CATTLE DISEASE.

The health of cattle has been good. The district was not affected by any disease of a serious or infectious nature.

EXCISE.

The arrack rent is part of that of the Central Province. There are seven taverns in the district. The consumption from January 1 to December 31, 1919, was 19,029 gallons, as against 18,955 gallons in the preceding year.

The toddy rents are held by small local capitalists. The number of sanctioned taverns was 29, as against 34 for 1917–18. The rents for 1918–19 realized Rs. 82,260, as compared with Rs. 70,800 for 1917–18 and Rs. 77,280 for 1916–17.

Foreign liquor licenses realized Rs. 1,504, as against Rs. 2,267 for 1917–18. The fall was due to a reduction in the fees for the Matale hotel bar, the Matale town tavern, and two retail "off" licenses.

The Excise Staff consisted of three Inspectors and six peons stationed at Matale, Rattota, and Dombawela. Co-operation between the Excise Department, police, and headmen has been satisfactory. Improved control has diminished illicit practices, but there has been no marked increase or decrease in drunkenness.

Ballots under the local option rules were held in respect of Udasgiriya and Weragama toddy taverns. No votes were polled in respect of the Udasgiriya tavern, as those attending the poll failed to produce road tax receipts, certificates of performance of labour, or certificates of efficiency as members of the Ceylon Defence Force. Only 35 votes were polled for the closure of the Weragama tavern out of 375 tax-paying inhabitants.

EDUCATION.

The District School Committee consisted of the following members :—The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman), the Director of Education, the Rev. Father Pius Fernando, Mr. S. M. P. Wijeyetilleke, Mr. H. T. Roper, the Rev. S. F. Pearce, and the Ratemahatmaya, Matale South. The Committee met twice during the year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 4,769·18, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,796·50.

In Matale town there are 3 English (1 provisionally recognized), 2 Sinhalese, and 2 Tamil vernacular schools, as well as 2 vernacular schools provisionally recognized. In the district outside Matale town there are 30 Government vernacular schools and 21 grant-in-aid schools, the latter being managed by the following bodies :—Friends' Mission, 13 schools ; Buddhist Theosophical Society, 3 schools ; Baptist Mission, 4 schools ; Roman Catholic Mission, 1 school.

The new school building at Hanwella is almost completed. A new school building to replace the old one at Puwakpitiya has been sanctioned, and the work given out on contract. Extensions to Kuriwela and Owilikande schools have also been sanctioned. Latrines have been built at Yatawatta, Kaikawela, and Palapatwela, and the Committee has provided funds for their installation at Galewela, Kuriwela, Pussella, Akuramboda, and Madipola. School buildings have been satisfactorily maintained.

The education of boys and girls is compulsory, but the Committee does not consider it desirable to enforce the attendance of girls at mixed schools.

Most of the Government schools have gardens, and every effort is being made to stimulate an interest among the children in gardening and agriculture. Arrangements have been made to supply a few of the schools with beehives.

POLICE AND CRIME.

The total number of true cases of grave crime reported in 1919 was 160, as against 153 in 1918, 118 in 1917, and 147 in 1916. There were 2 true cases of homicides, as against 6 for the previous year. One case ended in conviction and one is pending. The causes were jealousy over women and sudden quarrel, respectively. The weapons used were the knife in one case and the mamoty in the other case.

Cases of burglary and grievous hurt show an increase over the 1918 figures; arson, robbery, and theft over Rs. 20 cases show a decrease. There has been an increase in cattle stealing, 12 true cases having been reported, as against 3 in 1918. Exposure of children 2 cases, as against nil in 1918; attempted homicide 1 case, as against nil in 1918; and riot 2 cases, as against nil in 1918.

Regular police are stationed at Matale and Rattota. The Matale station is subdivided into Matale town and Matale District stations. The town station deals with all crime in Matale town, while the district station investigates all cases of particularly serious crime in Matale South and North. The Rattota station deals with crime in Rattota town and cases of particularly serious crime in Matale East. The strength of the stations is as follows:—Matale town: 2 sergeants and 14 constables; Matale District: 2 sergeants and 4 constables; and Rattota: 1 sergeant and 4 constables.

The three police stations are in charge of a Sub-Inspector stationed at Matale, who is subordinate to the Assistant Government Agent in his capacity of Additional Superintendent of Police, Matale. The Assistant Government Agent is responsible for the investigation of crime throughout the district. Co-operation between the police and headmen has been satisfactory.

A Police Boys' Brigade was started during the year. The strength of the Brigade is 9. The boys are smart and keen, and have been well trained by the Sub-Inspector.

A ceremonial parade was held on Peace Celebration Day. The Force and the Boys' Brigade turned out smartly and went through the various movements well. War service certificates were presented by the Assistant Government Agent.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Matale town is administered by a Local Board, which is the subject of a separate report.

Sanitary Board.—The Board consisted of the Assistant Government Agent (Chairman); the Medical Officer, Matale; the District Engineer, Matale; the District Engineer, Nalanda; Mr. T. B. Ellepola, Ratemahatmaya, Matale North; and Mr. D. B. Uduwawela, Ratemahatmaya, Matale East.

Five small towns are controlled by the Sanitary Board, namely, Palapatwela, Madawela, Kawudupelella, Dambulla, and Rattota. Owing to the smallness of the revenue, little beyond scavenging can be done. Of these towns, only Rattota has a public market, and arrangements are now being made to acquire for this market a more suitable site. The Board has sanctioned part of the cost of cement concrete side drains to be built at Palapatwela and Madawela, the other part being met by Government. The work is in the hands of the Public Works Department. Side drains are also required at Dambulla and Kawudupelella, but owing to want of funds the work cannot be considered at present. A site has been selected at Dambulla for a latrine for the use of pilgrims who visit Dambulla Rock Temple, and the latrine will be erected at an early date.

The following statement shows the state of the funds of each town:—

	Balance on January 1, 1919.	Revenue, 1919.	Expenditure, 1919.	Balance on December 31, 1919.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Dambulla	959 98	501 57	808 2	653 53
Rattota	1,944 22	1,516 2	757 63	2,702 61
Madawela	345 2	606 45	417 24	534 23
Kawudupelella	710 95	615 52	591 81	734 66
Palapatwela	880 45	777 45	698 94	958 96

The Board has not received any money on loan from Government.

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

The three Chief Headmen's divisions have been proclaimed under the Village Communities Ordinance. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Village Committees:—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1918:—		
Matale South	4,593 65	
Matale North	3,137 51	
Matale East	2,366 0	
		10,097 16
Receipts in 1919:—		
Matale South	2,999 63	
Matale North	3,673 48	
Matale East	1,482 9	
		8,155 20
Total		18,252 36

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Payments in 1919:—		
Matale South	3,873 80	
Matale North	2,772 40	
Matale East	1,968 99	
		8,615 19
Balance on December 31, 1919:—		
Matale South	3,719 48	
Matale North	4,038 59	
Matale East	1,879 10	
		9,637 17
Total		18,252 36

No new works of any importance were actually put in hand during the year. The erection of a bridge with masonry abutments and timber platform over the stream at Madawela on the Madawela-Talagasyaya Gansabhawa road was sanctioned, the proprietor of Maharajah estate, Mr. E. M. Windus, contributing a moiety of the cost. The work is now in progress.

Arrangements were made for the collection, with effect from January 1, 1920, of commutation for Village Committee labour on the same lines as road tax. Hitherto, although provided for by the Gansabhawa rules of 1915, the collection of commutation had never been put into actual practice, the villagers continuing to discharge their liabilities under the Ordinance in the form of labour. It seemed, however, desirable formally to recognize and give effect to the principle of optional commutation provided

for by the rules, and arrangements have accordingly been made to this end. The ordinary liability for 1920 has been fixed by the Village Committees at four days' labour commutable by a money payment of 50 cents.

There are three Village Tribunals in the district. Detailed statements showing the work done by these courts and the number of appeals lodged, with results, are appended :—

Statement showing the Work done by the Village Tribunals in 1919.

Civil Cases.	Matale South.	Matale North.	Matale East.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1919 ..	—	—	1	1
Instituted during 1919 ..	383	398	214	995
	383	398	215	996
Criminal Cases.				
Pending on January 1, 1919 ..	—	3	7	10
Instituted during 1919 ..	1,223	765	214	2,202
	1,223	768	221	2,212

Statement showing the Number of Village Tribunal Appeal Cases for 1919.

To the Assistant Government Agent.	Civil.	Affirmed.	Set Aside.	Criminal.	Affirmed.	Set Aside.
Matale South	8	8	—	25	21	4
Matale North	4	3	1	13	11	2
Matale East	3	—	3	7	5	2
	15	11	4	45	37	8
To Governor in Executive Council.						
Matale South	1	1	—	4	4	—
Matale North	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matale East	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	1	—	4	4	—

LAND.

The total extent of land alienated by the Crown during the year otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinance was 419 acres 2 roods 16·81 perches. The total amount realized was Rs. 8,421·54, giving an average of Rs. 20·06 per acre. Of this extent, 374 acres 2 roods 12 perches were sold by the Settlement Officer. There was not much demand for land by capitalists. The following statement shows the operations of the Settlement Officer and the Assistant Government Agent respectively under the Waste Lands Ordinance during the year :—

Statement showing the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinance during the Year 1919.

Particulars.	Notices published.		No. of Final Orders.	Manner of Disposal.				Total.	Notices pending.		Total.
				Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.				
	No.	Extent.			Extent.	Amount.			No.	Extent.	
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
(a) *By the Settlement Officer.*											
Brought forward from 1918 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Published during 1919	5	25 1 23·36	2	0 2 32	—	—	—	0 2 32	4	24 3 18·36	25 2 10·36
Total ..	6	25 1 23·36	2	0 2 32	—	—	—	0 2 32	4	24 3 18·36	25 2 10·36
(b) *By the Assistant Government Agent, Matale.*											
Brought forward from 1918 ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Published during 1919	—	—	1	0 0 6	—	—	—	0 0 6	1	6 1 20	6 1 26
Total ..	2	—	1	0 0 6	—	—	—	0 0 6	1	6 1 20	6 1 26

KANDYAN MARRIAGE ORDINANCE.

The marriages registered under this Ordinance during the year under review were 251 in number, as against 330 for the previous year. Forty-nine applications for divorce (exclusive of the 2 applications pending at the end of 1918) were received. Divorce was granted in 39 cases. Ten applications were withdrawn, and two were pending at the end of the year. Of the divorces granted, 38 were on the ground of mutual consent.

IRRIGATION.

The four rate-paying works in the district are situated at Kurakolayaya, Bowetenna, Karawilahena, and Pelwehera. The rates under these small works amount only to Rs. 204·40. Out of the rates due, a sum of Rs. 5·82 was outstanding at the end of the year, but has since been recovered.

The village tanks number 156. Of these, 137 are completed and 19 in process of restoration. A sum of Rs. 572 was expended on the maintenance of village tanks. 290 cases were instituted for breach of rules. The fines amounted to Rs. 435·50.

The following schemes are under consideration :—

(1) Permanent masonry anicut for irrigation of the Nikawella fields.
(2) The restoration of the Hattota anicut at Leloya by private enterprise.
(3) Erection of masonry anicut to replace the temporary anicut at the head of the Bowetenna channel, and the enlargement of the irrigable area by the improvement and extension of the channel.
(4) The extension of the irrigable area under Pelwehera tank.
(5) Construction of a permanent *potawa* on the Telgomu-ganga for the irrigation of the Kambarawa fields.
(6) Restoration of Alutwewa at Bibile.
(7) Restoration of Sigiriya Mahawewa.
(8) Construction of masonry anicut across the Welimiti-oya for the irrigation of the Pahalawewa fields.

THE DOG REGISTRATION AND RABIES ORDINANCES.

3,363 dog licenses were issued during the year, as against 3,625 in 1918. 244 stray dogs were destroyed outside Local Board limits.

There have been a few cases of rabies, but no deaths from hydrophobia.

FORESTS.

The district is in charge of an Assistant Conservator of Forests stationed at Nuwara Eliya. He is assisted by two rangers resident at Matale and Dambulla. The revenue recovered by the Forest Department from the Matale District during the calendar year 1919 amounted to Rs. 4,049·95. The value of free grants of timber was Rs. 387·37.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads and buildings have been satisfactorily maintained. No important new works have been carried out. Government has sanctioned the taking over by the Public Works Department of the private road through North Matale estate connecting the North road with the Palapatwela-Galewela road at the 25th milepost. The opening to the public of this exceedingly useful linking-up road will be of considerable benefit to all classes of the community.

New works required are (*a*) the linking up of the Golahenwatta-Yatawatta road with the Talgodapitiya-Yatawatta road in the Kurunegala District; (*b*) the extension of the Matale Kachcheri; and (*c*) a new resthouse at Matale.

STAFF.

In conclusion, I desire to place on record my appreciation of the work of the Kachcheri Staff and the Chief Headmen during a particularly heavy year. They have worked untiringly and ungrudgingly throughout, and have discharged their duties with zeal and efficiency.

The Kachcheri,
Matale, March 4, 1920.

E. T. MILLINGTON,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, MATALE, FOR 1919.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Committee consisted of the following members :—Official : The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman) and the District Engineer; Unofficial : Mr. C. P. Anderson, Mr. F. van Rooyen, and Mr. T. B. Aluwihare, representing the European, Burgher, and Native communities, respectively, and Mr. H. Storey representing the Matale Planters' Association.

COMMUTATION TAX.

2. The amount collected as commutation money was Rs. 26,514·67. A statement showing the amount collected and the value of labour carried out for the last two years is appended :—

Year.	Amount collected in Money. Rs. c.	Value of Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1918 ..	27,088 28 ..	40 50 ..	27,128 78
1919 ..	26,514 67 ..	36 0 ..	26,550 67

3. The following comparative statement gives particulars of those who discharged their obligation in respect of the payment of commutation tax or failed to discharge it :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1918 and 1919.

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census ..	—	21,724	—	—	21,724	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	19,211	—	—	19,420	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	17,883		93·09	17,569		90·46
(b) Paying double commutation ..	88		·46	58		·29
(c) Labouring six days	27		·14	24		·12
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		17,998	93·69		17,651	90·89
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	413		2·15	771		3·97
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	612		3·19	787		4·05
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	34		·18	28		·14
(h) Fined	—		—	—		—
(i) Imprisoned	4		·02	—		—
(j) Left local area	150		·78	183		·94
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		1,213	6·31		1,769	9·10

4. Particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the Committee during the year 1919 are shown in the following statement :—

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1919	15,455	22
Commutation realized in money	26,514	67
Commutation realized in labour	36	0
Estate contribution in aid of minor roads	3,879	71
Government contribution in aid of minor roads*	17,490	0
Contribution from Provincial Road Committee, Kandy, on account of ambalams and bungalows	450	0
Miscellaneous receipts	662	51
	64,488	11

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Contribution on account of principal roads	8,616	58
Contribution on account of resthouses	2,868	0
Amount expended on minor works	25,762	69
Contribution to Provincial Road Committee establishment ..	500	0
Cost of District Road Committee establishment	4,772	77
Commission to division officers	2,037	33
Miscellaneous charges	1,995	91
Balance on December 31, 1919	17,934	83
	64,488	11

* Includes grants for 1918–19 and 1919–20, both of which were received during 1919.

5. The following statement gives particulars of the expenditure on minor roads during 1919 :—

Statement showing the Expenditure on Roads, Bridges, &c., during 1919.

Name of Road.	Length of Road. M.	C.	Amount. Rs.	c.
Matale South.				
Ukuwela-Elkaduwa road ..	7	0	9,469	90
Wariapola-Galoya road ..	2	50	125	0
Bandarapola short cut ..	2	33	640	33
Weragama-Bandarapola road ..	2	25	982	29
Tenna-Ovilikanda road ..	7	0	1,120	0
Bulatwatta-Dodandeniya road ..	3	0	361	90
Diwilla road	4	25	478	55
Dullewa road	1	20	153	25
Yatawatta-Mahawela road ..	2	60	272	58
Yatawatta-Golahenwatta road ..	2	47	158	89
Kotuwegedara road ..	1	0	100	0
Kawateamuna road ..	0	50	77	50
Totagama-Ovala road ..	2	0	400	0
Watagoda road	2	0	50	0
Galoya wooden platform bridge ..	—		2,174	58
Wooden platform bridge over Godapola stream ..	—		851	85
Dekinda wire bridge ..	—		426	5
	40	70	17,842	67

Name of Road.	Length of Road. M.	C.	Amount. Rs.	c.
Matale East.				
Nikoloya road	4	0	2,053	90
Kaikawela-Cabragalla road ..	4	0	295	40
Kaikawela-Magallewa road ..	7	0	2,157	72
Magallewa to Demalawadiya ..	8	0	584	17
Cattaratenne-Puwakpitiya road ..	5	0	60	0
Rattota-Pallegama road ..	19	0	424	41
Pallegama-Hambarastota road ..	10	67	60	0
Gammaduwa to Kosgolla bridge .	3	0	50	0
Gammaduwa-Puwakpitiya road ..	8	0	160	0
Kambarawa-Elagomuwa road ..	5	0	75	0
Elahera-Pallegama road ..	18	0	125	0
Wire bridges	—		21	41
	91	67	6,067	1
Matale North.				
Maningomuwa road ..	8	0	1,170	6
Koholanwela road ..	3	75	539	88
	11	75	1,709	94

Important works completed during the year were :—

(*a*) The building of a bridge 55 feet long by 12 feet high with masonry abutments and pier and timber platform over Gal-oya on the Ukuwela-Elkaduwa road.
(*b*) Conversion of the second section of the Ukuwela-Elkaduwa road into a metalled cart road.
(*c*) The building of a bridge with masonry abutments and timber platform over Godapola stream on the Bandarapola short cut.

Important works undertaken during the year were :—

(*a*) Conversion of the third section of the Ukuwela-Elkaduwa road into a metalled cart road.
(*b*) Improvements to the first section, Nikoloya road.
(*c*) Improvements to the Weragama-Bandarapola road.

Matale, March 4, 1920.

E. T. MILLINGTON,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF MATALE FOR 1919.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

1. *Composition of the Board.*—The Local Board of Matale consists of six members, three officials and three unofficials. During the year 1919 the members who held office were as follows :—The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman); the District Engineer, Matale; the Medical Officer, Matale; Mr. C. Ariyanayagam; Mr. M. Y. Sally; and Mr. H. D. Weerasekera.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

2. The revenue for 1919 amounted to Rs. 33,215·71, being Rs. 1,780·44 in excess of that for 1918 :—

REVENUE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Taxes ..	13,585 85	14,070 9
Licenses	6,895 80	4,859 70
Rents ..	8,051 55	8,394 30
Fines ..	800 50	805 0
Miscellaneous	2,101 57	5,086 62
	31,435 27	33,215 71
Balance of previous year	13,209 56	16,460 44
Total ..	44.644 83	49,676 15

EXPENDITURE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loan ..	717 73	717 76
Cost of administration ..	3,982 90	4,759 10
Revenue services ..	943 32	1,154 3
Education ..	110 0	110 0
Sanitation ..	5,516 69	5,640 0
Law expenses ..	106 95	50 0
Lighting ..	2,087 73	2,749 64
Police	72 25	274 74
Miscellaneous ..	866 15	2,911 52
Public works ..	13,780 64	13,270 93
	28,184 39	31,637 72
Balance at end of year ..	16,460 44	18,038 43
Total ..	44 644 83	49,676 15

3. Comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1918 and 1919 :—.

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	5,792	—	—	5,792	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	2,532	—	—	2,587	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	2,121		83·77	2,160		83·49
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	27		1·06	19		·74
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		2,148	84·83		2,179	84·23
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	12		·47	31		1·19
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	71		2·80	44		1·70
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	47		1·86	37		1·43
(*h*) Fined	65		2·57	11		·43
(*i*) Imprisoned	4		·16	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	185		7·31	285		11·02
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		384	15·17		408	15·77

Statement of Loan.

Year in which loan was raised	.. October 28, 1907	Annual amount payable for sinking fund	Rs. 261
Original amount of loan	.. Rs. 13,050	Annual amount payable for interest	Rs. 456·76
Present amount of loan	.. Rs. 13,050	Date when loan will be extinguished	May 31, 1937
Rate for sinking fund	.. 2 per cent.		
Rate for interest	.. 3½ per cent.		

The whole amount payable as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the year 1919 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

4. *Establishment.*—There was no change in the staff during the year.

5. *Meetings.*—Eleven meetings of the Board were held during the year.

6. The health of the town was satisfactory. A mosquito brigade with a supervisor was established on April 23, 1919, and was continued throughout the period under review. The whole town was systematically cleaned up, and there was a distinct improvement in the general health. A second incinerator for the disposal of town refuse was erected at a cost of Rs. 585.

7. *Water Supply.*—There was a sufficient supply of water of good quality during the year. Work in connection with the proposed extension of the water system had to be deferred owing to the high cost of materials.

8. *Roads.*—All roads, bridges, and culverts were maintained in good order. A new bridge was constructed over Godapola stream by the District Road Committee, the Board contributing half the cost.

9. *Park.*—The Saxton park grounds were satisfactorily maintained.

10. *Rainfall.*—The total rainfall recorded in Matale during the year was 71·50 inches. February was the driest month, with a rainfall of ·20 inch, and November the wettest month, with 11·02 inches.

11. *Peace Celebrations.*—The Local Board, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, contributed a sum of Rs. 1,500 for the Peace Celebrations.

12. *Local Board Election.*—The biennial election of Unofficial Members for the years 1920 and 1921 was held on December 20, 1919. There were four candidates. Voting was by ballot, and resulted in the re-election of the three retiring members, Messrs. C. Ariyanayagam, M. Y. Sally, and H. D. Weerasekera.

13. *Lighting.*—The lighting of the town was improved by the installation of fourteen petrol lamps at important junctions.

14. 444 stray dogs were destroyed.

15. *Rice.*—Control and distribution was in my hands as Assistant Government Agent, and the subject is dealt with in my report in that capacity. I am much indebted to Mr. C. Ariyanayagam and the Matale Social Service League for the valuable advice and assistance which they have always so readily placed at my disposal in connection with distribution in the town. A house-to-house census of town residents was undertaken by the League, and the whole of the arduous work of writing up and distributing the rice ticket books was most efficiently carried out by the members. I also wish to place on record my appreciation of the work done by Mr. N. P. Selliah, the Secretary to this Board. He has throughout the period of control been charged by me with the immediate supervision of all the rice dealers, both wholesale and retail, in the town. A very large amount of additional work has thus been thrust upon his shoulders, and he has throughout discharged it with commendable zeal and efficiency and minute attention to detail.

E. T. MILLINGTON,
Chairman.

REPORT ON THE NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT FOR 1919.

I.—OFFICIAL CHANGES, EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE, &c.

THE year 1919 has witnessed a complete change of administration in all departments in Nuwara Eliya. Mr. M. M. Wedderburn, Assistant Government Agent, after four years in the district, went home on leave at the end of September. He was succeeded on December 5 by Mr. G. S. Wodeman, Mr. L. J. B. Turner, Assistant Government Agent, Kandy, having administered the district during the interval. Mr. H. A. Burden, District Judge, was appointed Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, on September 18, 1919. Until the arrival of his successor, Mr. C. W. Bickmore, on November 1, Mr. T. C. van Rooyen, Crown Proctor, Hatton-Nuwara Eliya, acted as District Judge. Mr. G. N. Loggin assumed duties as District Engineer on January 1, 1919, *vice* Mr. O. T. Nettelton, transferred. Mr. Guy Manwaring was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nuwara Eliya, on his return from active service on June 6, relieving Mr. C. T. Nettelton, whose efficient services in the Ceylon Police Service during the war have been much appreciated.

The most important event of the year was the signing of Peace with Germany, which was celebrated in Nuwara Eliya as befits such an event.

II.—REVENUE.

The revenue of the district for the financial year ending September 30, 1919, was Rs. 216,779·82. With the exception of the year 1916, this is the highest annual revenue collected in the Nuwara Eliya District. The revenue for the last seven years is as follows :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1913	161,569 43	1917	196,411 92
1914	151,278 86	1918	194,478 24
1915	125,526 39	1919	216,779 82
1916	217,800 47		

The increase of Rs. 22,301·58 over the revenue of 1918 has been generally distributed under each sub-head, but is chiefly due to increases under Toddy Rents, Land Sales, and Electric Light. The big increase shown in the above table in 1916 is due to the fact that the electric power station was taken over by Government from the Board of Improvement in that year.

III.—CONDITIONS OF THE PEOPLE AND FOOD SUPPLY.

The year 1919 has been abnormal, and the shortage of imported rice has been felt throughout the district. There is a sharp dividing line in this district between the mountainous region given up to tea cultivation and the valleys where paddy is grown. The scarcity was naturally felt first in the town of Nuwara Eliya and the bazaars of Dimbula and Uda Pussellawa districts, which are almost

entirely dependent on imported rice. Since the institution of rice control, weekly allotments of imported rice have been made to these localities. In the fertile valley of the Kotmale-oya paddy crops did well. It is, however, unfortunate that the Kotmale *goiya* has made no attempt in the past to sow his fields twice a year. Notwithstanding a plentiful supply of water and a fertile soil, the custom of his forefathers remains deeply rooted in his blood. The Ratemahatmaya is alive to the lethargy of his people, and it is hoped that the attempt which is to be made this year to cultivate the fields twice in the year will be successful, now that the villager has felt the pinch of hunger. During the latter part of the year it became necessary to supply these villagers with imported rice and kurakkan from Anuradhapura.

In Uda Hewaheta there are several irrigation works, and it is in this district that the scarcity has been least felt. Even here, owing to indiscriminate sale of country rice and chena grains to estate coolies, and to the removal of rice from the district during the early part of the year, the villagers denuded themselves of their food stocks, and it became necessary to supply them with a small quantity of imported rice at the end of the year. It is hoped that this district will be self-supporting in 1920.

Walapane is a sparsely populated and dry district, admirably suited for the cultivation of chena grains. It needs no imported rice. Its surplus chena grains were used during the year to relieve shortage in Nuwara Eliya and supplement the food stocks of Kotmale. Here, again, indiscriminate sale to estate coolies necessitated the imposition of strict control.

In all parts of the district chena grains, vegetables, and yams have been cultivated on a much larger scale than in previous years. There is still a large area of land suitable for such cultivation, and Crown lands are leased out on easy terms to all who apply for them. It is estimated that approximately 550 acres of Crown land were thus opened up during the year.

The health of the people has been satisfactory on the whole, though the epidemic of influenza which prevailed in almost every village in the early part of the year caused many deaths, particularly in the Kotmale villages. Medical aid and foodstuffs were supplied freely. It is the opinion of the Ratemahatmayas that the epidemic assumed a milder form than in the previous year. No other serious epidemics occurred.

IV.—HEALTH OF CATTLE.

During the year a serious outbreak of rinderpest occurred in Nuwara Eliya, the infection being almost certainly brought in by butchers' cattle. The disease was of a virulent type, and killed 77 animals out of 84 infected. The loss of valuable cattle is estimated by the Assistant Veterinary Surgeon at Rs. 10,650, the chief loser being Mr. Hood Wright. Had it not been for the energy of the Assistant Veterinary Surgeon and the careful precautions and strict control exercised by the Board of Improvement and veterinary officers, the outbreak would not have been stamped out so quickly. Cases were also reported from Dimbula, Ragalla, and Kotmale districts. Uda Hewaheta division alone escaped.

The Assistant Veterinary Surgeon reports that 51 contacts were inoculated with anti-rinderpest serum; out of them, 20 became infected; and of these, 17 died. It would appear that either the inoculation was carried out after infection, or that the serum used was not very efficacious.

Foot-and-mouth disease also was prevalent, 59 animals being infected, all of which recovered.

Rabies.—There were two cases of rabies in Nuwara Eliya town, the first on January 13, and the second on May 3. Mr. Hood Wright and a Tamil woman were bitten by an ownerless dog on the first occasion, and two estate coolies on the second occasion. The dogs were promptly shot, and their victims were treated at the Colombo Pasteur Institute. The muzzling order was strictly enforced, and over seventy stray dogs were shot.

I am indebted to the Assistant Veterinary Surgeon for an interesting report of some length, of which the above is a *resumé*, and for the appended table showing the incidence of the rinderpest outbreak :—

Village or Estate.	Total Number of Cases. Buffaloes.	Neat Cattle.	Recoveries.	Deaths.
Nuwara Eliya.				
Town ..	—	84	7	77
Kotmale.				
Forest Creek ..	—	9	2	7
Talawakele ..	—	1	—	1
Craigie Lea ..	—	1	—	1
Medacumbura ..	—	26	10	16
Udagama ..	28	29	5	52
Glenloch ..	—	29	5	24
Helbodde ..	—	48	21	27
Walapane.				
Ragalla ..	—	1	—	1
Maha Uva ..	—	15	2	13
Bramley ..	—	5	4	1
Total ..	28	248	56	220

Uda Hewaheta division was free from the disease.

V.—CRIME AND POLICE.

The slight increase in crime during 1919 is undoubtedly due to the hardship caused by the food shortage. 234 cases (as against 219 last year) were reported, out of which 173 were true cases, 45 false, and 14 pending. The percentage of convictions was 50. The principal crime in the district is burglary. 97 cases were reported, 31 ending in conviction, while in 44 the accused were undiscovered. The large percentage of undiscovered burglary cases in this district, particularly in Nuwara Eliya town, deserves the serious attention of the police. It is unfortunate that in one case of house-breaking at Plâté's Studio in Nuwara Eliya, in which the accused, a dismissed employee, had left a clear finger print on the glass of the window pane which he broke open, the conviction by the Magistrate was reversed in appeal, on the ground that the accused might have left his finger print on the pane in the course of his duties before he was dismissed. There were 15 cases of grievous hurt, 7 ending in conviction. There

was only one case of homicide during the year, another suspected case being adjudged to be suicide. Out of 15 cases of hurt by knife, 7 ended in conviction. There were 10 cases of cattle stealing: 3 convicted, 3 undiscovered, 3 false, and 1 discharged.

The police and rural headmen worked together smoothly, and I have had no complaints of want of co-operation on either part.

VI.—EDUCATION.

The District School Committee consists of five members: The Assistant Government Agent, the Director of Education, Rev. E. V. Freeman, Rev. W. G. Shorten, and the Ratemahatmaya of Kotmale. Two meetings were held during the year. Its funds are barely adequate to keep existing schools in good condition and improve the buildings and their surroundings. All new buildings and extensions require special grants from the revenue of the Colony.

Two new schools were opened in 1919, Kadadora in Kotmale and Udawatta in Uda Hewaheta. The chief requirements of the district are two new Government schools in Kotmale, one in Uda Hewaheta and a Government school in Nuwara Eliya town. It is hoped that these wants will be supplied in the near future.

Separate attendance officers have been appointed for the three divisions, and a systematic attempt to improve the attendance at all schools, Government and private, is being made. The attendance of girls in particular is very poor; the Kandyan villager is no believer in female education.

VII.—IRRIGATION.

The three major irrigation works in this district are the Ma-ela (on the east side of the Mul-oya valley, with headworks near Mooloya estate, length 9 miles), the Lemasuriyagama-ela, and the Mulhal-ela. The former two are in Uda Hewaheta, and the latter in Walapane. All these works were maintained in good order by the Irrigation Department, which spent Rs. 3,343·16 on maintenance of and repairs to these works during the year.

The Lemasuriyagama-ela scheme was initiated by the able Civil Servant, whose name is not only borne by this village, but is alive in the memory of many an old headman and villager of this district. Legend has been busy with it. One story told to me—I cannot hold myself responsible for its accuracy—was that he countered a demand for an explanation as to why this village was named after him without Government authority by replying that it bore a Sinhalese name (Maha-suriya-gama). Another and still greater irrigation work originated by him was the ill-fated Bodi-ela, largely constructed, I am told, by the subscriptions of people in England, whom he interested in the scheme. Scarcely had this work been finished when a huge landslide took place on the hillside above Padiyapelella, which completely carried away several hundred yards of the channel, and rendered the lower 8 miles of it useless. The headworks seem to be still as good as ever after thirty-three years, and the first mile of the channel is in use to this day. During the past year the Irrigation Department has surveyed the old channel, and as the proprietors are interested in the scheme, I trust that in the near future the Bodi-ela will be restored once more. This ela, together with the Waduwawala-ela, which takes off not 100 yards from the headworks of the Bodi-ela, is the most promising irrigation scheme in this district, and should shortly bring 2,000 acres of land under paddy cultivation.

There are numerous village works throughout the district. Many of them require permanent improvements in the way of masonry headworks and retaining walls, which are beyond the villagers. "The apportionment of Rs. 100 to the district is utterly inadequate to bring even one work into satisfactory condition"—I quote the *ipsissima verba* of an irrigation officer—and a number of fields now abandoned for want of water could be cultivated, as well as fresh lands asweddumized, were funds more liberally provided, and better supervision made available by the appointment of irrigation overseers.

VIII.—REPORT OF THE SANITARY BOARD FOR 1919.

The following twelve towns are under the control of the Nuwara Eliya District Sanitary Board:—Nanu-oya, Talawakele, Dimbula, Kotagala, Lindula, Tillicoultry, Agrapatana, Pundaluoya, Kandapola, Ragalla, Padiyapelella, and Hanguranketa.

The Board consists of the following:—The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; the Provincial Engineer, Central Province (South); the District Medical Officer, Nuwara Eliya; Messrs. A. M. Cooper, C. B. Coleman, Gordon Windus (acting for Mr. N. W. Davies, who is away on furlough), and E. F. Edirisinghe.

A statement showing the revenue and expenditure and the balance to the credit of each town is subjoined:—

Name of Town.	Balance on December 31, 1918.	Revenue, 1919.	Expenditure, 1919.	Balance on December 31, 1919.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Nanu-oya ..	1,990 20 ..	4,382 21 ..	2,227 38 ..	4,145 3
Talawakele ..	7,707 96 ..	10,142 64 ..	6,861 28 ..	10,989 32
Dimbula ..	176 37 ..	420 30 ..	358 44 ..	238 23
Lindula ..	218 96 ..	556 26 ..	631 46 ..	143 76
Agrapatana ..	31 34 ..	868 17 ..	702 47 ..	197 4
Tillicoultry ..	1,099 96 ..	841 3 ..	849 37 ..	1,091 62
Kotagala ..	863 42 ..	384 33 ..	896 74 ..	351 1
Pundaluoya ..	1,235 31 ..	1,022 35 ..	563 10 ..	1,694 56
Kandapola ..	124 50 ..	656 7 ..	690 42 ..	90 15
Ragalla ..	587 9 ..	1,288 60 ..	1,210 98 ..	664 71
Padiyapelella ..	764 30 ..	425 33 ..	684 8 ..	505 55
Hanguranketa ..	7 69 ..	455 17 ..	333 69 ..	129 17

Conservancy.—Systematic scavenging is carried out in all the towns, and two pit latrines were erected during the year in Kotagala bazaars. Repairs have been effected to the existing latrines at Tillicoultry and Agrapatana. A second refuse destructor for Talawakele was built on Middleton estate, and a trenching ground was opened.

Drains.—Additional cement drains were constructed in Talawakele, Tillicoultry, and Ragalla, and repairs were effected to the existing drains at Talawakele and Tillicoultry.

Waterworks.—Repairs were effected to the waterworks at Talawakele and Nanu-oya. There has been no scarcity of water during the year.

Slaughter-houses.—The slaughter-houses are in a good condition. Repairs have been effected to the sheep slaughter-house at Talawakele.

Meat Market.—The proposed meat market for Talawakele has not yet been built owing to the delay in the selection of a proper site.

Galas.—A scheme for the centralization of all the galas at Talawakele is under consideration. When this question is settled, it is hoped that a good site on the centre of the town can be obtained for the market.

Health.—The health of the people has been satisfactory.

Cattle Disease.—The towns have been practically free from cattle disease. As there was an outbreak of rinderpest at Hatton and Forest Creek, early precautions were taken at Dimbula and Talawakele. A temporary segregation camp was erected at Talawakele in case of emergency.

Shortage of Foodstuffs.—Necessary precautions were taken to control the sale of rice in the towns. A card system has been introduced in Talawakele, Nanu-oya, and Kandapola, and is working very satisfactorily. The rice is now distributed to the various towns by the Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya, and the selling price is controlled according to each consignment. The price of flour and bread is also controlled.

IX.—VILLAGE TRIBUNALS AND COMMITTEES.

There are three Village Tribunals and Committees in the district, viz., Kotmale, Uda Hewaheta, and Walapane. The total number of cases instituted during the year 1919 is 2,774, exactly the same total as in 1918, but there were 105 more civil and correspondingly less criminal cases in 1919. The number of appeals has risen from 13 in 1918 to 35 in 1919. In 33 cases out of these 35 the President's decision was confirmed. There were two appeals to His Excellency the Governor, and the decision in both cases was confirmed. Fines in 1919 totalled Rs. 1,900·45, which is Rs. 469·34 in excess of the 1918 total.

The Village Committees' revenue was Rs. 17,978·57 in 1918 and Rs. 34,265·14 in 1919. Expenditure was Rs. 17,281·93 in 1918 and Rs. 28,244·92 in 1919. The increase is mainly due to the control of chena grains by the Village Committee in Walapane. The system is purely voluntary, and has the beneficial results of providing a certain and favourable market for the chena products of the district, while the profits derived from their sale go to augment the funds available for expenditure on the bridges, roads, dispensaries, and other village works in Walapane.

The chief village works carried out during the year were the construction of a bridge over the Ma-oya in Uda Hewaheta, the construction of wells at Kaddadora and Pallewela, and the construction of a portion of the new road from Nugawela to Maswela in Kotmale. This will, when completed to Sangilipalama, provide a very useful road along the Kotmale-oya valley, from Ulapane to Sangilipalama, and provide access to the most fertile and populous villages in this locality. Its completion ranks first and foremost among the village works urgently needed; others are:—

(1) A bridge over the Bilihul-oya at Lemasuriyagama.
(2) A bridge over the Madulu-oya on the Province of Uva boundary.
(3) The linking up of Maswela with Pussellawa by the extension of the Rothschild estate cart road. This will result in the opening up of a fertile valley, which is now devoid of any roads.
(4) A bridge at Naikelinatota to link up Tispane and Pallepane korales.

X.—LAND.

During the year 51 acres 1 rood and 34 perches of land were sold, and realized a total of Rs. 8,592·58. Long leases of 281 acres 3 roods and 37 perches brought in premia amounting to Rs. 1,607. The area of lands leased on permits for cultivation of foodstuffs was 550 acres, exclusive of chena permits, which cover another 975 acres.

XI.—LICENSING AND WORKING OF SUNDRY ORDINANCES.

Guns and carts licensed in 1919 totalled 1,129 and 441, respectively, the corresponding figures for 1918 are 1,119 and 420. Dog registration shows a decrease, 1,701 estate and 804 village dogs having been registered this year, as against 2,739 estate and 954 village dogs last year. There has undoubtedly been a large mortality among dogs owing to the rice shortage, but this does not account for the large decrease of over 1,000 in estate dogs, which is due to the fact that the funds for the employment of clerks to visit estates and license dogs are insufficient, and many dogs have escaped registration. 2,579 cattle were branded during the year.

XII.—EXCISE.

There are 7 arrack taverns and 15 toddy taverns in the district. The former are all in the vicinity of estates, and the latter in the villages. Local option pollings were held in 1919 in respect of 2 arrack taverns and 6 toddy taverns, but the required percentage was not obtained in any case, the highest result being 50 per cent. in case of an arrack tavern and 57 per cent. in case of one toddy tavern. At one poll no voters appeared.

Revenue from foreign liquor licenses amounted to Rs. 7,772. Revenue from toddy tavern licenses amounted to Rs. 18,168. The arrack revenue is included in the Central Province rent.

Taverns have been strictly supervised, and few cases of drunkenness have been reported.

The arrack tavern at Padiyapelella was closed during the year, with the result that the bazaar is very poorly patronized, as the estate coolies prefer to buy their foodstuffs, &c., in a bazaar where they can quench their thirst with something stronger than water.

XIII.—HUNTING AND FISHING ORDINANCE, NO. 1 OF 1909.

The major portion of the Nuwara Eliya District comes within the area "up-country forest" as defined by "The Forest Ordinance, 1907." The country is divided between masters of hounds. Early in October each year a meeting of masters of packs and other sportsmen interested in hunting is held in order to allot hunting country for the season. The hunting season begins on November 1

and ends on May 31. During the years 1918 and 1919 three hunting packs were registered each year, and 8 knifing licenses were issued in 1918 and 11 in 1919. The fee for registering a pack is Rs. 100 for the season. As a rule, no licenses to shoot elk are issued.

Fishing.—The Ceylon Fishing Club holds the fishing rights of up-country waters in and around Nuwara Eliya, Uda Pussellawa, the Horton Plains, and Dimbula. It has spent large sums of money in stocking and improving the streams. During the year 213 fishing licenses were issued by the Club. The Board of Improvement issued 46 licenses to fish for carp in Lake Gregory and the Barrack Plains lake.

XIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The chief public works executed during the year were additions and improvements to Nuwara Eliya hospital, erection of new quarters for the Forest Depôt-keeper, and dredging of the Nuwara Eliya lake. I am indebted to the District Engineer, Nuwara Eliya, for the following interesting remarks on the latter scheme :—

The dredging of the Nuwara Eliya lake was proceeded with according to programme. The scheme of work decided upon provides, in the first instance, for the clearing of the main inlet channel carrying into the lake the drainage from the town of Nuwara Eliya and the drainage from the watershed lying between the town and the top of Ramboda Pass ; it also provides for excavating silt traps on this main inlet channel, so that silt may be caused to deposit in certain places from which it can be readily removed, instead of being carried into the lake itself as hitherto. On completion of the work as above, the removal of islands and half-submerged edges of the lake will be proceeded with, after which the systematic deepening of the sides of the lake will be undertaken. As a contingent work to the above, the spoil excavated by the dredger is being deposited to raise the level of the reclamation between the railway line and the edge of the lake, and when this is finished, a large additional area will be available for a cricket ground or other purposes of recreation.

During the year under review a steam dredger has been erected, as also a large mud barge. This new plant is already in operation, and as the steam dredger can lift an average of 30 cubes of spoil per day, as against 3½ cubes per day by the old hand dredger, the work is now showing far more rapid progress than ever before.

Works most urgently needed are :—

In the District.

(1) The provision of a road from Ragalla to Mulhalkele to open out Walapane, which is a great food-producing district.
(2) A road from Sangilipalama to Maswela to join the new Nugawela-Maswela road and open up the Kotmale-oya valley.
(3) The restoration of the Lower Badulla road to be fit for cart traffic. This will help to open up a tract of about 30,000 acres of undeveloped Crown land and about 500 acres of private land.
(4) The restoration of the Bodi-ela and Waduwawala-ela in Uda Hewaheta.
(5) The provision of a dispensary at Nildandahena in Walapane.

In the Town of Nuwara Eliya.

(1) The provision of quarters for the Provincial Engineer and Assistant Superintendent of Police and for clerks.
(2) The erection of a new Police Court.
(3) Extension of Government offices, which are at present inconveniently crowded together in one building.

XV.—FORESTS.

The following is a *resumé* of the report of Mr. J. R. Ainslie, Assistant Conservator of Forests :—

Three cases were prosecuted during the year in the Nuwara Eliya Police Court, and 18 cases were compounded by the Assistant Conservator of Forests. 42,695 cubic yards of firewood were supplied to the Railway at a cost of Rs. 81,941·53 and 7,771 cubic yards of firewood to the Nuwara Eliya Firewood Depôt at a cost of Rs. 15,075·74. Total forest revenue credited at the Nuwara Eliya Kachcheri was Rs. 9,917·51.

February 28, 1920.

G. S. WODEMAN,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF IMPROVEMENT, NUWARA ELIYA, FOR 1919.

Financial Position.—The comparative statement of revenue and expenditure attached to this report shows the financial position of the Board. The apparent increase of revenue and expenditure for the year under review is due to the inclusion of the rice account. The actual revenue for the year is Rs. 83,852·95, excluding the balance brought forward Rs. 26,527·34, and the expenditure Rs. 73,449·50. The revenue shows an increase of Rs. 2,619·91; and the expenditure a decrease of Rs. 10,564·45, as against the revenue and expenditure of 1918 :—

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Years 1918 and 1919.

REVENUE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Taxes	37,315 51	39,975 33	Cost of administration ..	13,445 88	13,943 82
Licenses ..	9,454 2	8,734 50	Loans	11,035 86	10,437 46
Rents	15,331 50	14,944 80	Public works ..	13,434 15	12,945 99
Fines	592 50	582 50	Miscellaneous, including sanitation ..	30,939 92	32,022 56
Miscellaneous (conservancy fees, &c.) ..	18,539 51	19,615 82	New works ..	15,158 14	4,099 67
Other receipts (sale of rice, &c.) ..	697 91	199,808 28	Other payments (expenditure on rice, &c.) ..	641 10	157,372 91
Balance brought forward from preceding year ..	29,251 44	26,527 34	Balance on December 31	26,527 34	79,366 16
Total ..	111,182 39	310,188 57	Total ..	111,182 39	310,188 57

Statement of Debt.

Year in which the Loan was raised.	Original Amount of Loan.	Present Amount of Loan, deducting Sinking Fund Payments made.	Rate of Sinking Fund.	Rate of Interest.	Annual Amount payable for		Date when Loan will be extinguished.
					Sinking Fund.	Interest.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1894 ..	14,000 0	119,149 76	These loans have been consolidated and 4½ per cent. paid on the original amount. 6½ per cent. on Rs. 154,617·54 will be credited to interest, and the remainder invested as sinking fund.		2,280 84	5,411 62	Nov. 30, 1939
1896 ..	6,000 0						
1897 ..	78,061 13						
1898 ..	9,000 0						
1901 ..	10,000 0						
1902 ..	13,882 56						
1904 ..	36,000 0						
1905 ..	4,000 0						
1910 ..	25,000 0	20,500 0	2 per cent.	4½ per cent.	500 0	1,125 0	May 31, 1940
1915 ..	6,000 0	2,000 0	Annual instalments of Rs. 1,000	4 per cent.	1,000 0	(on balance)	May 31, 1921

His Excellency the Governor.—In connection with the address presented to His Excellency the Governor Sir W. H. Manning, His Excellency met the members of the Board on May 7, 1919, and discussed with them the financial position of the Board.

Sanitation.—Although the Board pursued a policy of retrenchment owing to the effects of war, yet in the matter of sanitation the expenditure was not curtailed. Many important questions were brought up in connection with the sanitation of the town, such as the removal of the sewage farm to the Moon Plains, the removal of the slaughter-house to Blackpool as a precautionary measure against the introduction of rinderpest into the town, construction of more model dwellings for the poorer classes, and the demolition of insanitary tenements. Final decision on these matters will be arrived at in 1920.

Health.—The health of the town was satisfactory. There were a few cases of chickenpox, measles, and whooping cough.

Drainage.—New cement concrete drains were constructed near the railway station.

Water Supply.—The town water supply continues to be pure and satisfactory. The extension of, and improvements to, the town water service on a large scale are under consideration.

Roads.—The Grand Hotel-Golf Club road and Church road were widened and improved. The question of finding gravel for the roads and paths is engaging the attention of the Board. The present quarry will give out in one year's time, and there is little hope of securing another quarry with sufficient deposits of gravel.

Lake Gregory.—The Public Works Department has started work with a steam dredger, and the dredging operations are progressing satisfactorily.

Municipality for Nuwara Eliya.—Government has sanctioned the proposal to establish a Muncipality for Nuwara Eliya, and preliminary arrangements are being made to give effect to the proposal in 1920.

New Bungalows.—Seven new bungalows were completed during the year.

Model Dwellings No. 3 and Dharma Lines.—This building was sold to Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa as it was insanitary and useless to the Board. The question of constructing an ambalam in place of the dharma lines is under consideration.

Peace Commemoration.—A specimen of the Bunya Bunya tree of Queensland was planted on July 19, 1919, in the park in commemoration of Peace. A circular seat around the tree will be constructed in 1920.

Food Control.—Rice was controlled from June and flour from October. A strict system of rationing is in force. The residents are well supplied, and there have been no complaints. The controlling of the prices of other foodstuffs is a difficult matter, but steps are being taken to put down profiteering.

Rinderpest.—A serious outbreak of rinderpest occurred in the latter part of February and continued till the end of April. Eighty-four head of cattle, including several milch cows, were affected, of which 77 died. The total loss to the owners was estimated at Rs. 10,650. Steps are being taken to prevent the recurrence of the epidemic. Butchers' cattle, which come from North-Central Province and the Province of Uva, are believed to be mainly responsible for the introduction of the disease into the town, and the only way of eliminating this source of infection is to remove the slaughter-house and the butchers' cattle to a place outside the populated parts of the town, and to prevent the butchers' cattle from grazing on patanas used by the other cattle; but this question is not free from difficulty. The selection of a suitable site to which the slaughter-house and cattle shed can be removed is under consideration.

Constitution of the Board.—Mr. M. M. Wedderburn left Nuwara Eliya in September, and was succeeded by Mr. L. J. B. Turner till Mr. G. S. Wodeman assumed duties in December as executive officer of the Board.

Thoroughfares Ordinance.—A comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for the Years 1918 and 1919.

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	5,026		231·29	5,026		215·34
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	2,173	—	—	2,334	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	1,784		82·10	1,974		84·58
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	39		1·80	36		1·54
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		1,823	83·90		2,010	86·12
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	69		3·17	50		2·14
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	42		1·93	50		2·14
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake..	46		2·12	44		1·89
(*h*) Fined	1		·04	—		—
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	44		2·03	48		2·05
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		202	9·29		192	8·22
7. Unaccounted for	—	148	6·31	—	132	5·66

Conclusion.—In concluding this report, I wish to express my appreciation of the hard work done by Mr. Sivagnanam, the energetic and efficient Secretary of the Board, during the year.

G. S. WODEMAN,
Chairman.

February 28, 1920.

II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, NUWARA ELIYA, FOR 1919.

THE members of the District Road Committee are the Assistant Government Agent (Chairman), and Messrs. N. W. Davies, N. C. Rolt, R. Mylius, Everard Bartholomeusz, and E. F. Edirisinghe. One meeting was held during the year.

A comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1918 and 1919 is annexed. The slight decrease in collections is due to a larger number of absentees than usual owing to the food scarcity. More than 92 per cent. of the male inhabitants liable, however, discharged their liability in money, which is partly satisfactory.

The funds at the disposal of this Committee, after deducting expenses of establishment, &c., amount only to Rs. 7,636·03, which is obviously quite inadequate for the improvement of the 388 miles of road in its charge. As immigrant agricultural labourers are exempted from this tax, the number of taxpayers is very small when compared with the total population of the district. The funds at the disposal of the Committee will be even more inadequate next year owing to the decision of the Sanitary Board to assert its rights in collecting and appropriating road tax within the limits of small towns in future.

The District Road Committee is under a debt of gratitude to the several Planters' Associations of the district in undertaking the maintenance from District Road Committee votes of all roads running through their estates. Without this assistance the District Road Committee would be unable to get the work executed as promptly and efficiently, as its meagre funds do not even permit the appointment of a Superintendent of Minor Roads.

The usual tables are annexed :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1919.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1919	2,268	46
Commutation realized in money	22,246	50
Commutation realized in labour	9	0
Government contribution in aid of minor works	3,640	0
Miscellaneous receipts	1,123	95
Total ..	29,287	91

EXPENDITURE.			Rs. c.
Payments made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..			9,665 36
Amount expended on minor work			9,466 3
Establishment and commission to division officers:—			
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. c. 400 0		
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	3,052 53		
(*c*) Commission to division officers.. ..	1,821 53		
			5,274 6
Miscellaneous charges			222 16
Balance on December 31, 1919			4,660 30
	Total ..		29,287 91

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1918 and 1919.

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. One-fifth number of inhabitants of the district by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers and inhabitants of Local Board town	—	12,026	—	—	12,026	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	15,990	—	—	16,022	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	14,968		93·60	14,771		92·19
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	32		·20	30		·18
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	6		·04
4. Total discharged obligation		15,000	93·80		14,807	92·41
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	461		2·88	418		2·61
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	193		1·21	187		1·17
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake..	129		·81	214		1·34
(*h*) Fined	—		—	—		—
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	207		1·30	396		2·47
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area..		990	6·20		1,215	7·59
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

G. S. WODEMAN,
Chairman.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1919.

Area of the Province, 2,146¾ square miles.
Area of the Galle District, 652¾ square miles.

Population of the Province, 692,455.
Population of the Galle District, 323,608.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

1. (1) *Peace Celebrations.*—Peace Celebrations were held in all parts of the district on July 19. There was general rejoicing everywhere, in which all classes participated.

(2) *The Anniversary of the Signing of the Armistice* was observed on November 11 by a two minutes' silence and suspension of all normal activities. His Majesty's desire in this respect was communicated to all, and there was ready response everywhere.

(3) *Visit of His Excellency the Governor.*—His Excellency Sir William Henry Manning paid his first visit to Galle on February 20, 1919, and was enthusiastically received. Addresses were read by the Mudaliyars and by important local bodies. After two days' stay in Galle, His Excellency went to Matara. My Assistant describes the visit.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES DURING THE YEAR 1919.

2. (1) Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, Police Magistrate, Negombo, was appointed Office Assistant to the Government Agent, Southern Province, and Additional Assistant Superintendent of Galle Prison from February 22, *vice* Mr. T. Goonetilleke, who went on sick leave.

(2) Mr. S. D. Dhondy, Police Magistrate, Matara, was appointed Police Magistrate, &c., Jaffna, Kayts, and Mallakam from March 1.

(3) Mr. L. W. C. Schrader, District Judge, Galle, was appointed to act as Government Agent, Uva, from June 19, and Mr. F. J. Soertsz, Advocate, was appointed to act for him.

(4) Mr. C. E. Jones was appointed Police Magistrate, Matara, from July 28.

(5) Mr. R. S. V. Poulier assumed duties as Cadet at the Galle Kachcheri on August 4.

(6) Mr. D. de Kretser, Assistant Superintendent of Excise, Badulla, was appointed to Matara from September 1.

(7) Mr. F. W. Morris, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Galle, was transferred to the Depôt, and was succeeded by Mr. G. S. Baker on September 1.

(8) Mr. T. Reid, Assistant Government Agent, Matara, was appointed Acting Chairman, Colombo Municipality, from September 5, and was succeeded by Mr. J. D. Brown.

(9) Mr. C. J. S. Pritchett was appointed Police Magistrate, Commissioner of Requests, and Assistant Collector of Customs, Galle, from September 9, *vice* Mr. N. J. Luddington, who went on leave.

(10) Mr. H. A. Burden was appointed Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, from September 18, in succession to Mr. W. L. Murphy, who went on leave.

(11) Mr. T. W. Goonewardene, Acting Office Assistant, Hambantota, was appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Additional Police Magistrate, Hambantota, from November 7.

(12) Mr. R. S. V. Poulier was appointed Additional Police Magistrate, Galle, from November 9.

(13) Mr. H. J. V. Ekanayake, District Judge, Tangalla, was appointed District Judge, Ratnapura, and was succeeded by Mr. C. H. Jones from December 2.

(14) Mr. F. D. Peries was appointed District Judge, Matara, from December 8, *vice* Mr. J. C. W. Rock, who went on leave.

REVENUE.

3. The revenue of the Galle District for the financial year 1918–19 was Rs. 851,069·14, or Rs. 264,261·19 less than the previous year. "Customs" and "Port Dues" decreased by Rs. 45,864·91; "Licenses" by Rs. 116,393·72; and "Land Sales" by Rs. 121,329·70. Receipts under the head "Fees of Court" increased by Rs. 14,551·16 and "Land Revenue" by Rs. 5,861·47. The gross Railway Receipts at the stations of the Southern Province were Rs. 1,128,868·90, as compared with Rs. 1,266,000·08 in the previous year. This revenue is not brought to account in the Kachcheries of the Province.

The Assistant Collector of Customs, Galle, furnished the following report :—

Port of Galle.—The total revenue collected at this port during the year amounted to Rs. 52,096·09, being an increase of Rs. 3,758·40 on that of the preceding year.

Port Dues.—The total collections under this head amounted to Rs. 4,282·32, as compared with Rs. 1,664·60 the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,617·72.

Other Exports.—The total collection under "Other Exports" was Rs. 44,317·87, as against Rs. 12,241·13 of the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 32,076·74. Besides this, duty to the amount of Rs. 10,117·85 was paid by demand draft on London and was brought to account at Colombo. The increase under this head was due to large shipment of coconut oil. It may be mentioned that 9,713 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lb. of coconut oil was shipped free of duty on Government account. There was no export of plumbago.

Owing to the small number of vessels calling at this port, the greater portion of the local products was sent by rail to Colombo for exportation, while grain, which is under control, and other foodstuffs for local

consumption were brought in by rail. The total number of foreign-going steamers, besides the usual round-the-Island and native boats, which put in during the year was 14, of which 12 took cargo for London and 1 for New York, while the other returned to Calcutta in ballast after discharging 1,670 tons of coal at this port.

Parcel Post.—195 registered and ordinary parcel post packets from abroad to the approximate value of Rs. 4,946·60 were received and disposed of.

The Assistant Collector of Customs, Hambantota, reports :—

The total revenue collected at this port for the year 1919 amounts to Rs. 278·08, being a decrease of Rs. 120·11 on the revenue of the preceding year. No ships, except the two Island steamers and coastwise dhonies, call at this port. No goods are exported to ports beyond seas from here.

The Port Surgeon, Galle, reports as follows :—

The total number of arrivals during the period under review was 81, as compared with 58 in the previous year. Of the former, 16 steamers and 3 native crafts were from infected areas, as against 1 steamer and 11 native crafts during 1918.

A case of smallpox was detected on board the ss. Clan Keith, which arrived on February 26, 1919. The patient was landed and removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Dadalla, where he recovered.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, HEALTH, &C.

4. During the latter half of the year the restricted export of rice from India threatened the Galle and Matara Districts with famine. The Hambantota District is practically self-supporting and suffered little.

The Galle District does not in normal years raise more than 20 per cent. of the rice consumed by the inhabitants. The shortage reached an acute stage in June and July, and again in November, when the highest possible ration sank so low as half measure of imported rice per head per week. The available rice was allotted with due regard to local conditions, but there was naturally much dissatisfaction and some real distress. The people had to live on breadfruit and jak when in season ; and gram, flour, manioca, sweet potatoes, &c.

In July it became necessary to take the distribution of rice out of the hands of the middleman. The whole quantity allotted to the Galle District was consigned to me. Temporary arrangements had to be promptly made for distribution. The requirements of each subdivision were calculated on a population basis, with variations for local possibilities in food raising. Conveniently situated boutiques in each subdivision were selected, and the rice were sold to the traders at the railway stations, to be retailed by them by the measure only at a price fixed by me. In the Galle town a similar arrangement was adopted, the rice being stored in a Customs shed, and sold to selected boutique-keepers twice a week. This rough and ready method worked fairly well at first, but complaints soon began to come in that the boutique-keepers favoured their friends and the well to do at the expense of others. A system of card rationing was then undertaken, and has since been brought into effect throughout the district to the general satisfaction of the public.

The work thrown on the Kachcheri by this suddenly imposed duty of receiving and distributing weekly from 2,000 to 5,000 bags of rice, and recovering and accounting for its value, from Rs. 22 to Rs. 37 per bag, was immense. My thanks are due for valuable assistance in the early weeks of the trouble to Mr. Gottelier, Superintendent of Police, who went far beyond the ordinary scope of his departmental duty to help me ; and to Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, Office Assistant, who, though overburdened with the routine of a busy Kachcheri, devoted his leisure to the elaboration of an excellent system of rationing the district. The officers of the Customs and salt store, whose ordinary work is light, also came forward cheerfully as volunteers in this crisis, and gave valuable assistance.

The Mudaliyars of three divisions had to undertake the sales to boutique-keepers at the railway stations, and although unfortunate incidents occurred, owing to my lack of a supervising staff, the work was, at least in two of those divisions, carried out efficiently.

The general health of the people suffered less than might have been expected from the shortage and high price of their staple diet. Fortunately there was no epidemic. Since the close of the year I have, in the course of the usual circuits for the purpose of considering applications for exemption from road tax, seen and spoken with many hundreds of the poor and sick in all parts of the Galle District, and I have not found an unusually large number suffering from diseases attributable to malnutrition ; in fact, the general appearance of these people was not below normal.

Everything was done to increase the cultivation of foodstuffs. Crown chena land was offered freely, though such cultivation had been prohibited for the last thirty years. There was, however, no great demand. 381 acres were taken up in Talpe pattu, and a small area in Bentota-Walallawiti korale.

Crown deniyas, owitas, and land suitable for vegetable and yam growing were offered on lease on easy terms, and leases covering 1,681 acres were granted.

Efforts were made to bring under paddy some of the large tracts of marshy Crown land in Wellaboda pattu. Cultivation here is very speculative, being threatened by floods on the one hand, and the incursion of sea water on the other. An offer of leases, on which a small rent is payable only on reaping a crop, resulted in some 500 acres being taken up.

An Advisory Committee on Foodstuffs was appointed, and held several meetings. The question of draining and protecting from the sea the land referred to in the last paragraph was raised, but was unfavourably reported on by the Irrigation Department after levels had been taken.

A system of prizes for the best small gardens was devised. An Agricultural Instructor was appointed, and directed to cultivate model plots with paddy, and to deliver lectures in the villages on the advantages of weeding and manuring (transplanting is impossible here as there is no irrigation) and vegetable growing.

INDUSTRIES.

5. The chief industries of the Galle District, besides the extensive tea and rubber estates, are coconut growing, the manufacture of coir yarn, copra, and oil, plumbago mining and curing, citronella growing, and the distillation of the oil. There was very little work in plumbago during the year ; but the trade in the products of the coconut palm revived, and many poor people recovered their pre-war means of subsistence.

The paddy crops were fairly good, and the arrack distilleries and toddy rents employed a number of people in the coastal area.

Coral digging and lime burning were carried on extensively, and the fish harvests were good. Unfortunately most of the best kinds of fish are sent to Colombo and the up-country districts, leaving an inadequate supply, and that of the inferior species, for local consumption.

The tea and rubber estates called for more labour at good wages than they were able to obtain.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

6. There are twelve co-operative credit societies in the Galle District. Several of them are flourishing, and it is hoped to develop their usefulness in the efforts being made to increase the food supply. The following statement gives some idea of their operations :—

Name of Society.	Number of Shares.	Number of Shares sold.	Number of Members.	Amount paid on Account of Shares. Rs. c.	Amount of Loans given to Members. Rs. c.	Amount of Interest received. Rs. c.	Amount of Loans outstanding. Rs. c.
Four Gravets.							
Akmimana Co-operative Credit Society ..	2,000 ..	892½ ..	222 ..	892 75 ..	221 0 ..	62 46 ..	834 0
Bentota-Walallawiti Korale.							
Bentota Co-operative Credit Society ..	466 ..	466 ..	77 ..	466 0 ..	815 0 ..	35 40 ..	391 0
Elpitiya Co-operative Credit Society	3,000 ..	1,079 ..	223 ..	813 0 ..	1,557 75 ..	90 61 ..	881 75
Gangaboda Pattu.							
Gangaboda pattu Co-operative Credit Society ..	1,000 ..	562 ..	59 ..	562 0 ..	500 0 ..	50 0 ..	500 0
Ganegama Seyes Siriwardena Society	1,000 ..	392 ..	71 ..	392 0 ..	827 50 ..	30 70 ..	270 0
Akuretiya Co-operative Credit Society	3,000 ..	1,640 ..	159 ..	1,640 0 ..	1,932 38 ..	111 47 ..	1,402 76
Unanwitiya Co-operative Credit Society ..	1,500 ..	1,680 ..	70 ..	1,335 0 ..	4,207 0 ..	343 81 ..	1,631 0
Nagoda Co-operative Credit Society	5,000 ..	1,706 ..	118 ..	1,246 89 ..	1,070 0 ..	3 95 ..	1,020 0
Udugama Co-operative Credit Society	1,000 ..	243 ..	66 ..	243 0 ..	412 0 ..	9 85 ..	227 0
Wellaboda Pattu.							
Wellaboda pattu Co-operative Credit Society ..	1,470 ..	763 ..	110 ..	15 0 ..	1,722 68 ..	92 78 ..	703 18
Talpe Pattu.							
Talpe pattu Co-operative Credit Society ..	5,000 ..	1,178 ..	298 ..	2,356 0 ..	2,264 0 ..	55 40 ..	2,108 11
Hinidum Pattu.							
Hinidum pattu Co-operative Credit Society ..	1,000 ..	565 ..	90 ..	282 50 ..	— ..	73 50 ..	511 19

CATTLE.

7. The Galle District was free of cattle disease, with the exception of a few sporadic cases of hoof-and-mouth disease in the town and gravets. Cattle still roam neglected on the roads and in the villages. Thefts of animals for food have naturally increased with the shortage of rice and the facilities offered for this offence.

The improvement of stock was one of the questions considered by the Advisory Committee on food supply, but it was felt that until the villager learns to feed, tend, and tether his cattle nothing can be done; and a method of teaching this lesson did not occur to us.

There were 142 prosecutions of owners of cattle found straying on roads. The fines totalled Rs. 752·50. Thirty-three animals were unclaimed, and were sold for Rs. 141·50.

EDUCATION.

8. The members of the Galle District School Committee were the Government Agent, Southern Province; Rev. W. J. T. Small; Rev. J. H. Wickramanayake; Rev. Father J. B. de Geradon; Mr. F. L. Woodward; and Gate Mudaliyar J. P. Goonetilleke.

The revenue for the year was Rs. 20,122·90, and the expenditure Rs. 15,914·20.

Sixty-six school buildings were repaired at a cost of Rs. 3,924·57, extensive repairs being effected to Hiyare, Yatagala, Omatta, and Kataluwa boys' schools, and Galwehera and Gonagala girls' schools. Ten schools were fenced in, and five provided with wells.

New buildings were erected for the Omatta and Kahawe girls' schools. Amugoda and Galwehera boys' schools, Bussa and Hikkaduwa girls' schools, and the Nagoda mixed school were extended. The Udugama boys' school and the Amugoda girls' school were provided with a kitchen each.

Latrines of a new type were constructed for the Amugoda, Bussa, Kahawe, and Keembiya girls' schools, and the Induruwa boys' school. Temporary latrines were built for the Hiyare, Mattaka, and Tawalama boys' schools, Polpogoda, Opata, and Kottawa mixed schools, and the Delduwa girls' school.

Industrial Classes.—Steps were taken to teach carpentry at Induruwa boys' school, and weaving at Nagoda, Kottawa, and Hiyare mixed schools, and Hikkaduwa girls' school.

CRIME AND POLICE.

9. The total number of cases of grave crime reported in the Province was 2,036, compared with 1,885 in 1918. The increase is to a great extent due to poverty, the scarcity, and high price of food.

In the Galle District the figures are 1,027 in 1919 and 890 in 1918. As usual, burglary is the commonest offence, with 294 cases. Thefts of cattle (195), thefts of property (165), and hurt with the knife (162) show no improvement on former years.

The work of the police and headmen continued to be highly efficient. Of the 613 cases found by the court to be true, 229 ended in convictions, and 93 are pending. Investigations are prompt and thorough, and these results show them to be successful.

GALLE MUNICIPALITY.

10. *Revenue* for the year was Rs. 191,704·85, which is higher than that of 1918 by Rs. 2,326·36, and over the average of the five years—1914 to 1918—by Rs. 24,092·30.

Expenditure was Rs. 188,797·51, exceeding that of 1918 by Rs. 2,530·73.

Loans.—The Council's funded debt on December 31, 1919, was—

	Rs.	c.
Waterworks Loan	32,246	52
Loan for Sanitary Improvement	37,840	82
New Waterworks Loan	200,000	0
Total ..	270,087	34

The sinking funds for the extinction of the last two loans were Rs. 14,360·91 and Rs. 16,357·29, respectively. The borrowing powers stood at Rs. 726,071.

Health.—The health of the town was good, notwithstanding the food shortage and high prices. Forty-eight cases of phthisis, 24 of chickenpox, and 12 cases of enteric were reported. A case of small-pox was landed from a steamer and treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Sanitation was satisfactory.

Drainage.—Surface drains were repaired and kept in order. Good progress was made with engineering survey for the town drainage scheme.

Roads were maintained in a good state.

Lighting.—Single wick kerosine oil lamps were used pending the introduction of electric lighting.

Cattle Diseases.—There were a few cases of hoof-and-mouth disease in a private gala.

Stray Cattle.—877 head of stray cattle and 303 goats were seized.

Stray Dogs.—643 stray dogs were shot in the streets by the Municipal dog shooter.

SANITARY BOARD, GALLE DISTRICT.

11. *Members.*—The Government Agent, Southern Province; the Provincial Engineer, Southern Province; the Provincial Surgeon, Southern Province; Mr. C. Northway; Mr. G. Ranasooriya, Proctor; and Mudaliyar of Wellaboda pattu. There are three Sanitary Board towns.

Ambalangoda.—The revenue was Rs. 12,272·70; the expenditure Rs. 15,951·60. Lighting, scavenging, and conservancy were carried out. Existing roads were improved. Three new latrines were completed at Rs. 2,111 each. A sum of Rs. 375 was paid to Government in repayment of a loan.

Hikkaduwa.—The revenue was Rs. 3,949·73; the expenditure Rs. 2,763·61. Scavenging and conservancy of the public latrines and the maintenance of the roads were the principal work.

Dodanduwa.—The revenue was Rs. 3,945·80; the expenditure Rs. 5,568·96. Scavenging and the conservancy of the public latrines were carried out as usual. The roads were well maintained. A sum of Rs. 520 was paid to Government in repayment of a loan. A further sum of Rs. 2,090, being the contribution of the Board, was paid to the Public Works Department for the construction of cement side drains.

VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

12. There are six Mudaliyars' divisions in the Galle District. Each Mudaliyar is Chairman of the Village Committees within his division. The total revenue of the Committees was Rs. 37,288·51, or Rs. 1,093·80 less than last year. The expenditure was Rs. 35,730·04. Good work was done in the maintenance of the Committee's buildings, roads, and edandas, but the state of many of the roads is by no means satisfactory, and funds are insufficient for the necessary improvements.

VILLAGE SANITATION.

13. The Village Committee rules on sanitation are enforced by the headmen. The Sanitary Inspector in Talpe pattu continues to work satisfactorily. Throughout the district steps have been taken to compel villagers to construct cesspit latrines. First, a general order to this effect was issued; then formal notices were served on those who did not comply, warning them of the consequences of neglect; and finally, prosecutions were entered against the recalcitrant. 288 such notices were served, and 50 cases instituted. Sixteen accused persons were fined Rs. 2 each, and the rest having complied with requirements were discharged. 9,568 latrines were constructed during the year. The next step is to induce the people to make use of them.

PUBLIC WORKS.

14. The new hospital at Elpitiya was the only new work of importance commenced in the Galle District. Some progress was made with the site of the Udugama hospital. Roads, bridges, and buildings were maintained in good order.

HOSPITALS, &c.

15. There are two large hospitals in the Galle District, at Galle and Balapitiya. Progress was made with site of the new one at Udugama, and a commencement made at Elpitiya. The district has 22 dispensaries, at which 52,034 patients were treated.

LAND SALES.

16. During the year 627 lots were dealt with. The extent of land sold was 353 acres and 26 perches for Rs. 34,139·57. 1,601 acres 1 rood and 10 perches were leased realizing Rs. 46,043·80. 29 lots were settled at half-improved value, in extent 32 acres 3 roods and 11 perches, for Rs. 1,521·95.

Certificates of quiet possession were issued in respect of six lots, the fees amounting to Rs. 222·70. The total revenue from land sales, including fees, was Rs. 81,928·02. The average price on lands sold outright was about Rs. 96·64 per acre.

PLUMBAGO LANDS.

17. There was little demand for plumbago leases. Only 31 perches were leased during 1919 for five years, premium paid being Rs. 62·40. Ninety-nine mines were opened during the year (146 during previous year).

FORESTS.

18. The Assistant Conservator of Forests reports that the revenue collected during the year by sale of timber, royalty, &c., was Rs. 9,225·20, apart from the value of timber furnished to the Public Works Department.

WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

19. The Land Settlement Department published four notices dealing with 834 acres 2 roods and 25 perches, of which 495 acres 1 rood and 2 perches were declared Crown, 2 acres 1 rood and 29 perches sold to claimants, 7 acres 1 rood and 10 perches abandoned; action is pending with regard to 329 acres 2 roods and 24 perches.

EXCISE.

20. *Toddy Rents.*—The Galle District toddy rent sales realized Rs. 53,298·48 for 1918–19, compared with Rs. 45,982·55 for 1917–18. There were 33 toddy taverns, five less than in the previous year.

Arrack Rents.—The Galle District arrack rent was sold for Rs. 249,990, as against Rs, 342,240 for 1917–18. The number of sanctioned arrack taverns was 62, four less than in the previous year.

The following is a statement of foreign liquor licenses issued in the Galle District for the financial year ended September 30, 1919, and the fees recovered therefor :—

Description of License.	Number issued.	Fees recovered. Rs. c.	Description of License.	Number issued.	Fees recovered. Rs. c.
Retail ..	4	450 0	Resthouse	10	73 0
Tavern ..	4	725 0	Occasional	3	51 0
Hotel ..	2	450 0			
Beer and porter	1	30 0	Total	27	2,079 0
Bar ..	3	300 0			

Distillery Licenses.—26 licenses were issued for 1919 and 30 for 1918.

Twelve ballots for or against the abolition of taverns were held during the year, ten with regard to arrack taverns, and two with regard to toddy taverns. The 75 per cent. of the taxpayers necessary for abolition voted only in two instances, Lelwala arrack tavern and Pinnaduwa toddy tavern. All these ballots were held in places close to the taverns concerned.

There were 166 prosecutions in the Galle District for offences under the Excise Ordinance; 157 resulted in convictions, and fines aggregating Rs. 3,096 were inflicted.

THE RIOT DAMAGES ORDINANCE, 1915.

21. This account was closed early in the year. The amount due by the district (apart from the town of Galle, which had already settled all claims) was Rs. 94,878. Twenty-nine administrative areas were involved. Rs. 95,277·74 was recovered, the excess Rs. 399·74 representing fines on defaulters and payments voluntarily made by persons omitted from the classified lists.

IRRIGATION.

22. The irrigation works in the Galle District are :—

(1) Dedduwa in Bentota-Walallawiti korale. The recovery of the rate Rs. 1,077·09 for 1919, which fell due in June, was recovered about the middle of August, the earliest date by which the rates have been recovered so far. Those who were unable to pay earlier were given time till the end of July, when the harvest was reaped. No lot was sold this year for non-payment.

(2) Digoda tank, in Talpe pattu. Government refused to incur expenditure for the maintenance of this tank. Steps are being taken to repair it at the expense of the field owners, who have collected the money.

FIREARMS ORDINANCE.

23. In the Galle District 799 guns were licensed; the fees amounted to Rs. 2,636.

SALT.

24. The Government salt store at Galle continues to work satisfactorily in keeping down the level of prices throughout the district. It has been described in earlier reports. My Assistant at Hambantota gives an account of the salt collections there.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

25. The number of marriages registered in the Galle District was 1,551; births, 11,850; deaths, 9,313.

PILGRIMAGES.

26. The chief pilgrimages of the Province are to Dondra, Matara District; and Kataragama, on the borders of the Hambantota District and the Province of Uva. Both were prohibited this year owing to outbreaks of cholera.

CIRCUITS.

27. Every part of the Galle District was visited by me during the year. Short tours only were possible in the Matara and Hambantota Districts, my presence at headquarters being necessary in connection with the distribution of rice.

Galle Kachcheri,
April 26, 1920.

R. B. HELLINGS,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, FOR THE YEAR 1919.

Composition of Committee.—The members of the Committee for the year were the Hon. Mr. R. B. Hellings (Chairman), Messrs. A. E. Mayes (Provincial Engineer), A. C. Hayley, W. Y. Mackintosh, R. A. H. de Vos, D. G. Goonewardene, and Magdon Ismail.

2. *Meetings.*—Meetings were held on February 1, June 7, and October 18, at which nearly all members were present.

3. *Elections.*—The Committee regrets to record the death of Mr. E. G. Auwardt, Burgher Member of the District Road Committee, Hambantota, in July. Mr. A. W. Anthonisz was elected to the vacant seat in September.

4. *Encroachments.*—Six cases of encroachment outstanding at the end of 1918 were dealt with, 1 was removed, 4 are still pending, and in the remaining case no action was taken. Seven fresh cases were reported during the year; of these, 2 have been removed, no action was taken in 1 case, and the others are pending.

5. *Building without Notice.*—Nineteen cases of building without the required notice were dealt with; prosecutions were successfully entered in 8 cases, departmental fines were imposed in 5 cases, no action was taken in 3 cases, and in 1 case the building was pulled down. The others are awaiting action.

6. *Stray Cattle.*—528 licenses to seize stray cattle were issued in the Galle District, 226 in Matara, and 34 in Hambantota.

7. *Resthouses.*—These continued to be well maintained. The only improvements found necessary were (i.) the renewal of the roof of the Ambalangoda resthouse, effected at a cost of Rs. 1,277·50; (ii.) provision of servants' latrines for the Kottawa, Wakwella, Baddegama, and Kamburupitiya resthouses, total cost Rs. 611·80; (iii.) cementing floors of bedrooms and repair of drains of the Matara resthouse, Rs. 1,100; (iv.) gates for Ambalangoda resthouse, Rs. 64·20; and (v.) extra window at Tangalla resthouse, Rs. 75.

8. *Distribution of Labour.*—A statement showing the distribution of labour to principal roads and resthouses is given below :—

Principal Roads.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Galle District :—		
Bentota to Goiyapana ..	12,459 0	
Dodanduwa to Baddegama ..	1,866 50	
Galle to Udugama ..	4,083 0	
Galle to Akuressa ..	4,796 0	
Hikkaduwa to Gonapinuwala ..	230 0	
Kahawe to Batapola ..	225 0	
		23,659 50
Matara District :—		
Dikwella to Beliatta ..	853 0	
Goiyapana to Beliatta ..	10,025 0	
Hakmana to Tangalla ..	1,132 50	
Matara to Hakmana ..	1,495 0	
Matara to Akuressa to Wiharahen ..	6,203 0	
		19,708 50
Hambantota District :—		
Hambantota to Tanamalwila	2,397 50	
Tangalla to Hambantota	2,555 0	
Tangalla to Hambantota, 139th mile to Liyangahatota ..	240 25	
Wirawila to Kirinda ..	616 0	
		5,808 75
Total ..		49,176 75
Resthouses.		
Galle District ..	8,274 0	
Matara District ..	6,529 25	
Hambantota District ..	2,268 25	
		17,071 50
Grand Total ...		66,248 25

9. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—A summary of the accounts of the Committee for the year under review is given below :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1919	—	11,365 33
Amounts received from District Road Committee on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		
(*a*) From Galle District Road Committee ..	31.933 50	
(*b*) From Matara District Road Committee ..	26.237 75	
(*c*) From Hambantota District Road Committee ..	8,077 0	
		66,248 25
Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads ..	—	17,961 0
Government grant in aid of minor works	—	28,603 0
Resthouse collections :—		—
(*a*) From Galle District Road Committee ..	2,908 4	
(*b*) From Matara District Road Committee ..	2,846 98	
(*c*) From Hambantota District Road Committee ..	1,617 44	
		7,372 46
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—		
(*a*) From Galle District Road Committee ..	1,108 92	
(*b*) From Matara District Road Committee ..	481 23	
(*c*) From Hambantota District Road Committee ..	269 0	
		1,859 15
Miscellaneous receipts	—	5,270 39
Total ..		138,679 58

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of—		
(*a*) Principal roads	.. 49,176 75	
(*b*) Resthouses	.. 13,200 90	
		62,377 65
Pay of resthouse-keepers	.. —	6,453 0
Provincial Road Committee establishment	.. —	2,342 23
Toll grants remitted to—		
(*a*) Galle District Road Committee	.. 11,718 70	
(*b*) Matara District Road Committee	.. 6,019 20	
(*c*) Hambantota District Road Committee	.. 223 10	
		17,961 0
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—		
(*a*) Galle District Road Committee	.. 12,505 0	
(*b*) Matara District Road Committee	.. 11,397 0	
(*c*) Hambantota District Road Committee	.. 4,701 0	
		28,603 0
Miscellaneous charges	.. —	8,940 51
Balance on December 31, 1919 ..	.. —	12,002 19
	Total ..	138,679 58

10. *Deniyaya-Hayes Branch Road.*—The contributions due from estates interested in the Deniyaya-Hayes branch road for 1918–19, amounting to Rs. 3,654, were duly paid in by the proprietors. A balance of Rs. 1,355·22½ on the private contributions for 1917–18 was, at the request of the proprietors, voted for improving dangerous corners on the road, Government providing a like sum for the purpose.

11. *Local Committee.*—Mr. E. C. Anderson was elected Chairman of the Local Committee, *vice* Mr. C. F. Winthrop, who had left the Island.

12. *Kettapolla-Omatta Road.*—An application was made to Government to extend the provisions of the Branch Roads Ordinance to the Kettapolla-Omatta Village Committee road, and is under consideration. This road is an important outlet for the rubber estates of the Omatta district.

13. *District Road Committees.*—The reports of the Chairmen, District Road Committees of Galle, Matara, and Hambantota, are annexed.

February 24, 1920.

R. B. HELLINGS,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE OF GALLE FOR THE YEAR 1919.

Composition of Committee.—The members forming the Committee were the Hon. Mr. R. B. Hellings (Chairman), Messrs. H. Scott, C. E. de Vos, and E. V. Gooneratne. Two meetings were held, on February 1 and June 7, respectively.

Staff.—Mr. Alfred Erskine, Superintendent of Minor Roads, left Ceylon at the end of February on furlough. Mr. R. A. Solomons, Head Clerk, Provincial Road Committee, Southern Province, acted for him during March until relieved by Mr. F. N. de Kretser, Head Overseer, Public Works Department, who has been seconded for service under this Committee. This officer's work, so far, has been highly satisfactory.

Road Tax.—The actual collections of road tax recovered during the year amounted to Rs. 82,572, as against Rs. 84,114 in 1918. The decrease is due to the increasing poverty of the district owing to the high cost of living. A comparative return of collections is given below :—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	220,951	—	—	220,951	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	61,358	—	—	61,607	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	54,850		89·39	53,950		87·57
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	613		·99	548		·88
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	2		·003
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		54,463	90·39		54,500	88·46
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	2,439		3·97	2,707		4·39
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	2,331		3·79	2,423		3·93
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	128		·208	150		·24
(*h*) Fined	23		·03	40		·06
(*i*) Imprisoned	20		·03	48		·07
(*j*) Left local area	4		·006	2		·003
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		4,945	8·05		5,370	8·71
7. Unaccounted for	—	950	1·54	—	1,737	2·81

Revenue and Expenditure.—The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure during the year :—

REVENUE.			Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1919			13,693 31
Commutation realized in money			82,569 0
Commutation realized in labour			3 0
Toll grant on minor roads			11,718 70
Government contribution in aid of minor works			16,073 50
Miscellaneous receipts			2,531 47
	Total ..		126,588 98

EXPENDITURE.			
Payments made on account of principal roads and resthouses			31,933 50
Amount expended on minor works			49,016 97
Establishment and commission to division officers :—			
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment ..	Rs. c. 1,108 92		
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	9,,304 57		
(*c*) Commission to division officers ..	7,564 27		
			17,977 76
Miscellaneous charges			3,040 26
Balance on December 31, 1919			24,620 49
	Total ..		126,588 98

Minor Roads.—A report from the Acting Superintendent of Minor Roads is annexed on the maintenance of roads, bridges, and resthouses in the district, and the improvements carried out.

February 24, 1920.

R. B. HELLINGS,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF MINOR ROADS, GALLE.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS.

THE year under review has been a very trying one for road making, owing to the abnormal rain and the floods experienced. Several roads were submerged for long periods, though cart traffic was uninterrupted, and the damage caused was great.

The want of sufficient waterways and the insufficient size of some of the old culverts was also a drawback, and anxiety was caused by the unreliability of most of the old structures, which had to be constantly watched.

The majority of roads, however, were well maintained, the few exceptions being (*a*) Wanduramba road, (*b*) Kosgoda-Elpitiya, and (*c*) Bentota-Uragaha sections. Considering the forty-four sections, amounting to nearly 270 miles, the result gained has been good.

It is my opinion that considerable improvement is necessary if the roads mentioned are to be made passable during all weathers :—

(*a*) *Narawella-Wanduramba Road.*—This section is for the most part a gravel road, with several steep gradients; the side drains are badly choked by scour brought down from the hills, and the road requires barrelling badly, the centre being in some places lower than the sides. I have taken some trouble during the year, and am glad to state that it has been with some success. Drains were cut along the whole section where necessary, scoured places filled, and sides reduced. The road was heavy as a result, but the inconvenience caused was unavoidable. The section, though not perfect, is very much improved, and could be better in time.

(*b*) *Kosgoda-Elpitiya Road.*—Traffic on this road is great, especially in firewood. The grant obtained from Government helped matters to some extent, but it would be good if Government could be persuaded to contribute a larger sum annually.

(*c*) *Bentota-Uragaha Road.*—This road is now in very fair order. There was some delay in carrying out repairs during the first half of the year owing to difficulty in getting the metal supply and the rice trouble.

IMPROVEMENT TO ROADS.

Improvements to the following roads were carried out from Government grants—

(*a*) Kosgoda-Elpitiya.
(*b*) Ahangama-Imaduwa.
(*c*) Hirimbura-Baddegama.

The money was spent in the first two in track metalling, which has been a great improvement. The Baddegama improvement was started about the end of the year, and is nearing completion. The work done was the raising of the section running through the fields at Holuwagoda to an average of 2 feet 6 inches, and laying foundations and surface metal. A new culvert 4 feet by 4 feet is in course of construction, and one of the culverts in existence has been raised 2 feet.

NEW ROADS.

Construction of Road from Hulandawa to Opata.—An additional 40 chains of new road has been opened and two temporary bridges built. Seven temporary culverts have also been constructed.

CULVERTS AND BRIDGES.

Nine new culverts were built, most of which were of large size. The work done was of a good standard. Nineteen old culverts were repaired. The old structures are a source of continued trouble, and require constant watching. I shall be replacing several with the new estimates.

Bridges.—The expenditure for the most part has been in replacing bridge planks. An entire abutment was built to a bridge on Opata road, and the platform of 3-foot bridges on the Wakwella-Dodangoda road were renewed and all old piles replaced. An attempt was made to secure rail iron for some of the longer bridges, but the Railway Department are unable at present to supply the lengths required.

RESTHOUSES.

The improvement to resthouses was the providing of several new latrines for servants, and the renewal of the roof of the main building of Ambalangoda resthouse.

Three new latrines were built at Baddegama, Kottawa, and Wakwella, and two are nearing completion at Udugama and Uragaha. A vote has also been passed for a building at Imaduwa, and the work will be in hand shortly.

The roof of the main building of Ambalangoda resthouse was renewed and the ridge set in Calicut tiles.

The usual annual repairs were done at all resthouses.

LABOUR.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in maintaining the labour force owing to the scarcity of rice and the high price of all foodstuffs. The rates stand to-day as they may have been a long time ago. Overseers are unable to get provisions on credit as in former times, and payments have to be frequent to help the men, but this does not altogether ease matters, and the worry and trouble is very great.

January 29, 1920.

F. N. DE KRETSER,
Acting Superintendent of Minor Roads.

REPORT ON THE MATARA DISTRICT FOR 1919.

Area of the District, 481 square miles; Population at Census of 1911, 227,359.

I.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

MR. T. REID, Assistant Government Agent, was succeeded by Mr. J. D. Brown on September 5.

2. Mr. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge, went on leave on September 12. His successor, Mr. F. D. Peries, arrived on December 8, the work in the meantime being carried on by Mr. G. P. Keuneman.

3. On July 28 Mr. C. E. Jones succeeded Mr. S. D. Dhondy as Police Magistrate.

4. On June 10 Mr. E. J. Christoffelsz, Assistant Superintendent of Excise, was transferred to Kegalla. Mr. E. A. de Alwis, who succeeded him, died on July 9, and Mr. D. de Kretser was appointed to the post.

II.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

5. His Excellency the Governor visited the district in February. His Excellency came a second time on June 27 to open the Matara Exhibition, and to unveil the photograph of the late Mr. H. W. Milligan presented to the Kachcheri by the Hon. Mr. O. C. Tillekeratne. Mr. Milligan, who acted as Assistant Government Agent for three months in 1913, gained the universal esteem of the people, and his death in action in the war was greatly deplored.

6. The Exhibition in June was taken up by everybody with the utmost enthusiasm, and proved to be an unprecedented success.

7. July 19 was observed as a day of rejoicing at the successful conclusion of the great war.

8. On November 11 His Majesty's behest to observe a two minutes' silence and cessation from work at 11 A.M. was duly observed.

III.—REVENUE.

9. That part of the revenue of the district collected at the Kachcheri amounted to Rs. 265,014·51, as compared with Rs. 232,411·39 for 1918.

10. The principal increases were as follows:—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Land Sales	7,089 93	Chena Rents, &c. ..	2,276 67
Stamp Fees	8,574 70	Opium Sales ..	4,592 87
Toddy Rents ..	2,174 57	Fees of Court: Sundries ..	4,052 89

The competition for land was very keen, greatly increased areas of chenas were given out in order to combat the food shortage; the scale of stamp fees and the price of opium were both raised; while unclaimed Fiscal's Fees chiefly contributed to the large increase under Fees of Court: Sundries.

11. The arrears of revenue showed another satisfactory decrease, from Rs. 649·67 to Rs. 535·23.

IV.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE AND ALLIED SUBJECTS.

12. *Health.*—Unfortunately during the year under review the health of the people fell considerably below the normal standard. This was to a large extent due to the scarcity of food which at times became acute. The district did not escape the universal ravages of influenza, and a few cases of cholera occurred. Enteric cases occurred fitfully in Matara town.

A pleasing feature, however, is the marked manner in which the inhabitants are beginning to realize and appreciate the effectiveness of English treatment. The increased attendance at hospitals and dispensaries is proof of this, and of the fact that the people have confidence in the officers of the Medical Department stationed in the district.

I have been much impressed at my recent exemption work with the universal prevalence of parangi. I am of the opinion that the time has come for the provision of a parangi ward at each of the Matara and Deniyaya hospitals, where treatment with salvarsan or some substitute therefor could be administered. Venereal diseases are also very common, and anchylostomiasis is rampant everywhere.

13. *Food Supply.*—The paddy grown in the district is totally insufficient for the local consumption. It is largely supplemented with Coast rice from Colombo and paddy from Hambantota.

Large areas of chenas were allowed this year, and the supply of the cheaper forms of food was thereby greatly increased. The increased cultivation of high lands privately owned is universally apparent, and is the one redeeming feature arising from the scarcity of food.

Transplantation of paddy is slowly coming into favour, and some splendid results were to be seen all over the district. Rewards were distributed to several cultivators who took this up, and every opportunity taken to impress upon the people the advantages of the system. But the chief hope of getting it more universally adopted lies in the ocular proof of the immensely enhanced yield which results. On the whole, the minor and irrigation headmen are doing good work by personal example.

The experimental garden near Borala in Weligam korale is making excellent progress, and while it has not yet reached the paying stage (and may never do so), it is well worth the comparatively small sum expended on it jointly by the Agricultural Department and the Village Committee.

There are twelve Co-operative Credit Societies, for the most part managed by the Chief Headmen. They have done excellent work, chiefly in the way of securing manure for the villager.

Two meetings of the Food Production Committee were held, and methods for the development of agriculture were discussed. The services of two more Agricultural Instructors were secured for Weligam korale and the Four Gravets. The rewards for transplantation of paddy, mentioned above, were paid from a vote allowed by Government.

14. *Industries.*—The chief industries are the cultivation of paddy, coconut, cinnamon, citronella, tea, and rubber; the manufacture of coir yarn, copra, and coconut oil; and fishing. Minor industries include gemming, plumbago mining, brass work, mat weaving, brick making, and pottery. A certain amount of lace is also produced.

Rubber cultivation is steadily increasing, and is being taken up to a large extent by the villager.

The prices obtainable for plumbago, citronella oil, and coconut products show extraordinary fluctuations, affecting the people concerned very considerably. Prices were low at the beginning of the year, but improved later on.

Large quantities of fish are sent in ice to Colombo from Weligama and Matara. This means scarcity and high prices locally. The fishermen obtain more money, but it is doubtful whether this is any great advantage to a notoriously improvident class. It would undoubtedly benefit the district generally if the Colombo demand were removed by the institution of trawling there.

V.—POLICE AND CRIME.

15. The following figures show a further increase in crime :—

	1919.	1918.
Reported cases	684 ..	664
True cases	454 ..	358
Convictions	188 ..	137

The number of offences against property—cattle lifting, burglary, and petty thefts—has shown a most unsatisfactory upward tendency. This is doubtless due to the scarcity of food and decrease in employment. I have heard it said that the way in which private gardens, &c., are rifled is a real deterrent to enterprise in their cultivation. This may be an exaggeration, but the evil is rampant, and in some cases is caused by real starvation.

16. With a few notable exceptions, the relations between the headmen and the police have been good. Patrol work continues to be carried out jointly by them. The Assistant Superintendent of Police readily brings to my notice any good work done by the headmen, and his recommendations as to rewards are of great assistance to me.

17. I am personally quite convinced that the police station at Deiyandara should be reopened. As I hope to get the Denegama-Mulatiyana road made passable this year, the chief difficulty in the way of resuscitating the station will be removed.

VI.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

18. The financial position for the six Committees is as follows :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1918 ..	8,354 90	Expenditure, 1919 ..	48,450 19
Receipts in 1919 ..	42,507 27	Balance on December 31, 1919 ..	2,411 98
Total ..	50,862 17	Total ..	50,862 17

Compared with 1918, revenue increased by Rs. 1,469·81, and expenditure decreased by Rs. 804·25.

19. The improvements carried out in 1919 were not numerous. A permanent market at Kirinde and a temporary one at Makandura were built. Two wells were sunk from money granted by Government at Deniyaya on sites given free by Messrs. D. M. Rajapakse and D. W. R. Wijesekera. Two culverts on roads in the Four Gravets were constructed from the sum of Rs. 866 allotted to the district from the Government vote for "Grant in aid for Village Works."

20. The registration of all roads and paths over which the public have a right of way was completed this year. The lists will be printed in book form.

21. Village Committee burial grounds now exist in almost all villages with a population of one thousand or more. Opposition is dying out to a large extent, chiefly because prosecutions were entered for burials in unregistered grounds, and the registration of family burial grounds where Committee ones exist was refused.

22. The number of cases instituted in the Village Tribunals showed an increase from 23,414 to 27,707, and the Presidents undoubtedly had a busy time. The appeals amounted to 341 to the Assistant Government Agent and 26 to His Excellency the Governor. The number of decisions set aside were 31 and 3 respectively: These figures seem to show that the Presidents did satisfactory work.

VII.—IRRIGATION.

23. Water-rate to the extent of Rs. 7,082·86 was collected without arrears.

24. Huwandiram rents fetched Rs. 33,115·39. A sum of Rs. 3,005·39 was spent on the maintenance and upkeep of village works.

25. Voluminous correspondence has passed with reference to the passing of cultivation rules, but the final draft is not yet completed.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

26. The principal roads throughout the district received most efficient attention from the District Engineer, Mr. E. J. Peries. Unfortunately this does not necessarily mean that their condition was satisfactory, owing to the fact that the money provided is totally insufficient. The September floods caused considerable damage to the roads in the interior. The Coast road bears an enormous amount of traffic, especially on the Hambantota side, due to the transport of salt and paddy. Presumably owing to the lack of proper foundation this road gets cut up very quickly, even after repairs have been effected.

27. Improvements effected include the provision of foot bridges along the main bridge at Matara (a work of the utmost utility), the coast protection at Matara, &c., benching corners in the hilly district, and the provision of foundation on the Weligama-Telijjawila road.

28. The principal needs of the district are :—

(*a*) A new Police Court.
(*b*) A Post and Money Order Office at Morawaka.
(*c*) The extension of the railway to Tangalla.
(*d*) Side drains at Dondra and Dikwella.
(*e*) Quarters at Matara for officials.
(*f*) A new Post Office at Matara.
(*g*) Telegraphic communication to Hakmana.
(*h*) The linking up of Matara and Galle by telephone.
(*i*) The proper construction of the road from Tihagoda to Kamburupitiya, Mulatiyana, Urubokka, and Kotapola by the Public Works Department.
(*j*) The handing over of the road from Hakmana to Denegama, Miella, and Walasmulla to the Public Works Department.
(*k*) The provision of additional wards to the hospitals at Matara and Deniyaya.

IX.—EXCISE.

29. The consumption of foreign liquor increased slightly, but that of arrack decreased, presumably owing to the fact that seven taverns were closed. The same cause probably contributed to an increase of Rs. 8,876·67 in the amount realized by the sale of the toddy rents.

30. The following figures show the licenses in force compared with the two preceding years :—

	Foreign Liquor.	Arrack.	Toddy.	Total.
1917 ..	.. 20	.. 36	.. 35	.. 91
1918 ..	.. 15	.. 34	.. 36	.. 85
1919 ..	.. 15	.. 27	.. 35	.. 77

31. In July the right to tap trees for sweet toddy without license was conceded. The jaggery industry consequently received a considerable fillip.

32. One toddy tavern was closed by the operation of local option.

X.—EDUCATION.

33. The District School Committee consisted of the following members :—The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman), Rev. G. E. H. Arndt, Rev. C. H. S. Ward, Mudaliyar W. A. Amerasekera, and Mr. I. Gunawardena, President of Weligam korale. Three meetings were held during the year.

34. The provision of schools throughout the district is, on the whole, adequate. The total number is 117, of which 53 are Government schools. There are also a weaving school at Talpawila, and a carpentry school at Tihagoda.

35. The attendance, which in recent years was easily a record, fell off considerably owing to outbreaks of influenza and the prevalence of general distress and scarcity of food.

36. The provision of special building grants by the Director of Education raised the revenue from Rs. 24,831·94 in 1918 to Rs. 27,417·61. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,798·88.

37. New works consisted of a temporary school at Angunna-Badulla ; permanent schools at Henegama, Bathigama, and Talpawila (weaving school) ; and teacher's quarters at Gandara. The site for the Bathigama school was given free by Don Davith and four other villagers.

38. Each Government school has a garden attached to it, and the interest shown by the teachers and children in these gardens is quite remarkable. Arrangements have been made for several schools to cultivate plots of paddy land for the 1920 yala in the hope that the children may pick up some useful knowledge of the improved methods that will be used. The Chief Headmen and Agricultural Instructors will assist in this work by inspection and advice.

XI.—ADMINISTRATIVE ORDINANCES.

39. *Waste Lands Ordinance.*—No notices under the provisions of this Ordinance were issued during the year.

40. *Firearms Ordinance.*—585 licenses were renewed and 112 new licenses issued.

41. *Game Ordinance.*—Only three licenses were applied for, the small number being probably due to the high cost of ammunition.

42. *Dog Registration.*—The number of dogs registered was 1,576, against 1,594 in 1918. 302 dogs were destroyed, compared with 107 in the previous year.

43. *Cart Licenses.*—The number issued decreased from 2,152 to 2,014. Mechanical traction is being increasingly used for the transport of produce from, and rice to, estates.

44. *Butchers Ordinance.*—Eight licenses were issued. The number in 1918 was six.

XII.—CATTLE.

45. The following figures show the comparative numbers for the last two years :—

	1918.	1919.
Black cattle	34,529	33,521
Buffaloes	6,239	6,358

46. 9,273 head of cattle were branded during the year.

47. Hoof-and-mouth disease spread to the district from Hambantota towards the end of April. The towns of Dondra and Matara were proclaimed as infected areas on May 20, while on June 6 the whole district was proclaimed. The proclamations were withdrawn on September 18. 518 black cattle and 107 buffaloes contracted the disease, but only 46 deaths occurred. An Assistant Veterinary Surgeon was stationed in the district from May to September.

XIII.—GENERAL.

48. The annual fair at Dondra was not held this year owing to an outbreak of cholera in the Hambantota District. The other minor festivals took place as usual.

49. At the end of the year a sum of Rs. 19,927·48 was outstanding from a total of Rs. 214,467·69 to be recovered on account of riot compensation. About Rs. 15,000 of this will be recommended to be struck off as irrecoverable for various reasons. It is hoped that the accounts will be closed about the middle of 1920.

50. A continued improvement took place in the working of the Fiscal's Department. This was due to the prompt inquiry into complaints against village Fiscal's Officers, frequently resulting in severe punishment being meted out.

51. Titular ranks of Mudaliyar and Veda Muhandiram were conferred on Muhandiram D. M. Samaraweera and Veda-Arachchi L. F. M. Jayasekera. These were well-earned compliments paid to a loyal and public-spirited gentleman and to a philanthropic native medical practitioner of considerable repute.

52. Towards the end of June the district, in common with the rest of the Island, began to suffer on account of the rice situation which arose then. The usual system of obtaining rice from Colombo consigned to the Assistant Government Agent came into force. At first this was distributed to traders, who retailed it with little or no control exercised over them. Their work was so unsatisfactory that they were replaced by depôt-keepers, who were subject to control and supervision. A Rice Distribution Committee was formed, the members of which did invaluable work in looking after the depôt-keepers and curtailing their malpractices by introducing a card system of distribution. The members of this Committee were Mudaliyar W. A. Amarasekera, Dr. V. D. Gunaratna, Mr. J. W. R. Ilangakoon, Mr. G. P. Keuneman, Rev. S. G. Mendis (Secretary), and Mr. D. Samaraweera ; and the thanks of the residents of Matara are due to these gentlemen for the great amount of sound work they cheerfully carried out. In the rural districts the Chief Headmen, assisted by the minor headmen, were in charge of the distribution, and did their duties satisfactorily on the whole. At times there was trouble in the thickly-populated coast areas of Weligam korale and Wellaboda pattu owing to the supply being insufficient, but this kind of thing was unavoidable. A considerable number of prosecutions were entered against those who sold rice and paddy above the controlled rates.

53. I record with pleasure my appreciation of the hardworking zeal of Mr. G. A. Perera, the Kachcheri Office Assistant, and of the efficient work done by the Pattu Mudaliyars.

Matara Kachcheri,
March 17, 1920.

J. D. BROWN,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, MATARA, FOR 1919.

THE members of the Local Board in 1919 were the Assistant Government Agent (Chairman); Mr. E. J. Peries, District Engineer; Dr. E. W. Scharenguivel, Medical Officer; Mr. D. Samaraweera ; Mr. G. P. Keuneman ; and Dr. V. D. Gunaratna.

2. The revenue of the Board was Rs. 40,048·81, exclusive of a grant of Rs. 10,000 from Government to help to cover the cost of latrines. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 48,708·98, apart from Rs. 18,685·06 spent from loan account for the provision of new latrines.

3. In response to the address made to His Excellency the Governor on his visit to the town, Government began an investigation as to the possibility of providing a water supply. Mr. C. H. Linnell of the Public Works Department did this work for about four months at the end of the year, and his scheme is now being tested. No report has been received as yet.

4. During the south-west monsoon the sea caused great damage to the road leading to Brown's Hill. This road is a favourite promenade for Matara residents, and is of the utmost value to Government as an approach road to the bungalows of the District Judge and Police Magistrate. It will be still more useful to Government when the new bungalows for officials are built. Correspondence is now going on with a view to the Board obtaining assistance to carry out the necessary steps to prevent further encroachment. A sum of Rs. 1,370 was spent in dumping down large stones, and it is estimated that a further amount of Rs. 2,500 will be needed to go on with this work.

During the north-east monsoon a large sandbank accumulates at the critical spot, but this soon gets washed away when the other monsoon causes the river to bank up water between the shore and the reef.

5. A fatal case of cholera occurred at Kadeweediya in July. The disease was introduced from Hambantota. The prompt measures taken to remove the contacts to the segregation camp and to guard the town from the arrival of absconders from infected areas (several of these were arrested and sent to the camp) prevented the spread of the disease.

6. The September floods caused damage to the roads. A sum of Rs. 500 was voted to cover the cost of removal of earthslips and of the rebuilding of culverts which had to be broken down.

7. The road leading to the station from the Hakmana road was taken over by the Public Works Department. This had been hitherto maintained by the Board owing to a misunderstanding.

8. The services of the midwife were discontinued in July. The poorer classes still prefer to resort to untrained quacks rather than to call in a trained woman, even though her help costs them nothing.

9. The Board placed at the disposal of the Assistant Government Agent, in his capacity of Deputy Food Controller, a floating advance of Rs. 6,000 to use in case of emergency for paying for rice and paddy for local consumption. This was frequently drawn upon, and the sums advanced repaid in due course.

10. A few cases of rabies which occurred resulted in a vigorous campaign against stray dogs, 178 of which were destroyed.

11. The upkeep of roads was effected well on the whole, and the Works Inspector put in some very sound work. I take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the great assistance ungrudgingly given me by Mr. E. J. Peries, District Engineer, in dealing with a number of public works carried out by the Board.

12. The usual returns are annexed :—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Local Board of Matara for the Year 1919.

Revenue.	Rs.	c.
Taxes:—		
Property rates	10,810	61
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	6,926	0
Other	2,379	75
Licenses:—		
Liquor	1,015	0
Opium	3,144	0
Carts and carriages	1,209	0
Guns	648	0
Proctors and notaries	1,135	0
Motor vehicles	1,270	0
Other	291	25
Rents:—		
Markets	4,207	99
Butchers' stalls	130	0
Boutique sites	554	0
Grazing	279	0
Ferry boats	120	0
Rent of lands	238	25
Other	63	50
Fines:—		
Police Court	402	0
Other	57	71
Miscellaneous:—		
Conservancy fees	2,384	0
Slaughter-house fees	1,047	25
Cemetery collections	481	50
Cattle pound collections	813	60
Pension Fund	122	90
Other	318	50
Government grants	10,000	0
Other receipts —		
Deposits	1,431	89
Refund of advances	9,160	80
Balance on January 1, 1919	25,459	85
Total	86,101	35

Expenditure.	Rs.	c.
Interest and sinking fund on loans	3,000	0
Cost of administration:—		
Establishment	4,623	21
Office contingencies	912	1
Cost of audit	205	62
Revenue services	1,658	13
Sanitary charges	14,068	92
Lighting	3,519	3
Police charges	257	90
Public works:—		
Maintenance	10,161	20
New construction	9,221	68
New latrines (loan account)	18,685	6
Law expenses	12	0
Pensions and gratuities	75	0
Miscellaneous	994	28
Other payments:—		
Refund of deposits	419	70
Advances	9,238	77
Balance on January 1, 1920	9,043	84
Total	86,101	35

Particulars of Debt of the Local Board of Matara for the Year 1919.

Debt on January 1, 1919 : Rs. 20,000.
To whom due : The Local Loans and Development Commissioners.
Rate of interest : 5 per cent. per annum.
When incurred, and for what cause : Debt incurred on May 30, 1918, for the erection of public latrines.
Provision for repayment : Rates, and imposed and levied by virtue of Ordinance No. 13 of 1898.
Amount of original debt : Rs. 20,000.
Amount repaid : Rs. 2,000.
Balance due on December 31, 1919 : Rs. 18,000.

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1918 and 1919.

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	13,805	30·32	—	13,805	29·65
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	4,195	—	—	4,094	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	3,533			3,440		
(b) Paying double commutation ..	8			14		
(c) Labouring six days.. ..	12			37		
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—			—		
4. Total discharged obligation ..		3,553	84·70		3,491	85·27
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	204			139		
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	251			218		
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	40			47		
(h) Fined	1			—		
(i) Imprisoned	—			3		
(j) Left local area	146			196		
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		642	15·33		603	14·73
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Local Board Office,
Matara, March 17, 1920.

J. D. BROWN,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE SANITARY BOARD, MATARA DISTRICT, FOR 1919.

The members of the Board were :—The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman); Dr. E. W. Scharenguivel, Medical Officer; Mr. E. J. Peries, District Engineer; Mr. D. Samaraweera; Mr. B. Samaraweera; Mudaliyar S. W. Ilangakoon; and Mudaliyar H. E. Wickremeratne.

WELIGAMA TOWN.

Comparative figures are as follows :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Arrears.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1918	16,439 28	.. 17,323 83	.. 676 95
1919	14,300 13	.. 19,799 21	.. 879 47

3. The traces of three new roads were demarcated by the cutting of side drains, viz., Fourth and Fifth Cross streets and Fourth Sea road. During 1920 these roads will be cleared of the trees standing on them, and compensation for the value of the trees paid to the owners. The chief work at roads, however, will be done towards the opening of Second Cross street, and the making of the surfaces of the above three roads must wait until funds allow of the necessary expenditure.

4. The provision of new roads to let in light and air received a great deal of attention from my predecessor, and this very necessary work will be pushed on to the utmost limit made possible by the funds at the disposal of the Board.

5. The Cemetery road was much improved by the reduction of a hill about halfway along its length. The Batuwala road also received special attention, and its utility was greatly increased by getting it widened and properly gravelled. The eastern end of the Kapparatota road was somewhat badly neglected, and this defect must be put right in 1920.

6. The town needs several more latrines, in addition to the eight new ones put up in 1918. Owing to the prevalence of distress it was found impossible to insist on the provision of privies by householders to the extent that is desirable.

7. A separate distrainer was appointed in the middle of the year, and owing to the fact that the work of collecting tax is not carried out well by the headmen, a special collector will have to be appointed.

8. The health of the people was, on the whole, good, and no infectious diseases occurred, beyond a few cases of chickenpox.

DONDRA TOWN.

9. Comparative figures are as follows :—

	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Arrears. Rs. c.
1918	6,310 6	.. 11,146 3	.. 718 87
1919	5,541 99	.. 5,548 96	.. 589 39

10. No new roads were opened, but existing roads were maintained in very fair order. The widening of existing footpaths is a work which is very necessary.

11. No public latrines exist, and the sanitary condition of the town suffers very considerably in consequence. With such a small revenue available, it is impossible to do anything to improve matters in this respect.

12. It is hoped that the Public Works Department will provide drains on the main road in the near future. Until this is done, this town (especially at the main junction) will continue to be an eyesore.

13. The whole of the work of collecting tax and distraining property was taken off the hands of the headmen, who entirely failed to give satisfaction in the execution of these duties.

14. No by-laws exist yet for the town, because the draft rules drawn up were not approved by the Attorney-General. It is hoped that the new rules about to be submitted will be passed before the end of 1920.

15. The health of the people was satisfactory. But for the first half of the year there was great depression in the coir trade, resulting in a considerable amount of poverty. Fortunately matters improved later on.

16. The usual returns are annexed :—

Weligama.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1918 ..	6,617 0	Interest and sinking fund on loan ..	1,200 0
Assessment tax	3,143 79	Establishment	2,461 91
Commutation tax	2,985 0	Office contingencies :—	
Liquor licenses	120 0	Stationery and printed forms ..	410 43
Cart licenses	285 0	Petty expenses	204 11
Butchers' licenses	15 0	Cost of audit	82 17
Gun licenses	101 50	Revenue services :—	
Notaries' licenses	70 0	Commission to assessment tax collectors	100 90
Special license to slaughter cattle ..	1 75	Commission to commutation tax collectors	226 55
Poison licenses	5 0	Market constable and cooly ..	474 50
Petroleum licenses	2 50	Commission to assessors ..	150 0
Motor car licenses	90 0	Refunds	39 56
Dog registration fees	34 60	Sanitation :—	
License to sell outside markets ..	109 50	Scavenging	1,774 82
Market rents	2,402 56	Conservancy	2,595 17
Fish rent	3,729 43	Cemetery-keeper and cooly ..	305 0
Cemetery collections	227 0	Lighting	1,235 14
Cattle pound and stray cattle collections	240 70	Maintenance of buildings :—	
Conservancy	263 0	Vegetable and fish market, Karaweediya	22 50
Fines, Village Tribunal	263 25	Fish auction shed	23 82
Last instalment of loan from Dondra ..	500 0	Slaughter-house	11 0
Miscellaneous	123 5	Dog pen	41 0
Deposits	214 25	Storeroom	13 58
Advance repaid	87 50	Carriage stand	72 55
		Dust bins	23 50
		General cemetery	56 0
		Repairs to latrines	357 81
		Cattle pound keeper	234 80
		Maintenance of roads and canals ..	1,372 10
		Recreation ground	597 50
		Tools and stores	155 60
		Repayment of loan to Development Fund	675 0
		Construction of Galbokka market ..	2,196 64
		Acquisition of site for Galbokka market	10 32
		Do. latrine, Pelena ..	140 25
		Do do. Karaweediya	228 85
		Construction of latrines	1,943 51
		Destruction of stray dogs ..	198 12
		Compensation for trees cut down for building latrines	77 0
		Advance made	87 50
			19,799 21
		Balance on December 31, 1919 ..	1,832 17
Total ..	21,631 38	Total ..	21,631 38

Dondra.

REVENUE.		Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.		Rs.	c.
Balance on December 31, 1918	..	133	12	Establishment	..	1,287	54
Assessment tax	..	1,945	0	Commission to assessors	..	75	0
Commutation tax	..	1,774	0	Commission to assessment tax collectors	..	51	36
Dog registration fees	..	9	50	Commission to commutation tax collectors		132	60
Cart licenses	..	412	0	Sundries	..	20	0
Gun licenses	..	18	0	Scavenging	..	985	0
Market rents	..	1,165	50	Maintenance of roads	..	525	24
Fines, Village Tribunal	..	151	0	Tools and stores	..	26	38
Miscellaneous	..	36	99	Stationery and printed forms	..	185	76
Deposits	..	64	94	Repayment of loan to Sanitary Board, Weligama	..	500	0
Advance repaid	..	30	0	Petty expenses	..	92	36
				Lighting	..	153	64
				Signboard for markets	..	19	63
				Cost of audit	..	31	51
				Repayment of loan to Development Fund		1,180	0
				Upkeep of markets	..	91	44
				Refunds	..	26	71
				Repairs to well	..	14	75
				Destruction of stray dogs	..	20	10
				Advance made	..	30	0
						5,448	96
				Balance on December 31, 1919	..	291	9
Total	..	5,740	5	Total	..	5,740	5

Matara, March 17, 1920.

J. D. BROWN,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, MATARA, FOR 1919.

THE members of the Committee were the Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; Mr. E. J. Peries, District Engineer; the Hon. Mr. O. C. Tillekeratne; and Messrs. W. A. Elwell and G. P. Keuneman.

2. One meeting was held during the year, while the rest of the work was done by the circulation of papers amongst the members.

3. The gross collections amounted to Rs. 61,943·50, compared with Rs. 62,689·01 in 1918. Warrants issued against defaulters were 2,432, against 1,395 in the previous year. This increase of figures was due to the fact that the number of people who went to seek for employment elsewhere rose very considerably.

4. The maintenance of the roads was fairly well carried out, but I am personally of opinion that much better supervision as regards the consolidation of metal and the clearing of side drains is necessary. The September floods caused a good deal of damage.

5. The traffic along the roads caused by the transport of firewood and timber has assumed serious proportions. A very considerable mileage of the roads were affected by this, and I have found it necessary to apply to Government for a large sum of money to repair the damage caused. It is impossible for the Committee with the funds at its disposal to cater for the requirements of the Forest Department, and it would appear to be only reasonable that Government assistance should be given.

6. The formation of the Circular road through Urubokka was completed from Government money. Several bridges are still needed, and a proper surface will have to be made along many miles of its length. At the present rate of progress it will be a long time before this exceedingly important road will be available for traffic. I hope in the course of 1920 to approach Government with a scheme for finishing this work in a proper manner rather than by the instalment system at present in vogue.

7. I am opposed to the continued neglect of the Denagama-Mulatiyana road and to the handing over of the Denepitiya-Polatumodara road to the Village Committee. Arrangements will be made in 1920 to have the former road put into good order, and to have this Committee resume the upkeep of the latter road.

8. The handing over to the Public Works Department of the Tihagoda-Kamburupitiya and Hakmana-Miella-Walasmulla roads is long overdue. I am not aware of the reasons for the delay in granting this promised relief.

9. The resthouses were kept up in good order, but some of the approach roads to them are bad.

10. The usual returns are annexed :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1919.

REVENUE.		Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1919	..	11,682	8
Commutation realized in money	..	61,943	50
Commutation realized in labour	..	300	50
Toll grant on minor roads	..	6,019	20
Government contribution in aid of minor works	..	11,397	0
Miscellaneous receipts	..	2,850	10
Total	..	94,192	38

EXPENDITURE.			Rs.	c.
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses			26,237	75
Amount expended on minor works			42,764	97
Establishment and commission to division officers :—				
(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. 481	23		
(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	9,706	94		
(c) Commission to division officers	5,558	54		
			15,746	71
Miscellaneous charges			160	75
Balance on December 31, 1919			9,282	20
	Total		94,192	38

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1918 and 1919.

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	207,550	—	—	207,550	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	46,620	—	—	47,483	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation	41,511		89·04	40,887		86·10
(b) Paying double commutation	140		·30	204		·42
(c) Labouring six days	137		·29	201		·42
(d) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		41,788	89·63		41,292	86·96
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	2,389		5·12	2,828		5·95
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere	1,693		3·65	1,918		4·03
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	91		·19	78		·16
(h) Fined	11		·02	1		·002
(i) Imprisoned	3		·006	—		—
(j) Left local area	—		—	—		—
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		4,832	10·36		6,191	10·93
7. Unaccounted for	645	—	1·38	1,366	—	2·87

J. D. BROWN,
Chairman.

Matara, February 20, 1920.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MINOR ROADS FOR 1919.

Maintenance.—Up to a good part of the year the roads in my charge were maintained up to a standard of efficiency commensurate with the expenditure I was able to afford on the, as usual, inadequate sums voted. The south-west monsoon was practically a failure, and did not give trouble in the way of heavy rains and floods. There was, however, a factor to be reckoned with, viz., the transport of firewood and heavy logs for Government Departments on a good many of our roads. Deterioration of the surface of the roads affected by this necessary activity on the part of the Forest Department was gradually noticeable, but the insidious damage culminated in a veritable " smash up " of the roads, when unexpected and heavy rains and floods were experienced towards the latter part of the year. There were no funds to meet the cost of extra work to remedy flood damages, so that the ordinary upkeep votes had to meet all charges (except a sum of Rs. 130 for the Divituraí road). This, of course, was an impossible matter, and the consequence was that a good many of the roads were in anything but a good state towards and at the close of the year. I am aware that much will be made of this state of affairs by those who are ignorant of the conditions under which we worked ; but, as all fair-minded people first make themselves acquainted with all facts necessary to form a basis for their criticism, adverse comment must to a great extent be of little value.

I have to make special mention of the following roads which suffered very severely, and are now in such a state that urgent assistance from Government alone can save them from getting beyond repair on the annual grants for their maintenance from District Road Committee funds :—

(1) The Kamburupitiya-Akuressa road.
(2) The Kamburugamuwa-Mirissa road.
(3) Part of the Meddewatta-Hunnadeniya road.
(4) The Tihagoda-Kamburupitiya road.
(5) The Kamburupitiya-Makandura road.
(6) The Weligama-Borala road.
(7) The Weligama-Kananka road.

Other roads were affected, but in less measure than the above. The amount spent on maintenance was Rs. 31,169·45, of which nearly Rs. 5,000 were devoted to the repair of bridges—a really inadequate sum when the precarious state of some of the structures is considered. It must further be taken into consideration that the rates appearing on my estimates are practically the same as those given a decade ago, and that this makes matters ever so much harder, considering the fact that the cost of labour and materials has advanced so rapidly.

The Kotapola-Urubokka road, the hilliest and twistiest in the district, was much improved by the metalling of wheel tracks, where the surface used to get muddied after the smallest shower of rain owing to the want of even a passably fair quality of gravel. This was done on the upkeep estimate, and should be continued if funds permit. The 5th, 7th, and 8th miles are now passable even in the wettest weather. The 2nd and 3rd miles of this road are often scoured, and, owing to their steep gradient and awkward bends, need a good many additional culverts to keep the surface metal intact.

Improvements, &c.—A new culvert 17 feet by 3 feet by 2 feet was built on the Weligama-Borala road (at 2¾ mile) at a cost of Rs. 94·72. New mileposts and fractional mileposts were put up on the road from Dampahala to Kotapola at a cost of Rs. 156·50. The bridge at Beralapanatara (on the Kotapola-Urubokka road) had one abutment rebuilt and a new platform provided over an extended waterway on an expenditure of Rs. 393·20.

Extensions ; New Works.—The money available from the Government grant for the extension of the Mulatiyana-Urubokka road was spent in forming the road and constructing old culverts between the opened sections on the south and north. This leaves the construction of the four bridges at Pasgoda, Bengamuwa, and Dampahala to completely open up a trace which has been merely pecked at for the last twenty years. If Government will only take up this important road and complete it, as it should be completed, by putting in really good bridges right down to Kotapola, a really serviceable and revenue-bringing result will be achieved.

General Funds are sure to be much depleted in 1920 on account of the prevailing distress, and the prospect of a reduction of some Rs. 7,000 on last year's votes is not encouraging. Improvements of any description will be impossible, and the hope I entertain of building more waterways must be abandoned. Government aid is urgently necessary, or our roads will go from bad to worse.

Resthouses.—These were maintained up to the usual standard.

J. E. AUSTIN,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

Matara, February 10, 1920.

REPORT ON THE HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT FOR 1919.

I.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

MR. H. A. BURDEN assumed duties as Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, on September 18, 1919, relieving Mr. W. L. Murphy, who proceeded home on furlough.

2. Mr. R. S. Gunasekera, Irrigation Clerk, Hambantota Kachcheri, was appointed Chief Clerk and Interpreter of the Minor Courts, Hambantota, on May 1.

3. Mr. T. W. Goonewardene, Office Assistant, Hambantota Kachcheri, was appointed Additional Assistant Collector of Customs, Hambantota, on June 1.

4. Mr. J. L. Caspersz, Assistant Irrigation Engineer, Tangalla Subdivision, left the district in July, and was succeeded by Mr. L. E. de Silva, Irrigation Inspector, as Subdivisional Officer.

5. Mr. S. P. Wijetunga, Acting Mudaliyar, East Giruwa Pattu, was confirmed in his appointment on September 2.

6. Mr. A. R. Watson arrived in Hambantota on September 9 to take up duties as Assistant Superintendent of Surveys.

7. Mr. I. L. M. Usuph, Muhandiram, Magam pattu, was appointed Justice of the Peace and Unofficial Police Magistrate for the Hambantota District on October 3.

8. Mr. R. C. de Silva, Shroff, Nuwara Eliya Kachcheri, was appointed Treasury Officer, Tangalla, on November 1, *vice* Mr. T. Y. Doole, retired.

9. Mr. T. W. Goonewardene, Office Assistant, Hambantota Kachcheri, was appointed Acting Additional Police Magistrate, Hambantota, on November 7.

10. Mr. H. J. V. Ekanayake, District Judge, Tangalla, was transferred to Ratnapura as District Judge, and was succeeded by Mr. C. Harrison-Jones on December 1.

11. Mr. A. C. B. Jonklaas, District Engineer, Hambantota, was transferred to the Government Factory, Colombo, and was succeeded by Mr. W. G. Scott on December 19.

12. Mr. V. S. Wikramanayake was appointed Crown Proctor, Tangalla, on August 4, *vice* Mr. E. G. Auwardt, deceased.

13. Mr. F. E. La Brooy was appointed Justice of the Peace and Unofficial Police Magistrate, Tangalla, on October 17, *vice* Mr. E. G. Auwardt, deceased.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1. The revenue of the district for 1918–19 amounted to Rs. 444,424·57, as compared with Rs. 453,660·68 for 1917–18, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 9,236·11. This decrease is attributable to the falling off of sales of salt during the months in which cholera prevailed at Hambantota.

2. Revenue from arrack rent is credited at the Galle Kachcheri, and receipts by the sale of lands by the Settlement Officer are brought to account by him.

3. The expenditure during the financial year amounted to Rs. 239,820·33, as against Rs. 185,743·95 in the previous year, showing an increase in expenditure of Rs. 54,076·38. The increase was mainly under sub-head "Salt Collection, Storage, &c.," which alone shows an increase of Rs. 52,153·56.

III.—SALT.

1. The following statement shows the quantity of salt weighed and taken over at each lewaya during the years 1917, 1918, and 1919 :—

	1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Cwt.	lb.	Cwt.	lb.	Cwt.	lb.
Maha Lewaya ..	51,427	45	61,446	29	148,231	95
Bundala Lewaya ..	22,573	92	79,500	14	58,793	5
Palatupana Lewaya ..	10,873	12	67,163	100	81,706	25
Karagan-ara Lewaya ..	2,286	7	—		59	66
Koholankala Lewaya ..	14,906	106	19,081	14	11,711	60
Total ..	102,067	38	227,191	45	300,502	27

2. The figures for salt taken over in 1919 are the highest on record, but they include some salt collected in 1918.

3. The total quantity of salt brought into stores during the year was as follows :—

	Cwt.	lb.
Palatupana Lewaya to Kirinda stores	60,903	99
Bundala Lewaya to Hambantota stores	13,805	85
Maha Lewaya to Hambantota stores	77,949	56
Koholankala Lewaya to Hambantota stores	5,250	36
Karagan-ara Lewaya to Hambantota stores	57	111
Total ..	157,967	51

4. There were eight collections during the year, viz., in March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October, but unseasonable rains interfered with some of the collections.

5. The highest number of men employed during the collections was 450 on June 4, and the average number was 154.

6. The total quantity of salt issued during the year was 107,528 cwt., as compared with 113,798·14 cwt. in 1918. Of this, 71,125 cwt. were issued for consumption in the Province, and 36,403 cwt. to Uva and Sabaragamuwa Provinces.

IV.—CONDITION OF PEOPLE AND FOOD SUPPLY.

The people of this district had comparatively little to grumble at during 1919. The district produces more than sufficient food for the inhabitants. Owing to the shortage of food in Matara District, the maximum price of paddy in this district was fixed at the very high price of Rs. 20 per amunam. Very large quantities of paddy and foodstuffs were exported from the district, especially towards the end of the year. The resultant effects were that the landowners made very large profits indeed, and the people living in towns who own no lands suffered somewhat from the high price of rice. The difficulty in this district as regards the food supply was to prevent too much paddy being removed from the district owing to the shortage elsewhere. The difference in price of paddy in the Matara District as compared with this district found a powerful incentive to the removal of paddy out of the district, and the absolutely groundless complaint that there was a large surplus stock of paddy in Tissa probably originated with interested persons, who wished to remove all their paddy to Matara. A series of regulations have been approved by the Food Controller, by the working of which it is hoped that the fullest possible control over paddy removed from this district will be exercised. Some details as regards the actual crops will be found under the heading Irrigation.

V.—HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

1. The general good health of the district was marred by two outbreaks of cholera. The first outbreak occurred in Hambantota in July; the cause of the outbreak is not clear. From Hambantota the disease spread to the neighbouring villages and to Tissa and Tangalla. In Hambantota town there were 313 cases and 252 deaths. The difficulty in dealing with the outbreak in Hambantota was intensified by the insanitary nature of the houses, the overcrowding, and the fact that the water supply is derived from public wells. The practice of removing patients, especially women, from one house to another made the spread of the disease certain. In the Tissa area there were 26 cases and 18 deaths.

2. The second outbreak occurred at Yodakandiya in November. The infection was brought from Buttala in the Province of Uva by a Batticaloa Moorman. The disease was confined to the Yodakandiya area, and the last case occurred on December 16. There were altogether 20 cases and 10 deaths. Malaria, as usual, prevailed throughout the district. Additional medical facilities are required for the Walawe area, and with the increased extent of *new lands* to be opened up at Wirawila and Magama in the Kirinde-oya area, additional dispensaries are required in that area.

VI.—INDUSTRIES.

1. Apart from paddy and chena cultivation, the only industry of any importance is the citronella oil industry, which, after experiencing hardship in the first half of 1919, recovered somewhat in the second half. A certain amount of brass work, lacquer work, and pottery is done in the district.

2. The fishing industry is also of some importance. A considerable quantity of fish is caught and dried in the sun at various places along the coast, such as Kirinda, Pothanagala, Amaduwa. The collection of coral stone, and the weaving of mats, and the making of lace and coir yarn are minor industries found in West Giruwa pattu.

VII.—CRIME AND POLICE.

1. The only policed area in the district is West Giruwa pattu, which is in charge of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tangalla.

2. The most criminal portion of the district is Beliatta area, where a large number of outsiders collect owing to the presence of the market, which makes it a busy centre.

3. There have been 9 murders during the year, 3 of which present particularly unsatisfactory features. In 2 cases the murders were caused by shooting by night. Such cases are difficult to deal with, and in neither case has any accused been convicted. In another case an old Tamil woman, who owned a large number of goats and was credited with being well to do, was murdered in a spot a short distance from the main road at Wirawila. The motive was probably plunder, but the actual culprit could not be found.

4. There have been 79 cases of burglary with 17 convictions, and 67 cases of cattle stealing with 32 convictions, which are satisfactory figures for these classes of cases.

5. The headmen and police have worked satisfactorily together, and the headmen have done a considerable amount of patrolling with the police.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

1. Owing to the death of the Rev. Father Cooreman from cholera there was a vacancy in the District School Committee, which was filled by Rev. C. H. S. Ward.

2. The chief works carried out during the year were the construction of new schools at Galagama and Bundala.

3. The significant features in connection with education in the district are the generally overcrowded state of the schools, indicating inadequate accommodation and the paucity of girls' schools. For 1920 a grant of Rs. 10,000 has been obtained from the Director of Education, which will be utilized in building two new girls' schools and in extending and repairing seven existing schools.

IX.—IRRIGATION AND PADDY CULTIVATION.

1. The shortage of rice and the high price of foodstuffs resulted in a great increase of activity in agriculture in this district, the effect of which will only become fully apparent in 1920.

2. With the maximum price of paddy fixed at Rs. 20 per amunam the paddy landowners made enormous profits, and every endeavour was made to bring every acre of irrigable land under cultivation, and it may safely be said that this was achieved, specially in West Giruwa pattu.

3. 1,287 acres of the lands at Wirawila under the Kirindi-oya Right Bank Scheme were provided with facilities for irrigation, and at the time of writing 864 acres have been disposed of under Sir Henry Ward's Minute at the very high average price of Rs. 175 per acre. These figures indicate the fertility of these lands, and if the minimum price of paddy is guaranteed, they will prove a valuable investment. A further 2,000 acres under the same scheme is practically ready for sale, and should be producing at latest by 1921.

4. The food shortage has naturally caused attention to be drawn to the paddy-producing areas of the Island, and there is no question of the extent of the field for investigation which this district offers. A considerable extent of additional land is being brought under cultivation by the Kirindi-oya Left Bank Scheme at Magama, as well as by the Walawe Right Bank Scheme, by the extension of field channels. As regards the proposed works, the Walawe East Bank Scheme is the one which is of first importance, and which should be pushed on as rapidly as possible. The schemes which have been mooted in the past, such as those which go by the name of Pandikulam and Baddegiriyawewa, should now be re-investigated. The first requisite for irrigation in this district is an increased staff in the Irrigation Department's Staff. The cultivation under the village tanks is always precarious, but with the high prices a greater effort might be made in the direction of properly restoring some of the tanks.

X.—EXCISE.

1. The Matara-Hambantota arrack rent for 1918–19 realized Rs. 113,998, as against Rs. 144,600 in the previous year; the toddy rents realized Rs. 16,562, as against Rs. 18,850 the previous year.

2. The number of taverns was the same as in the previous year. The revenue obtained from foreign liquor licenses was only Rs. 355.

3. There were 82 prosecutions under the Excise Ordinance, and 65 convictions.

4. A larger number of sweet toddy licenses was issued during the year than in the previous year, giving a larger supply of jaggery, which goes to increase the amount of foodstuffs.

XI.—SANITARY BOARD.

1. The constitution of the Board was the same as last year. Hambantota and Tangalla experienced a severe outbreak of cholera, and the large number of deaths in Hambantota afforded a significant commentary on the sanitary state of the town. In both the towns the necessary initial steps have been taken towards the demolition of the most insanitary premises. The sanitary state of Hambantota will not, however, be satisfactory until the two worst features of overcrowding and of an insufficient and poor water supply are remedied. The same remarks as regards water supply apply to Tangalla.

2. The work of the year consisted for the most part in the upkeep of roads, markets, and buildings. A new well was constructed at Tangalla at Ennapitiya.

3. The revenue of the Board amounted to Rs. 22,656·52, and the expenditure to Rs. 26,150·58, the excess being met from surplus balance of previous years.

XII.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

1. There is only one Village Tribunal in the district, that of West Giruwa pattu. The President sits at five places, and the work is considerable. All the Chief Headmen are *ex officio* Chairmen of these Village Committees.

2. During the year there were 36 criminal appeals to the Assistant Government Agent, the decision in 33 of which was affirmed and 3 set aside. There were 9 civil appeals, of which 5 were affirmed and 4 set aside. There were 5 appeals to His Excellency the Governor, all of which were affirmed.

3. A very considerable amount of work is done in the West Giruwa pattu with Village Committee funds. A large mileage of road is maintained by the Village Committee, and the funds of the Village Committee appear to have been well spent under the supervision of the Mudaliyars.

4. In East Giruwa pattu a new court-house was constructed at Angunukolapelessa.

5. The Village Committee of the West Giruwa pattu derives considerable revenue from the Village Committee markets established at Wiraketiya, Katuwana, Walasmulla, and Mahawela. The provision of suitable centres at which the villager can dispose of his produce is of the first importance in inducing landowners to plant up their land with vegetable, &c.

XIII.—LAND SALES.

1. Twenty-seven lots were sold aggregating 36 acres 3 roods and 20 perches, realizing Rs. 2,391·80.

2. A total extent of 1,056 acres 2 roods and 23 perches was sold by the Settlement Officer otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinance, realizing a sum of Rs. 18,516·89.

3. Four lots of 19 acres and 2 perches were leased in perpetuity realizing a premium of Rs. 121·20.

4. A sum of Rs. 543·24 was recovered on account of rent on small lots.

5. Statement showing the results of the working of the Waste Lands Ordinance in the Hambantota District from January 1 to December 31, 1919, by the Settlement Officer :—

Notices	17	Acreage sold	18A. 0R. 5P.
Acreage	392A. 2R. 8·495P.	Amount realized	Rs. 136·50
Number of final orders published	62	Declared private	86A. 2R. 27P.
Acreage declared Crown	2,848A. 1R. 18·5P.	Total settled	2,953A. 0R. 10·5P.

XIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

1. No works of any great importance were constructed in this district during 1919. Two water-collecting tanks were constructed for the use of coolies working on the road, the water from the roofs of the lines being collected in large tanks. The more general adoption of this method in this district would go some way towards augmenting the water supply, which is scanty in so many places in this district.

2. The most pressing of the requirements of the district are :—

(1) Improved means of communication in the shape of a main road to serve the interior of West Giruwa pattu and East Giruwa pattu.

(2) The extension of the railway to Beliatta in the first instance.

(3) A better service of roads in the paddy-producing area at Tissa.

(4) Provision of a sufficient water supply for Hambantota and Tangalla.

(5) Opening up of new streets in Hambantota to relieve the present extreme overcrowding.

XV.—GAME SANCTUARY AND GAME.

1. The condition of the game in the game sanctuary has been satisfactory throughout the year. The Game Sanctuary Ranger reports an increase in all forms of animal life in the game sanctuary. The number of buffalo strikes any one visiting the game sanctuary. Both in the sanctuary and in the resident sportsmen's reserve herds of buffalo in large numbers can often be encountered, and every herd is accompanied by numbers of young of all ages.

2. The restoration of tanks in the game sanctuary and in the resident sportmen's reserve would undoubtedly diminish the number of deaths of game owing to thirst. The Game Protection Society has taken the restoration of the Buttawa tank in hand, and this will be of the greatest benefit.

3. The prohibition against issuing licenses to shoot buffaloes will be in force until 1922. It would be no doubt advantageous from an agricultural point of view if a number of the young could be captured, and the numbers are now so large as to allow of this.

4. Elephants are undoubtedly increasing in numbers, and the herds encountered are invariably accompanied by young.

5. The Sanctuary Ranger notes that the jackal is increasing largely in numbers, and is a worse enemy of the young deer than the leopard.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The following statement shows the licenses issued :—

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Carts	1,358	1,391	1,387
Guns	281	282	225
Petroleum storage ..	5	5	5
Butchers	5	7	7
Game	104	78	65
Capture of buffaloes ..	36	—	—
Motor cars	10	12	18
Vedaralas' opium licenses ..	8	2	6

2. *Dog Registration.*—The number of dogs registered during the year was 1,601, as compared with 2,006 during 1918 and 2,033 in 1919.

3. *Co-operative Credit Societies.*—There are two Co-operative Credit Societies in the district: one in West Giruwa pattu and the other in Magam pattu. Their condition is satisfactory. A new society is being started in East Giruwa pattu.

Hambantota Kachcheri,
March 27, 1920.

H. A. BURDEN,
Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, HAMBANTOTA, FOR 1919.

THE Committee was composed as follows :—Mr. W. L. Murphy, Chairman, up to September 18, when he was succeeded by Mr. H. A. Burden; Mr. A. C. B. Jonklaas, District Engineer, Official-Member (from January 1 to December 15); Mr. W. G. Scott (from December 16 to 31); Mr. C. Zanetti, European Member; Mr. H. Jayawardene Mudaliyar, Native Member; Mr. E. G. Auwardt, Burgher Member, died in July, and Mr. A. W. Anthonisz was nominated on October 9 for the remainder of the year and for 1920 and 1921.

2. There has been no change in the staff.

3. A meeting of the Committee was held on January 11, 1919, at which the estimates of revenue and expenditure were considered and passed, and other matters discussed.

The following is a comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1918 and 1919 :—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	110,547	—	—	110,547	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	25,293	—	—	25,907	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	22,650		89·55	23,220		89·63
(b) Paying double commutation ..	296		1·17	416		1·60
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		22,946	90·72		23,636	91·23
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	1 202		4·75	675		2·61
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	568		2·24	533		2·06
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	33		·13	23		·08
(h) Fined	—		—	—		—
(i) Imprisoned	4		·01	12		·04
(j) Left local area	4		·01	—		—
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		1,811	7·16		1,243	4·79
7. Unaccounted for	—	536	2·11	—	1,028	3·96

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Committee for the year 1919:—

REVENUE.			Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1919			9,917 11
Commutation realized in money			36,112 50
Toll grant on minor roads			223 10
Government contribution on account of minor works			4,701 0
Miscellaneous receipts			2,167 93
	Total		53,121 64

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses		9,073 25
Amount expended on minor roads		28,725 57
Establishment and commission to division officers:—		
(*a*) Contribution on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	269 0	
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	4,947 36	
(*c*) Commission to division officers	3,076 63	
		8,292 99
(*d*) Pensions		180 0
Miscellaneous charges		1,666 35
Balance on December 31, 1919		5,183 48
Total		53,121 64

A statement showing the expenditure on roads, &c., during 1919 is annexed:—

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.	Amount. Rs. c.
West Giruwa Pattu.		
Beliatta-Walasmulla	9	4,975 9
Walasmulla-Katuwana	10	3,700 17
Beliatta-Getamanna	5½	721 72
Tangalla-Wiraketiya	8½	4,057 23
Ranna-Wiraketiya	10	1,111 41
Walasmulla-Wiraketiya	4½	807 25
Dammulla-Wiraketiya	6½	3,308 62
Talahaanwaduwa-Miella	2	298 92
Improving 2nd mile, Tangalla-Wiraketiya road	—	2,426 0
		21,406 41
East Giruwa Pattu.		
Hatagala-Katuwana	23	2,235 91
Ambalantota-Nonagama	3	344 6
		2,579 97
Magam Pattu.		
Ambalantota-Wanduruppa	1½	174 12
Ambalantota-Koggalla	8	501 5
Sittrakala-Koggalla	5	243 0
Maha Lewaya-Gonnoruwa	8	323 40
Gonnoruwa-Migahajandura	11	374 85
Migahajandura-Koggalla	15	304 50
Tissa bund road	1	114 0
Improving 3rd mile, Ambalantota-Koggalla road	—	392 70
		2,427 62
Pay of two permanent overseers		792 0
Pay of Superintendent's store cooly		120 0
Purchase of tools, &c.		1,399 57
		2,311 57

Hambantota, January 26, 1920.

H. A. BURDEN,
Chairman.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, FOR THE YEAR 1919.

Area of the Northern Province, 3,578 square miles.
Area of the Jaffna District, 1,147 square miles.
Population of the Northern Province, 369,951 (Census of 1911).
Population of the Jaffna District, 326,712 (Census of 1911).
Estimated population of the Jaffna District at the end of 1919, 343,306.

I.—HISTORY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE.

THE following changes were made in the administrative staff of the Province :—

2. In April Mr. B. Horsburgh, the Government Agent of the Province, was transferred to Colombo as Acting Controller of Revenue, and was succeeded by Mr. B. Constantine from Ratnapura. This officer went to England on leave in October, the writer of this report acting for him.

3. In August Mr. E. F. Marshall going home on leave, Mr. A. N. Strong on return from service with the Army was appointed Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu, but in October was transferred to Kurunegala as Police Magistrate, Mr. R. M. M. Worsley, M.C., taking his place.

4. The District Judge, Mr. P. E. Pieris, was transferred in March as Acting District Judge, Colombo, and was succeeded temporarily by the Hon. Sir A. Kanagasabai.

5. Mr. P. C. Nicholas, Mudaliyar, the Head Clerk of the Jaffna Kachcheri, was appointed Acting Extra Office Assistant in September.

6. In December Mr. T. D. Perera, Cadet, was attached to the Jaffna Kachcheri.

7. In March Mr. A. E. Christoffelsz, Police Magistrate, Jaffna, went as Office Assistant, Badulla, and was succeeded by Mr. S. D. Dhondy, on whose departure on leave to India in December Mr. A. Thalaivasingham of the Colombo Bar officiated.

8. In October Mr. H. Lloyd-Jones, Temporary Assistant Superintendent of Police, left the Force. He was succeeded by Mr. R. J. Tyler, Superintendent of Police.

9. In September Mr. J. Elstone, Assistant Superintendent of Prisons, was transferred, and was succeeded by Mr. A. F. G. Walker.

10. In August Mr. T. V. Saravanamuttu, Assistant Superintendent of Excise, went to Badulla, his place being taken by Mr. P. Parsons.

11. Mr. J. C. C. Middleton, Assistant Conservator of Forests, left for England on leave in May, and Mr. G. D. Templer succeeded him.

12. Mr. T. Muttukumaru, District Engineer of Pallai, was transferred to Colombo in August, and was succeeded by Mr. J. B. Misso.

II.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

13. The foremost events of the year were the signing of the Peace Treaty and His Excellency the Governor's visit.

14. The Peace celebration took place in the Jaffna District on July 19. The bells in churches, temples, and mosques were rung for half an hour at daybreak and services held. At midday there was a free distribution of rice to the poor, followed in the afternoon by the Police parade and the Scouts and school children's rally on the esplanade, which were largely attended by the general public. At dusk the town was illuminated, and a display of fireworks given. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the whole day. Celebrations were organized and carried out in every Chief Headman's division by the pealing of bells, divine services, feeding of the poor, processions of school children, and sports.

15. In January His Excellency the Governor stayed in Jaffna for six days, visiting the different parts of the district, and then went to Mullaittivu District, where he remained for three days.

16. In July the honorary rank of Mudaliyar was conferred on Mr. V. M. Muttukumaru, Maniagar of Jaffna, and Mr. T. Karalapillai, a Colombo broker, in recognition of his generous gift of cloth and rice to the poor in time of need. At the same time Mr. J. H. Vanniasingham, a leading advocate, and Mr. William Black, District Engineer, were made Justices of the Peace for the Jaffna District.

17. The Hon. the Chief Justice, Sir Anton Bertram, presided over the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court in February, and Mr. Justice T. E. de Sampayo in July.

18. Mr. M. Tampapillai, the first Tamil Adigar, died on October 11 at the age of about ninety.

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

19. The total amount credited at the Jaffna Kachcheri during the twelve months October, 1918, to September, 1919, was Rs. 1,477,355·29, as compared with Rs. 1,451,546·89 during the previous twelve months. The corresponding figures for the whole Province were Rs. 1,706,524·82 and Rs. 1,657,798·68.

20. The only items calling for remark are :—

(*a*) *Increases.*

(1) Import duties, Rs. 4,791·09, due to more importation of grain from foreign ports.
(2) Salt, Rs. 43,265, due to large sale of Tondaimanar salt.
(3) Stamp duties, Rs. 4,121·47, due to the increased rates of duty levied under the new Stamp Ordinance.
(4) Forest revenue, Rs. 10,665·80, due to increased amounts realized by the sale of avaram bark and the large sale of firewood.

(*b*) *Decreases.*

(1) Export duties, Rs. 5,501·39, due to less export of chanks.
(2) Arrack, rum, and toddy, Rs. 32,239·59, due to the Jaffna arrack rent being sold for Rs. 46,490 less than the previous year.

21. The expenditure brought to account in the Jaffna Kachcheri during the twelve months October, 1918, to September, 1919, was Rs. 852,682·99, as compared with Rs. 743,860·26 during the previous twelve months.

22. As much of the district revenue and expenditure is brought to account elsewhere than in Jaffna, no profitable comparison can be made between the revenue and expenditure of the district, nor any statement given of the total contributions of the inhabitants to the revenue of the Colony. The cash transactions of the Jaffna Kachcheri during the financial year (October, 1918, to September, 1919) amounted to Rs. 15,910,616·30, as compared with Rs. 15,466,902·83 for the previous year.

IV.—FOOD SUPPLY, HEALTH, AND CONNECTED MATTERS.

23. The chief agricultural industries of the district are the cultivation of paddy, dry grains, the palmyra and coconut palms, fruits and vegetables, manioca, and tobacco.

24. *Paddy.*—This is the chief food product. Almost all available lands are under cultivation, except in the Karaichchi division, where a large amount of land can be asweddumized on the completion of the Iranaimadu irrigation works. The harvest is entirely dependent on rainfall, which is not plentiful, and is also uncertain. In the year under review it was fair when compared with last year's crop ; about 556,890 bushels of paddy were reaped on an area of 46,274 acres, as against 512,750 bushels on an area of 45,000 acres in 1918. This quantity is hardly sufficient for three months, and is usually supplemented by paddy brought from Mannar, Mullaittivu, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, and Anuradhapura, as well as by large quantities of paddy and rice imported annually from India and Burma. The imports during the year, both coastwise and beyond the sea, amounted to 754,697 cwt. paddy, equal to about 1,760,960 bushels and 122,634 cwt. rice, equal to about 214,610 bushels, as compared with 588,190 cwt. paddy equal to 1,372,443 bushels and 199,280 cwt. rice equal to 348,740 bushels imported in 1918.

25. About the middle of the year the stocks in the hands of the local paddy and rice merchants became very low, and they were sold for high prices, which were beyond the means of the poor. It was thought necessary to control these articles, and maximum prices were accordingly fixed ; at the close of the year the situation became more serious, the whole stock having been exhausted, and no more coming owing to the prohibition of export from the Eastern and North-Central Provinces and the reduction of supplies from India.

26. *Dry Grains.*—About ten varieties of fine grain are grown on paddy and tobacco lands after reaping these crops and on other high lands. This is the principal food supply of the poorer classes.

27. The rainfall during the year was fair. For the first nine months 16·31 inches were registered. The rainfall in the months of October, November, and December was 10·89, 18·71, and 17·17 inches, respectively, thus making a total of 63·08 for the whole year, as against 52·53 inches in 1918. The greatest rainfall in the district was at Kilinochchi, where 75·96 inches were registered.

28. *Palmyra.*—This palm grows all over the peninsula. Every part of the tree is utilized in some form or other. Jaggery is extensively manufactured from the sweet juice of the palm ; a jelly preserve called "*pinaddu*" is prepared from the juice of the ripe fruit, and the young tap root from the nut is dried and converted into flour. These and other products of the palm form the food of the poor, especially at a time of rice scarcity.

29. *Coconuts.*—The estimated area under coconuts is about 21,408 acres. This palm grows well in most parts of the peninsula and in the Punakari division. The yield of the nuts was below the normal. The price varied between Rs. 100 and Rs. 120 per 1,000 nuts.

30. *Vegetables.*—Brinjals, bandakka, beans, chillies, onions, tomatoes, snake gourds, bitter gourds, pumpkins, melons, cucumber, peas, king yams, sweet yams, and common yams, and other vegetables are usually grown on paddy and tobacco lands as rotation crops, and on garden lands under irrigation from wells. There is an appreciable extension of vegetable gardens in some parts of the peninsula. Seeds of vegetables and curry stuffs were distributed by the Department of Agriculture.

31. *Fruits.*—Plantains are available throughout the year. Mangoes are abundant in May and June, but this year the crop was very poor. Oranges, grapes, pineapples, and limes are found in small quantities in different parts of the peninsula. During certain seasons of the year jak fruit is plentiful.

32. *Manioca* (*Cassava*).—This is a food product raised extensively on paddy and tobacco lands as a rotation crop. The boiled root is the chief article of food of the agricultural and lower classes. The surplus raw roots are cut into thin slices, dried in the sun, and preserved for a considerable time to be

converted into flour for use as food. At this time of scarcity of rice and paddy, the demand for this product is great, and I am glad to observe that the people are cultivating it more extensively; portions of tobacco gardens even are under this crop during the tobacco season.

33. *Tobacco.*—About 6,670 acres are under this crop. Two varieties are grown: one for smoking, and the other for chewing. The crop was poor when compared with last year, but fetched good prices. Smoking tobacco is made into cigars and sold in all parts of the Island, particularly in Colombo. Most of the chewing tobacco is exported to Cochin and Travancore in South India. A portion is sold for the use of the Indian labourers on estates. The quantity exported oversea to India was 1,734,396 lb. and coastwise 535,360 lb., as compared with 4,581,242 lb. and 547,236 lb. in 1918. As tobacco is the most remunerative crop, its cultivation has been steadily kept up and extended where possible, in spite of frequent warnings of the scarcity and high prices of foodstuffs and advice to use portions of tobacco gardens for growing food products.

34. The first nurseries in the experimental gardens at Tirunelveli were completely washed away by the floods of November, 1918. A second attempt was made, and only 4 acres were planted: 3 acres with White Burley and 1 with Turkish.

35. *Health of the People.*—The health of the district, on the whole, was good throughout the year. But the unusually heavy rains and floods at the end of last year brought on extensive outbreaks of malarial fever in different parts of the country. The total number of cases treated in the different hospitals and dispensaries during the year was 80,380, as against 56,084 the previous year.

36. There are 2 Government hospitals, 1 infectious diseases hospital, 16 dispensaries, and 14 branch dispensaries in the Jaffna District. The Government medical aid is supplemented by private medical practitioners and four medical mission institutions, which do good work. They are:—

McLeod Hospital at Inuvil for women and children ..	American Mission
Green Hospital at Manippay	do.
Dispensary at Karaitivu	do.
Jevon's Dispensary at Puttur	Wesleyan Mission

37. *Plague.*—One case of plague was reported from Talaimannar, which proved fatal. The deceased was a Coast Moorman from Colombo on his way to India by train. The necessary precautions were taken, and no further cases occurred.

38. *Smallpox.*—There were four cases reported from the village of Sutumalai, in Valikamam West division, in a dhoby's house. The source of infection was from India as usual. Of the four persons attacked, only one succumbed.

39. The number of births registered during the year was 11,239 and deaths 9,609, as against 12,430 and 11,416, respectively, in 1918. The number of marriages registered was 1,728, as compared with 1,616 in 1918.

40. *Cattle.*—The agricultural live stock of the district at the end of 1919 as compared with 1918 numbered—

	1919.	1918.
Buffaloes	2,500 ..	2,796
Black cattle	100,273 ..	108,275
Sheep	56,819 ..	57,909
Goats	44,271 ..	48,502

41. There was an outbreak of rinderpest in the cattle quarantine camp at Kayts introduced by imported cattle from India. 693 head of cattle were imported, of which 33 were attacked with rinderpest; 22 recovered and 11 died. The disease spread among the cattle in the surrounding villages. Ninety-six head of cattle were attacked, of which 64 died and 7 were shot.

42. During the year there were two outbreaks of hoof-and-mouth disease, one at Pachchilaipali and the other at Karaichchi. This was checked from spreading by proper precautions.

43. The number of cattle branded with the communal brand was 13,218, as against 12,949 in 1918. Owing to the scarcity of water and pasture due to drought, most cattle were not in a fit condition for branding with the red-hot iron.

44. *Fisheries.*—Fishing is extensively carried on in the sea and in the lagoons along the coasts of the peninsula. The local supply has been greatly affected by sending away a large quantity of fresh fish to Colombo, Kandy, Kurunegala, and other places packed in ice. In some parts fish is salted and exported.

45 A. The export figures are:—

	1919. Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Value. Rs.	c.	1918. Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Value. Rs.	c.
Oversea ..	353	1	17	1,906	30	254	3	0	751	50
Coastwise ..	16,549	3	0	162,900	0	17,285	0	0	170,194	0

45 B. The fishing of chanks and bêche-de-mer is also an important industry. The catch is all exported. The figures are:—

	1919. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	c.	1918. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	c.
Bêche-de-mer ..	316 ..	7,918	75 ..	801½ ..	16,077	50

	1919. No.	Rate per 1,000. Rs.	c.	Duty Paid. Rs.	c.	1918. No.	Duty Paid. Rs.	c.
Live chanks ..	566,000 ..	6	0 ..	3,396	0 ..	1,497,895 ..	8,987	37
Dead chanks ..	187,700 ..	3	0 ..	563	10 ..	1,247,750 ..	3,743	25
Inferior chanks ..	210,000 ..	2	0 ..	420	10 ..	297,150 ..	594	30

46. *Mines.*—There is no mining industry in the district.

47. *Manufactures.*—The principal manufactures are cigars, cloth, dyed cloth, mats and baskets, coir, pottery, jaggery, oils, aerated waters, gold, silver, brass, copper, iron, and wood work. The output is moderate, and chiefly supplies local wants. Cigars, coir, and cloth are sent to other parts of Ceylon. The restriction on the melting of silver and gold coins has materially diminished the making of jewellery.

48. *Land.*—The demand for land in the district is not very great. Such demand as exists is for coconut planting and paddy growing. The lands under the Karaichchi irrigation scheme suitable for paddy and the lands in the Pachchilaipali and Punakari divisions suitable for coconuts will afford openings for investment of capital.

49. The total acreage of Crown land sold during the year was 490 acres 3 roods and 14 perches, of which 484 acres and 29 perches were sold by public auction, and the remainder settled on claimants under General Order 812. The average price realized by sale was Rs. 36·22.

V.—EDUCATION.

50. The Catholic, American, Wesleyan, and Church of England Missions and Hindu organizations undertake the whole work of education in the district, subject to the supervision of the Education Department, and grants in aid are paid from the revenue of the Colony. Forty English schools, 10 Anglo-vernacular schools, and 332 vernacular schools receive grants. There are 38 unaided schools, of which 15 have been recognized by the Director of Education.

51. The vernacular schools have not been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency. The school buildings and the quality of teaching have much to be desired. To remedy this defect a model school is to be constructed at Nelliyadi in Vadamaradchi West division at Government expense. A sum of Rs. 18,000 is set apart for the building and equipment. The construction of the building has already been given on contract.

52. A technical school is also to be constructed through the kind offices of the Director of Education at Koppay in Valikamam East division. Forty scholarships have been assured by philanthropic gentlemen, both here and in Federated Malay States, to provide a course of two years for poor boys. The Hon. Mr. P. Ramanathan has given the required land free. The work will be begun at the beginning of 1920.

53. A report on the working of the District School Committee is appended.

VI.—CRIME AND POLICE.

54. The number of true cases of crime reported in the Province during the year was 778, as against 674 in 1918, 639 in 1917, 574 in 1916, and 538 in 1915. Though crime continues to be on the increase, the percnetage of convictions is considerably lower than in 1918. This is particularly so within the town limits, where a considerable increase of crime is noted, convictions being only 29·8 per cent. The principal crimes are burglary and theft.

55. This is practically explained by the fact the first-mentioned crime in Jaffna town is a very easy matter, owing to the large number of cadjan houses and compounds and the network of sandy paths between them, which makes patrolling a very difficult matter, and detection in many cases almost impossible.

56. The rice shortage and the high price of food and other articles no doubt account in a large measure for the increase.

57. Steps have been taken during the latter part of the year to increase the patrols, seven being sent out nightly instead of three.

58. The headmen did their part of the work with regard to crime satisfactorily, and their co-operation with the regular police has been good.

VII.—QUASI-MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

59. The existing local government bodies of the Province are :—

(*a*) The Provincial Road Committee of the Northern Province.
(*b*) The District Road Committees of Jaffna, Mannar, and Mullaittivu.
(*c*) The Local Board of the town of Jaffna.
(*d*) The Sanitary Boards of Jaffna, Mannar, and Mullaittivu, exercising jurisdiction over the small towns of Point Pedro, Valluvedditturai, Kayts, Mannar, Pesalai, Erukkalampiddi, Talaimannar, Vidattaltivu, and Mullaittivu.
(*e*) The District School Committees of Jaffna, Mannar, and Mullaittivu.
(*f*) The District Committee under the Northern Province Markets Ordinance.
(*g*) The Village Committees of the Jaffna, Mannar, and Mullaittivu Districts outside the Local Board and Sanitary Board areas.

60. Detailed reports on the work of the bodies enumerated in (*a*) to (*f*) above will be found annexed to this report and to the reports of the Assistant Government Agents.

61. There are two Village Tribunals established under the Village Communities Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889. One sits at Delft; and the other, for the Mullaittivu District, holds circuit courts at Vavuniya, Nedunkeni, and Mullaittivu.

62. Forty Village Committees in the Jaffna District have made rules under section 6 of the Ordinance for the regulation, control, and management of village affairs. The labour due for the maintenance and improvement of village works was allowed by the Committee to be commuted for a money payment of 25 cents, which, however, yields insufficient revenue. Except in Delft, where the people perform labour on all village works, the people readily paid the commutation money, which amounted to Rs. 14,851·50.

63. The funds of the forty Committees were as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1919	10,845	28
Receipts during 1919	18,440	1
Expenditure during 1919	15,285	52
Balance on December 31, 1919	13,999	77

VIII.—EXCISE.

64. *Arrack.*—The arrack rent of the Jaffna District for 1919–20 was sold in Colombo for Rs. 302,555, being an increase of Rs. 70,055 over that of the previous year.

65. The number of taverns is the same as in the previous year. The quantity of arrack sold in the twenty-five taverns during the year was 39,917 gallons, as against 38,819 in the previous year.

66. *Toddy.*—The toddy rents were sold in Jaffna by taverns. The number of taverns was 108, as against 111 in 1918. The amount realized by the sale of the rents for 1919–20 was Rs. 379,153, being an increase of Rs. 21,348 over that of the previous year. The total consumption is 1,073,634 gallons, as compared with 1,187,888 gallons in 1918. The activity of the temperance societies, aided by the high cost of living, is perhaps the cause of the reduced consumption.

67. *Local Option.*—All the eleven toddy taverns, for which polling was held in September in terms of Excise Notification No. 87 of March 12, 1919, will be closed as from July 1, 1920.

68. *Sweet Toddy.*—2,609 licenses were issued and 62,283 palmyra trees were tapped, as against 2,837 and 73,579, respectively, in 1918.

69. *Foreign Liquor.*—Six retail licenses, 1 tavern license, 7 resthouse licenses, and 2 licenses for sale of medicated wines were issued. The total quantity sold for consumption was 2,693 gallons, as against 3,147 gallons in 1918. The decrease is apparently due to the high prices charged for foreign liquor.

70. *Cocaine.*—Seven licenses were issued : 2 for retail and 5 to registered medical practitioners.

71. *Advisory Committee.*—No meeting was held during the year, the work being carried on by circulation of papers among members.

IX.—IRRIGATION.

72. *Karaichchi Scheme.*—The work on this scheme still continues, and fair progress was made. A sum of Rs. 83,257·13 was expended during the financial year ending September 30, 1919. 15,820 cubes of earth were excavated in the spill channel, inlet channel, main channel, and spill fall No. 3. During the year both banks have been advanced towards the river proper. As much work as possible has been done here in order to ensure the safety of the closure work in 1920. Labour was at a premium throughout the year.

73. A sum of Rs. 2,499·85 was expended on the maintenance and upkeep of the Kilinochchi works.

74. The total rainfall for the year at Iranaimadu was 71 inches, of which 60 inches have fallen in the last three months. The average annual rainfall is about 50 to 55 inches.

75. On December 31 8½ inches of rain fell at Iranaimadu after a week's heavy rain, which resulted in the highest fresh-water flood on record for the past twenty years; at Elephant Pass the lagoon rising to a height of 12 inches over the resthouse floor on January 1, and washing away the Public Works Department bridge next to the railway bridge.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

76. The necessary additions and improvements to public buildings have been effected during the year. Roads and bridges have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

77. The following works have been completed :—

(1) Additions and improvements to District Court buildings, Jaffna.
(2) Improvements to court-house and the Magistrate's quarters, Chavakachcheri.
(3) Cooly lines and overseer's quarters, Talaimannar.

78. The following works are in progress :—

(1) Erection of a windmill and a disinfector at Talaimannar.
(2) Karaiyur reclamation.
(3) Construction of a new roof to the Mullaittivu Kachcheri.
(4) Surveying and making drainage channels in the Jaffna peninsula.
(5) Improvements to the District Judge's bungalow in the fort.

79. *Karaiyur Reclamation.*—37½ acres had been reclaimed up to the end of 1918. 8 acres were reclaimed during the past year. The work was done by prison labour. There are still 19 acres to be reclaimed to complete the scheme.

80. The following works are proposed for consideration :—

(1) Conversion of the Vadamaradchi lagoon into a fresh-water lake.
(2) Water supply for Jaffna town.
(3) Drainage scheme for the town of Jaffna.
(4) Town-planning scheme on the reclaimed area at Karaiyur.
(5) Quarters for the Police Magistrate, Jaffna.
(6) New smallpox hospital, Jaffna.
(7) Extension of the Vadamaradchi East road to Marutankeni and to Aliyavalai.
(8) Extension of the road from Parantan to Mullaittivu *viâ* Putukkudiyiruppu, of which the first 7 miles have been constructed.
(9) Bridging the channel between the causeway and the jetty at Mannar.
(10) Repairing the breach of Kanukkeni tank.
(11) Restoration of Akattimurippu tank.
(12) Improvement of the Coast road from Mullaittivu to Kokkilai.

(13) Improvement of the road from Tanniyuttu to Kallolunkan Puliyankulam in the Mullaittivu District.
(14) Completion of the road from Talladi to Pappamoddai in Mannar District.
(15) A new road from Parantan to Punakari.
(16) A lighthouse at Point Pedro.

81. Work on the Vadamaradchi lagoon scheme was done by the Irrigation Department by blocking up the culverts on the Public Works Department road at Virakali, on the Point Pedro-Chavakachcheri road, as a first step in order to judge to what level water can be held up in the lagoon. It is hoped that the scheme will prove a success and be beneficial to the Vadamaradchi villages.

XI.—SALT.

82. *Experimental Saltern at Elephant Pass.*—For the construction and experiment of two salterns at Elephant Pass an expenditure of Rs. 3,500 was sanctioned by Government. The Provincial Engineer, Northern Province, was in charge of the construction work. Only one saltern was constructed near the 165th milepost; the site for the other one near the resthouse was abandoned under advice from Mr. F. W. Gooch, the Government Salt Adviser.

83. Mr. W. Mudaliyar Muttuwellopilly, Member of the Provincial Road Committee, was in charge of the manufacture of salt under the improved system, and worked directly under the supervision of the Government Agent till August 31. The saltern at Elephant Pass was then handed over to the Salt Adviser from September 1, Mr. Muttuwellopilly continuing to work directly under that officer.

84. The quality of salt manufactured at this station was good, and it is expected that salt will be manufactured in this area on an extensive scale in 1920.

85. The Chiviyateru salt pans yielded 25,630 cwt. of manufactured salt in 1919, as against 70,687 cwt. in 1918. The decrease in the quantity was caused by frequent rains while the salt was in process of formation. There was a collection of naturally-formed salt at Karanavai amounting to 49,350 cwt. The collection at Vellaparavai lewayas was a failure owing to untimely rains.

86. An account of the salt collection in the Mannar and Mullaittivu Districts will be found in the reports of the Assistant Government Agents.

87. There are two salt stores in the Jaffna District: one in the town, and the other at Tondaimanar.

88. The salt accounts of these stores are as follows:—

Karaiyur Store.

	Cwt.	Cwt.
Balance on January 1, 1919	—	62,870
Received from Chiviyateru salt pans	—	25,630*
		88,500
Sold to retailers and fish curers in Jaffna District	30,506	
Issued to Assistant Government Agent, Mannar	8,920	
Issued to Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu	4,000	
Wastage in stores	790	
		44,216
Balance on December 31, 1919	—	44,284

* Excludes 9 cwt. of confiscated salt.

N.B.—In addition to the transactions noted above, a quantity of 216 cwt. of Elephant Pass salt was sold to the retailers at the Jaffna Customs and Kachcheri.

Tondaimanar Store.

	Cwt.	Cwt.
Balance on January 1, 1919	74,194 70/112	
Received from Karanavai	49,350	
Received from Mattalan	2,522	
		126,066 70/112
Issued for export beyond the Province	34,775	
Wastage in stores	863	
		35,638
Balance on December 31, 1919	—	90,428 70/112†

† Includes 900 cwt. paid for, but not removed.

XII.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

89. One forest near Puvarasankulam in Mullaittivu District, comprising 13,004 acres 2 roods 22 perches, was finally settled under the Waste Lands Ordinance for purpose of reservation in 1919.

90. The total re-afforested area now amounts to 621 acres, of which 246 acres have been added this year. Experiments have been made with *Cassia auriculata*, avaram (a valuable tanning bark), by sowing 40 acres at Madu Road, with a view to suppyling areas cut down for the supply of fuel to the Railway in that arid region.

91. The Railway Department again ran short of coal, and the brunt of the increased supply, which had to be arranged at a moment's notice in the worst months of the year, fell on the Jaffna Division; 73,923 cubic yards of fuel were supplied to the Railway, involving over 16 different contracts and an immense amount of extra work. 8,144 broad gauge and 4,986 narrow gauge sleepers were supplied to the Railway Department from this division, and 13,045 cubic feet of timber to various Departments. At Kankesanturai 1,248 logs and 11,369 broad gauge and 5,962 narrow gauge sleepers were landed from Batticaloa.

92. Owing to the rice shortage, applications for land increased to a great extent, throwing more work on the executive staff, without any corresponding increase in staff.

93. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 258,861·84, the revenue in cash and bills rendered to Public Departments to Rs. 170,092·06, which is exclusive of actual cost.

94. The sales from the Jaffna Depôt totalled Rs. 69,812·62.

XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

95. Licenses were issued as follows :—

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Carts	2,898	2,420	2,307
Boats	149	94	83
Guns	835	853	855
Poisons	10	9	9
Pawnbrokers ..	41	35	25
Petroleum storage ..	4	4	4
Petroleum transport ..	47	47	29
Petroleum transport in bulk	13	3	4
Sale of fireworks ..	7	4	5
Butchers ..	5	1	1
Game	75	40	49
Capture of buffaloes ..	33	13	—
Motor cars ..	13	8	10
Vedaralas' opium license	8	7	7
Opium consumers' license	3	8	8
Public performances ..	25	—	—

96. *Dog Registration.*—6,418 dogs were registered during the year, as compared with 3,863 dogs in 1918 and 3,858 dogs in 1917. An endeavour was made at about the end of 1918 to find out the owners of dogs which escaped registration, with the result that 2,555 more dogs were registered than in the previous year.

97. *Co-operative Credit Societies.*—There are in all fifteen societies in the district, only a few of which are doing good work. The Tolpuram and Pandataripppu Societies obtained loans from Government to the extent of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, respectively. The people have not sufficiently realized the benefit of these societies.

98. The relief committee, formed to deal with the distress caused by the floods of November, 1918, expended a sum of Rs. 67,687·12.

Jaffna Kachcheri,
February 21, 1920.

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCE FOR 1919.

PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE.

THE Provincial Road Committee at the beginning of 1919 consisted of the following members :—The Government Agent, Chairman ; Mr. W. C. Price, Provincial Engineer ; Mr. J. H. Vanniasinkam, J.P. ; Mr. J. Cherubim ; Mr. W. Mudaliyar Muttuwellopilly ; and Mr. M. S. Ramalinga, Mudaliyar. With the exception of the Government Agent, there was no other change in the composition of the Committee during the year.

2. Five meetings were held during the year.

3. *Resthouses.*—The resthouses in the Province were maintained in good order.

4. The following statement shows receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Committee :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1919	—	19,552 52
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		
(*a*) From Jaffna District Road Committee ..	49,189 71	
(*b*) From Mannar District Road Committee ..	1,093 45	
(*c*) From Mullaittivu District Road Committee ..	1,491 9	
		51,774 25
Government grant in aid of minor works	—	14,064 0
Resthouse collections :—		
(*a*) From Jaffna District Road Committee ..	1,888 26	
(*b*) From Mannar District Road Committee ..	272 66	
(*c*) From Mullaittivu District Road Committee ..	700 10	
		2,861 2
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—		
From Jaffna District Road Committee ..	—	2,030 0
Miscellaneous receipts	—	739 36
Total ..		91,021 15

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of—		
(a) Principal roads	39,476 50	
(b) Resthouses	12,297 75	
		51,774 25
Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation	—	1,757 20
Provincial Road Committee's establishment ..	—	2,029 61
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—		
(a) Jaffna District Road Committee ..	17,892 0	
(b) Mannar District Road Committee ..	2,853 0	
(c) Mullaittivu District Road Committee ..	2,243 0	
		22,988 0
Miscellaneous charges	—	291 26
Balance on December 31, 1919	—	12,180 83
Total ..		91,021 15

5. *Encroachments.*—The following is a list of encroachments removed or otherwise disposed of during the year on principal and minor roads and lanes :—

(1) Encroachments on Pandatarippu-Matakal road at Matakal.
(2) Encroachments on 11th mile, Central road, at Chavakachcheri market.
(3) Encroachments on a public lane called "Puliyaditteru" in Vallipurakurichchi in the Vadamaradchi West division.
(4) Encroachments on an abandoned lane at Navali in the Valikamam West division.
(5) Encroachments on Point Pedro-Punnalai road at 13½ mile at Kankesanturai.
(6) Encroachments on Jaffna-Punnalai road at 4½ mile at Manippay.

February 21, 1920.

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE JAFFNA DISTRICT FOR 1919.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

THE District Road Committee of Jaffna consisted of the Government Agent and the following members :—Mr. William Black, District Engineer ; Mr. C. M. Sinnayah, Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate ; Mr. K. Thambiah, Proctor, Supreme Court ; Mr. S. Supperamaniam ; and Mr. S. M. Cumarasooriar. There was no change in the composition of the Committee during the year.

2. Two meetings were held during the year.

3. The following is a comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1918 and 1919 :—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	277,855	—	—	277,855	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	67,485	—	—	66,680	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	60,629		89·84	58,950		88·41
(b) Paying double commutation ..	373		·55	602		·90
(c) Labouring six days	724		1·07	616		·92
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	57		·09	72		·11
4. Total discharged obligation		61,783	91·55		60,240	90·34
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	1,396		2·01	2,413		3·62
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	2,844		4·26	2,239		3·36
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	179		·27	201		·30
(h) Fined	4		—	2		—
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	1,279		1·90	1,585		2·37
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		5,702	8·44		6,440	9·65
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

4. The funds administered by the Committee are accounted for in the following statement :—

REVENUE.			Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1919			21,923	18
Commutation realized in money			90,231	0
Commutation realized in labour			1,033	50
Government contribution in aid of minor works			17,892	0
Miscellaneous receipts			336	77
Total			131,416	45

EXPENDITURE.				
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses			49,189	71
Amount expended on minor works			39,282	73
Establishment and commission to division officers :—				
(*a*) Contribution on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. 2,030	c. 0		
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	9,127	27		
(*c*) Commission to division officers	7,209	74		
			18,367	1
Miscellaneous charges			4,498	0
Balance on December 31, 1919			20,079	0
Total			131,416	45

5. *Minor Works.*—The roads in charge of the Committee were maintained in good condition during the year. The expenditure on minor works amounted to Rs. 26,899·26.

6. The following special works were undertaken during the year at a cost of Rs. 12,383·47 :—

		Rs.	c.
1.	Improvements to Mandaittivu road	1,135	85
2.	Constructing a culvert on Sarasalai-Nunavil road	171	84
3.	Metalling Navali roads	1,965	30
4.	Mallakam-Punnalaikadduvan road	2,490	82
5.	Improvements to Kaitadi road	734	77
6.	Improvements to Sambilturai road	993	90
7.	Nelliyadi-Karanavai-Tunnalai road	1,152	85
8.	Constructing culverts on Tondaimanar-Tunnalai road	92	0
9.	Repairs to Sankarattai tank road	180	75
10.	Improvements to Kanakasabai road	243	85
11.	Improvements to jetty at Delft	659	80
12.	Building side walls to kernies at Delft	121	18
13.	Constructing pavements on Karukkaittivu-Kavaikkulam road	1,212	96
14.	Reducing the gradient on Adiyapatar madam road	272	40
15.	Constructing a culvert on Tavadi-Sutumalai road	24	20
16.	Repairs to flood damages on Sarasalai-Nunavil road	144	25
17.	Repairs to flood damages in Vadamaradchi west	786	75
	Total	12,383	47

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Chairman.

February 21, 1920.

III.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE UNDER THE NORTHERN PROVINCE MARKETS ORDINANCE FOR 1919

DISTRICT MARKET COMMITTEE.

THE Market Committee consisted of the same members as those of the District Road Committee, Jaffna.

2. Two meetings were held during the year.

3. The funds administered by the Committee are accounted for in the following statements :—

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1919	14,793	8
Rent of markets	11,085	76
Proceeds of sale of trees and from other miscellaneous sources	166	54
Total	26,045	38

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Pay of market-keepers, sweepers, and watchers	753	0
Improvements and repairs to markets	15,149	26
Miscellaneous charges	196	49
Balance on December 31, 1919	9,946	63
Total	26,045	38

4. The following special works were undertaken during the year at a cost of Rs. 14,289·38 :—

	Rs.	c.
(1) Building a market at Kovilsantai	2,546	51
(2) Improvements to Chunnakam market	486	61
(3) Extension of Kodikamam market	3,231	2
(4) Building markets at Chankanai	6,776	24
(5) Building drain round Chankanai market building	1,249	0
Total	14,289	38

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Chairman.

February 21, 1920.

IV.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, JAFFNA, FOR 1919.

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure of the Local Board of Jaffna for the years 1918 and 1919 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Taxes ..	34,410 66	37,706 73
Licenses ..	7,455 51	8,946 56
Rents ..	4,650 20	5,075 25
Fines ..	1,141 82	1,360 49
Miscellaneous	2,033 55	2,312 53
Refunds ..	415 0	385 0
	50,106 74	55,786 56
Refund to revenue from deposits ..	—	717 69
Deposits ..	14,764 43	35,371 22
Balance on December 31 :—		
Deposits	9,180 28	12,905 10
Surplus		4,904 13
Total ..	74,051 45	109,684 70

EXPENDITURE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Administrative ..	9,853 86	11,060 58
Sanitation ..	15,667 13	16,250 97
Lighting ..	3,093 83	4,067 1
Police ..	786 65	878 89
Public works ..	13,960 88	16,129 69
Improvements ..	1,439 43	1,643 19
New works ..	3,369 57	4,437 58
Tools ..	425 77	895 62
Miscellaneous ..	1,144 10	1,012 84
Advance ..	450 0	—
Surveys ..	—	94 41
Shade trees ..	90 30	—
	50,281 52	56,470 78
Refund of deposits ..	5,960 70	44,818 3
Balance on December 31 :—		
Deposits ..	12,905 10	3,458 29
Surplus ..	4,904 13	4,937 60
Total ..	74,051 45	109,684 70

The total revenue for the year under review amounted to Rs. 55,786·56, as against Rs. 50,106·74 in the previous year. The increase is due to rapid recoveries and better supervision of the collection of revenue since the grant of a travelling allowance to the Secretary of the Board.

2. *Public Health.*—The health of the town was, on the whole, satisfactory.

	1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
Births ..	1,464	1,346	Birth-rate ..	36·2	33·29
Deaths ..	1,663	1,427	Death-rate ..	41·1	35·30

A midwife was appointed during the year to attend, free of charge, on patients who cannot afford a fee.

3. *Sanitation.*—One public latrine was constructed during the year. Eleven dry-earth latrines and twenty cesspit latrines were established in private premises.

4. *Lighting.*—Fifty ordinary street lamps were regularly lit throughout the year till 10 P.M. Two Wells' incandescent lamps were bought and put up at the Grand Bazaar at a cost of Rs. 700.

5. *Public Works.*—All the roads and buildings were maintained in good order.

6. *Staff.*—Mr. S. E. R. Solomon from the Colombo Municipality was appointed Secretary in August, in place of Mr. S. D. Stanislaus ; and Mr. W. Sinnatamby, from the Survey Department, Superintendent of Works, in May, in place of Mr. W. F. Ratnagopal.

7. The Board consisted of the following members :—The Government Agent, Northern Province, Chairman ; Dr. F. V. Foenander, Provincial Surgeon, Northern Province ; Mr. W. C. Price, Provincial Engineer, Northern Province ; Mr. R. R. Nalliah ; Mr. C. Arulambalam ; and Mr. K. Kanagasabai.

8. Twelve ordinary meetings and one special meeting of the Board were held during the year.

9. *Kaṛaiyur Reclamation.*—This work was started about the year 1885, and a wall 5 feet high was built round an area of 64½ acres of lagoon, allowing a bridge for boats to reach the fish market. The filling in of the area within the enclosure was then taken up, and although 9 acres only were filled in up to June, 1914, the total area reclaimed to the end of 1919 is 45½ acres. In order to relieve the congestion of the present narrow beach road, it is proposed to lay out a new beach road almost straight from the end of Graveyard road to the Customs buildings at the jetty, and three large culverts across the line of the proposed road have been constructed, partly by prison labour and partly by paid labour.

10. The administration of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is shown in the following statement :—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	40,424	—	—	40,424	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' list reported liable to labour	—	10,452	—	—	10,283	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	8,442		80·76	8,523		82·87
(b) Paying double commutation ..	157		1·50	145		1·41
(c) Labouring six days	1		—	2		—
(d) Imprisoned	3		—	5		—
(e) Fined	5		—	3		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		8,608	82·35		8,678	84·39
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(f) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	299		2·86	317		3·08
(g) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	894		8·55	798		7·76
(h) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	217		2·86	155		1·50
(i) Left local area	434		4·15	335		3·25
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		1,844	17·64		1,605	15·60

Local Board Office,
Jaffna, February 10, 1920.

H. W. CODRINGTON
Chairman.

V.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE JAFFNA SANITARY BOARD DURING 1919.

EXCEPT the changes in the Government Agency, the Board consisted of the same members as in 1918.

2. The towns under the operation of "The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1892," are Point Pedro, Valluvedditturai, and Kayts.

3. The revenue and expenditure of the three towns for the year 1919 are shown below:—

Point Pedro.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Taxes	3,583	20	Cost of administration	985	36
Licenses	885	50	Sanitation	1,533	50
Rents	1,601	71	Lighting	128	50
Fines	154	0	Public works	2,496	53
Miscellaneous	85	50	Miscellaneous	277	0
Balance on December 31, 1918 ..	5,899	50	Balance on December 31, 1919 ..	6,788	52
Total ..	12,209	41	Total ..	12,209	41

Valluvedditturai.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Taxes	2,673	22	Cost of administration ..	758	98
Licenses	396	0	Sanitation	1,096	25
Rents	409	49	Lighting	70	83
Fines	157	50	Sinking fund and interest ..	1,061	88
Miscellaneous	34	20	Miscellaneous	403	4
Balance on December 31, 1918 ..	2,383	39	Balance on December 31, 1919 ..	2,662	82
Total ..	6,053	80	Total ..	6,053	80

Kayts.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Taxes	1,717	24	Cost of administration	523	47
Licenses	100	0	Sanitation	732	57
Rents	643	1	Lighting	82	56
Fines	51	25	Public works	37	75
Miscellaneous	211	52	Miscellaneous	145	48
Balance on December 31, 1918 ..	1,408	76	Balance on December 31, 1919 ..	2,609	95
Total ..	4,131	78	Total ..	4,131	78

4. Encroachments on Jaffna-Point Pedro road and Point Pedro East Coast road at Point Pedro and the Kayts-Velanai road at Kayts were removed during the year. The survey of the Point Pedro-Punnalai road within the Sanitary Board limits at Valluvedditturai, which was taken up last year by the Surveyor-General's Department, has not yet been completed. Surveys of important roads and lanes within the Sanitary Board limits of Point Pedro and Valluvedditturai were made for the purpose of detecting encroachments, and steps taken under "The Road Ordinance, 1861," to remove the same.

5. The roads, markets, and latrines in the three towns were maintained in order during the year. The floor of the fish market at Point Pedro was relaid.

6. An outbreak of rinderpest occurred in May and June of 1919 at Kayts West, within the Sanitary Board limits, and effective measures were taken to arrest the spread of the disease.

7. Two meetings of the Board were held during the year.

8. The three small towns were kept in a good sanitary condition during the year.

Sanitary Board Office,
Jaffna, February 21, 1920.

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Chairman.

VI.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE DISTRICT SCHOOL COMMITTEE, JAFFNA, DURING THE YEAR 1919.

THE District School Committee for the Jaffna District was created under section 6 of the Rural Schools Ordinance, No. 8 of 1907, from January 1, 1917, and consisted of the following members:—(1) The Government Agent, Northern Province (Chairman); (2) the Director of Education (and in his absence the Inspector of Schools, Northern Province); (3) Rev. G. J. Trimmer; (4) Rev. Father J. B. Poulain; (5) Rev. J. Backus; (6) Mr. A. A. Ward; (7) Mudaliyar M. Muttukumaraswamy; (8) Gate Mudaliyar C. M. Sinnayah; and (9) the Hon. Mr. A. Sapapathy.

2. Five meetings of the Committee were held during the year for the transaction of business.

3. Land for the establishment of a Government vernacular model school was acquired at Karaveddi in the Vadamaradchi West division at a cost of Rs. 3,509·25. Tenders were called for the building of the school, and an offer of Rs. 15,225 was accepted. The building work will be completed by the latter part of 1920.

4. An attendance officer was appointed from April 1, 1919, and was in charge of the Tenmaradchi division. The Udaiyars of Valikamam West were made attendance officers for their respective divisions.

5. There are 309 schools recognized under the Rural Schools Ordinance.

6. A statement of the revenue and expenditure for the year 1919 is given below :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.	PAYMENTS.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1919 ..	35,492	71	Salaries ..	979	74
Government contribution ..	11,458	41	Erection of new buildings ..	3,561	22
School fines	3,035	5	Miscellaneous	247	61
Security for Nelliyadi school buildings ..	1,522	50	Refund of tender form deposit ..	50	0
Tender form deposit for Nelliyadi school ..	70	0	Balance on December 31, 1919 ..	46,740	10
Total ..	51,578	67	Total ..	51,578	67

Jaffna Kachcheri,
February 21, 1920.

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Chairman.

REPORT ON THE MANNAR DISTRICT FOR 1919.

Area of the Mannar District, 963½ square miles.
Population, 25,903 (Census of 1911).
Estimated population of the Mannar District at the end of 1919, 20,452.

I.—HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

THE outstanding event of the year was the signing by Germany of the Treaty of Peace with the Allies, which took place on June 28. Local celebrations in honour of this historic event were held on July 19, 1919, and all Government offices were closed on that day. The school children of the district assembled in the afternoon on the esplanade, and after a march past sports were held. The function was enjoyed by the large number of the public who attended. The proceedings were brought to a close in the evening by a torchlight procession followed by fireworks.

2. *Administrative Staff.*—With the exceptions noted below, the administrative staff of the district was the same as in the previous year :—

(1) In December Mr. A. L. Fretz, District Engineer, was transferred to Colombo, being succeeded by Mr. H. N. Worth.
(2) In November Dr. E. S. Godlieb, Port Surgeon, Talaimannar, was transferred to Mandapam. He was succeeded by Dr. P. K. K. Naidu.
(3) In September Dr. R. R. Tamber was appointed to the hospital at Adampan. This hospital had for some time previously been in charge of an apothecary.
(4) In December Mr. William Keil, retired Irrigation Inspector, was appointed to act temporarily in the new office of Cultivation Officer, Giant's Tank.

3. *The Madu Festival* was held from June 23 to July 2. The attendance was estimated at about 30,000. The sanitary conditions and health of the camp were good, and there was no crime.

II.—REVENUE.

4. Exclusive of land sales, the revenue collected during the financial year 1918–19 was Rs. 153,606·97, as compared with Rs. 142,146·89 in the previous financial year. The principal items are :—

	1917–18. Rs.	c.	1918–19. Rs.	c.		1917–18. Rs.	c.	1918–19. Rs.	c.
Customs ..	2,039	41	1,750	59	Arrack, Rum, and Toddy	79,433	36	82,796	73
Port and Harbour ..	1,361	96	1,018	85	Irrigation Works ..	13,539	37	13,834	45
Salt	20,901	0	25,173	0	Land Revenue ..	1,982	14	1,478	39

5. Decrease under "Customs" is due to the absence of imports of rice from India. The increase under "Salt" is due to increased fish-curing operations, and under "Arrack and Toddy" is due to a slight increase in tavern rents.

III.—CONDITIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

6. Both the paddy crops secured during the year were fair. The tanks in Musali North and South were well filled for the first time for four years, and the whole of the fields were cultivated. The unexpected and unusually heavy rain at the end of December has filled these tanks again, and at the time of writing there is every prospect of another good crop being obtained in these pattus—a welcome change for the inhabitants. Prices of all commodities have ruled high during the year. The price of paddy rose towards the end of the year to Rs. 3 a bushel in Mannar. This represents an increase of 50 per cent. upon the previous average price. This entails some hardship upon the non-paddy-producing inhabitants, who comprise about half the total population. Throughout the district wages have risen slightly in consequence of the increased cost of living. The number of promissory notes put in suit in the civil courts during the year shows a marked increase, being 354, as compared with 209 in the previous year The total sums represented by these notes were Rs. 47,049 and Rs. 29,522, respectively.

7. *Health.*—The health of the people throughout the year was normal.

8. The total number of births and deaths during the year as compared with 1918 are as follows:—

	1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
Births ..	1,027	659	Deaths ..	1,756	1,378

As usual, the deaths very largely exceed the births. The decrease in births as compared with the previous year is very noticeable.

The marriages registered during the year were 153, as compared with 126 in 1918.

The deaths of children under one year of age were 378, an appallingly high figure, with only 659 births during the year.

9. The total number of patients treated in hospitals and dispensaries was 44,177, as compared with 33,792 in 1918.

10. *Food Supply.*—Throughout the year export of paddy from the district was prohibited. From the figures furnished by the headmen it was estimated that the total production of the year was appreciably less than the consumption of the previous year, and amounted, after deduction of the necessary seed paddy, to only a little more than half a bushel of paddy or a quarter of a bushel of rice per head of the population per month. The rise of price referred to in paragraph 6 *supra* indicates that this estimate was probably approximately correct.

11. The question of paddy production was carefully considered by the Food Production Committee, and the conclusions arrived at were as follows:—

(*a*) That for the purpose of increasing paddy production, the most important measure, and one which would result in an immediate and considerable increase, is the completion of the Akattimurippu Irrigation Scheme, as this scheme would bring into regular cultivation nearly 3,000 acres of existing paddy fields, which at present are only cultivated at considerable and irregular intervals.

(*b*) That in the Giant's tank area, and the Musali district at least, the granting of land free or on easy terms would not result in any increase of paddy production, the available labour being insufficient for cultivation of the existing paddy lands.

(*c*) With the view of increasing the labour available for the coming kalapokam cultivation, it was decided to endeavour to arrange for a suitable person to proceed to Southern India and bring over a number of cultivators. Applications for the services of such cultivators to be presented in advance, together with the estimated cost of bringing them over.

(*d*) As regards food products other than paddy, it was agreed that the best and only feasible method of encouraging increase was to establish, if possible, one or more demonstration gardens, worked on practical lines, from which cultivators could see the possibilities of local labour and under local conditions, and the profits to be derived from such labour.

(*e*) As regards slaughter of buffaloes, it was agreed that there are more black cattle and buffaloes in the district than are required for agricultural purposes, and that, therefore, prohibition of export of buffaloes from the district would be of no advantage to the people of the district, but would deprive many of them of a considerable source of income.

(*f*) It was considered that the district is not yet sufficiently advanced to benefit by the holding of village agricultural shows.

12. A memorandum on the Akattimurippu scheme has been prepared and submitted to Government. The District Adigar, Mannar island, was deputed to go over to Mandapam and to endeavour to obtain cultivators from Southern India. He reported, however, that the cultivators in that district were fully employed, and that he was unable to get into touch with any who were willing to come to the Mannar District. Two plots of paddy land of 5 acres each in extent were provided by two of the leading proprietors, and were placed under the supervision of an Agricultural Instructor to serve as a demonstration of what could be done by improved methods of cultivation. Owing mainly to the unsatisfactory nature of the only cultivators available locally, these demonstration plots have unfortunately proved a failure for this year. But I am convinced that it is in this direction that the best hope lies of improving the cultivation in the district and thereby securing a largely increased yield.

13. I am of opinion that much might be done to encourage paddy production and to help the cultivators if a Government paddy store could be established at Mannar or at some central place in the Giant's tank area, or possibly both, at which paddy would be bought in by Government at a fixed rate and subsequently sold at a rate sufficiently in excess of the buying rate to cover the cost of storage. Under present conditions, the smaller cultivators who have no reserve are obliged to sell all their paddy soon after it is reaped—a time when the price to be obtained is at its lowest. This year, for instance, at the close of the reaping season, paddy was being sold for Re. 1·50 a bushel, and the smaller cultivators, who had to sell out their stocks then, are gaining no benefit from the present price of Rs. 3, but, on the contrary, are now compelled to buy back paddy for their own consumption at this price. Later in the year the fact that paddy was obtainable at the Government store at a fixed rate would provide a far more effective means of checking profiteering than the promulgation on paper of maximum prices.

14. *Cattle.*—With an exception of an outbreak of anthrax in the neighbourhood of Murunkan, the health of cattle was normal. The anthrax began in August, 1919, and had disappeared by the end of the year.

15. *Rainfall.*—Total rainfall for the year was 58·48 inches, which constitutes a record for the district, the previous highest recorded being 51·11. Of this 58·48 inches, over 35 inches fell in the months of November and December. There were two months, July and August, in which there was no rain whatever.

IV.—INDUSTRIES.

16. *Paddy Cultivation.*—The total production of paddy during the year is estimated at 160,000 bushels obtained from an area cultivated of 11,720 acres. The influenza epidemic at the end of 1918 caused a considerable reduction in the area cultivated for the kalapokam harvest of 1918–19 in the Giant's tank area, but there was a considerable increase in the area under cultivation in the Musali pattus owing to favourable rainfall. The returns for 1918 show a total crop of 177,419 bushels from an area of 9,427 acres under cultivation.

17. *Tobacco.*—There was some increase in tobacco cultivation as compared with the previous year, returns showing a total acreage under this crop of 143 acres in 1919, as compared with 115 in 1918. Late rains interfered with the maturing of the crop, and prices ruled low.

18. *Coconuts and Palmyras.*—No appreciable change in the area under cultivation or the yield of these products is reported.

19. *Fishing.*—The fishing, on the whole, was normally successful, except that the catches of "nettali" were poor. The export of dried fish coastwise was 6,608 cwt. of a value of Rs. 62,846, the export for the previous year being 6,868 cwt. valued at Rs. 66,916. The export of iced and other fish by rail shows an increase of nearly 20 per cent. The figures for the four railway stations in the district were as follows :—

	1918. Tons.	1919. Tons.
Mannar ...	1,251	1,004
Pesalai ..	714	852
Talaimannar ..	53	486
Murunkan ..	56	67
Total ...	2,074	2,409

V.—IRRIGATION.

(a) *Major Works (Giant's Tank).*

20. The Giant's tank area was declared a separate irrigation district in April, 1919.

21. Towards the end of the year the supervision and control of cultivation in this new irrigation district was taken over by the Assistant Government Agent, and a cultivation officer was appointed to carry out such supervision under him.

22. A set of irrigation rules was drawn up later in the year in consultation with the Advisory Committee elected by the proprietors. These rules have since been approved by a general meeting of all the proprietors.

23. One mile of new channel under Giant's tank was cut during the year.

24. No lands were exempted from payment of water-rate.

25. 2,063 acres were cultivated for siruppokam under Giant's tank. The crop was a satisfactory one. Cultivation was carried on partly in selected tank beds and partly in selected fields, each proprietor being allotted a share in proportion to his total holding of land irrigable under Giant's tank.

26. The financial position of the Fine Fund is given below :—

Major Works.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1918 ..	89 34	Expended during 1919	—
Receipts during 1919	160 0	Balance on December 31, 1919 ..	249 34
Total ...	249 34	Total ..	249 34

(b) *Village Works.*

27. Gradual restoration and improvement of village tanks was continued. The work of taking levels and preparing sections of the bunds of all working tanks in the Panankamam and Metkumulai divisions was completed during the year.

28. The old *tekkam* or anicut on the Modaragam-aru was investigated during the year, and a survey was made of the *tekkam* and works in the vicinity and levels taken. A partial restoration of this old scheme sufficient to supply water to the Marichchukkaddi tanks is feasible. But it remains to be decided whether or no the cost would be within the means of the proprietors to be benefited.

29. The following statement shows the present position of the Fine Fund (Village Works) :—

(b) *Minor Works.*

	Rs. c.		Rs c.
Balance on December 31, 1918 ..	2,282 72	Expenditure, 1919	723 34
Receipts during 1919	2,130 3	Balance on December 31, 1919 ..	3,689 41
Total ..	4,412 75	Total ..	4,412 75

No important works were undertaken from this Fund during the year.

VI.—EDUCATION.

30. No new schools were opened during the year. After prolonged negotiations the Surveyor-General is now re-surveying the site selected for the extension of the Erukkalampiddi school, with a view to the exclusion from the land to be acquired of a portion of the area originally proposed.

31. The enforcing of attendance at the existing schools was continued. Fines imposed for non-attendance were Rs. 553·50, as compared with Rs. 396·50 in 1918.

32. The District Schools Committee was composed of the following members :—The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman ; Rev. Father F. M. Bizien, O.M.I. ; Rev. J. W. Garforth ; the District Adigar, Mannar ; the District Adigar, Mantai ; the District Adigar, Musali ; and Mr. M. Nilameydin. No meetings were held during the year, business being conducted by circulation of papers.

33. The balance to the credit of the Committee's funds increased from Rs. 2,777·02 to Rs. 3,861·54. Expenditure was confined to the maintenance of Government school buildings and gardens.

VII.—Special Ordinances.

34. *Game Ordinance.*—The following licenses were issued :—

Game licenses	4
Capture of buffaloes	12
Capture of elephants, at Rs 50	6

No game licenses were taken out by villagers.

35. *Guns.*—Guns licensed during the year numbered 700, as compared with 714 in the previous year.

36. *Excise.*—There was no alteration in the number of taverns and licensed premises.

37. The Excise Advisory Committee consisted of the following members :—The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman ; the Medical Officer ; Rev. J. W. Garforth ; Rev. Father F. M. Bizien, O.M.I. ; and Mr. S. M. Anantham ; and held one meeting during the year.

38. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of trees licensed to be tapped for unfermented toddy.

39. There was an appreciable decrease in the consumption of all forms of alcohol as compared with the previous year, probably due to the increased cost of living.

40. *Opium.*—No licenses were issued during the year.

41. *Butchers.*—Twelve licenses were issued.

42. *Cattle Branding.*—The number of cattle branded was 1,276, as compared with 1,994 in the previous year.

VIII.—Salt.

43. There were small formations of natural salt during the dry weather. The collection of one at Marichchukkaddi odai, near the 4th mile on the Madawachchiya road, was begun, but the formation was destroyed by rain after 900 cwt. only had been collected. This salt was subsequently sold for removal beyond the Province.

44. 9,374 cwt. of salt were received from Jaffna. 8,677 cwt. were sold from store during the year, as compared with 6,625 cwt. in the preceding year.

IX.—Public Works.

45. Rs. 75,195·98 was expended on public works during the year, the expenditure of the preceding year being Rs. 80,232·27. No new works of any importance were undertaken.

46. The following are the more important of the works required in the district :—

(1) Construction of the Akattimurippu channel and connected works.
(2) Bridge over the Mannar channel.
(3) Extension of metal road from Pesalai to Talaimannar.
(4) Extension of metal road from Vankalai to Arippu.

X.—Land Sales.

47. Nine land sales were held during the year, at which 137 lots aggregating 191 acres 2 roods 27 perches were sold, the average price per acre being Rs. 29·82. The total receipts under "Land Sales" were Rs. 7,992·06, as compared with Rs. 167·90 in 1918. A large number of applications for small lots are in hand. 400 acres of land under the Giant's tank has been surveyed in blocks of 10 acres and advertised for sale. A similar survey of a further block of 600 acres is under consideration. The settlement of Mannar town is almost complete.

XI.—Local Government.

48. Reports of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances and of the Sanitary Board are given as an Appendix.

49. *Village Committees.*—There are twelve Village Committees in the district. These Committees dealt with 587 cases during the year. The number dealt with in the preceding year was 26. The balance to the credit of the Committees rose from Rs. 653·03 to Rs. 732·53. There was no expenditure from these funds during the year.

XII.—Crime and Police.

50. The following figures give a comparative statement of cases of serious crime dealt with in the Police Court of Mannar in 1918 and 1919 :—

	1918.			1919.		
	Case reported.	True Cases.	Conviction.	Case reported.	True Cases.	Conviction.
Rape	—	—	—	1	1	—
Robbery	1	—	—	3	2	2
Arson	2	2	—	2	2	—
Grievous hurt	—	—	—	3	3	3
Hurt with knife	2	1	1	3	2	2
Cattle stealing	—	—	—	4	2	2
Theft of over Rs. 20	30	19	1	28	18	4
Theft of prædial products	4	3	3	11	8	7
Retaining stolen property	5	5	1	7	6	4
Criminal breach of trust	2	2	—	11	8	4
Murder	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total	47	33	9	73	52	28

51. There is a regrettable all-round increase in the number of cases reported. The proportion of convictions to true cases is considerably higher than in the previous year.

52. The work of the headmen in the detection of offenders still leaves much to be desired.

February 2, 1920.

B. G. DE GLANVILLE,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE MANNAR DISTRICT DURING 1919.

THE District Road Committee consisted of five members:—The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman); the District Engineer; Messrs. S. Muttutamby representing the European community, and William Keil and V. Viswalingam representing the Burgher and native communities, respectively. The only change was occasioned by Mr. H. N. Worth succeeding Mr. A. L. Fretz as District Engineer in December, 1919.

2. One meeting was held in July, and the rest of the work was done by the circulation of papers.

3. Instructions were given at the beginning of the year for work to be done on the various roads in charge of the Committee to the full extent of the funds available. But owing partly to lack of labour and partly to lack of adequate energy and attention on the part of the headmen to whom the work was entrusted, a large proportion of the work laid out was not done. An energetic and intelligent Superintendent of Minor Roads is badly needed, but unfortunately the Committee's funds will not permit of the employment of such an officer.

4. A comparative statement showing the percentage of payment of the commutation tax is annexed:—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	21,430	—	—	20,452	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	5,399	—	—	5,460	—	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	5,175		95·85	5,173		94·74
(b) Paying double commutation ..	25		·46	31		·57
(c) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		5,200	96·31		5,204	95·31
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	39		·72	74		1·36
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	116		2·15	127		2·33
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	4		·08	3		·05
(h) Fined	4		·07	6		·11
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	36		·67	46		·84
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		199	3·69		256	4·69
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Details of revenue and expenditure for 1919 are as follows:—

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1919 ..	10,264	63	Payment made on account of principal roads	1,093	45
Commutation in money ..	7,852	50	Amount expended on minor works ..	5,071	59
Government contribution in aid of minor works ..	2,853	0	Establishment	955	90
Miscellaneous ..	1,417	26	Commission to division officers	701	99
			Office contingencies	113	88
			Cost of audit	39	53
			Miscellaneous	1,257	12
			Balance on December 31, 1919 ..	13,153	93
Total ..	22,387	39	Total ..	22,387	39

February 2, 1920.

B. G. DE GLANVILLE,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE MANNAR DISTRICT SANITARY BOARD DURING THE YEAR 1919.

AT the beginning of the year the Sanitary Board consisted of the following members :—The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman ; Mr. A. L. Fretz, District Engineer ; Dr. H. E. Schokman, Medical Officer ; and Messrs. S. Anantham, C. Muttucumaru, and A. L. Savundaranayagam. In December Mr. H. N. Worth succeeded Mr. A. L. Fretz as Member of the Sanitary Board.

2. Two meetings were held during the year, and the remainder of the work was done by circulation of papers.

3. The limits of the small town of Talaimannar were altered during the year and the town re-proclaimed under the name of Talaimannar Port with limits defined so as to exclude a portion of the area originally included. Hitherto the sanitation of this small town has been carried out by the Assistant Government Agent from the funds voted to the purpose by Government. For the coming year these funds have been voted as a grant to the Sanitary Board, and the sanitation of the town will be carried out by the Board.

4. A regulation was made during the year by the Board increasing the commutation of labour due under the Thoroughfares Ordinance in respect of the town of Mannar from Re. 1·50 to Rs. 2.

5. The revenue and expenditure of the five towns under the operation of the Ordinance during the year were as per statement annexed :—

Name of Town.	Balance on January 1, 1919.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Balance on December 31, 1919.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Mannar town ..	1,907 87* ..	5,225 31 ..	4,682 42 ..	2,450 76
Erukkalampiddi town.	1,126 79 ..	2,051 38 ..	2,086 46 ..	1,091 71
Pesalai town ..	1,297 97 ..	918 85 ..	630 56 ..	1,586 26
Vidattaltivu town ..	1,934 43 ..	1,076 57 ..	1,125 24 ..	1,885 76
Talaimannar town ..	220 24 ..	57 50 ..	— ..	277 74
Total ..	6,487 30	9,329 61	8,524 68	7,292 23

* This does not include water-rate collections, which are credited to Government Revenue.

The main items of expenditure in each case were for scavenging work and for the upkeep and improvement of roads.

B. G. DE GLANVILLE,
February 2, 1920. Chairman.

REPORT ON THE MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1919.

Area of the District .. .. 1,466½ square miles.
Population (Census of 1911) .. 17,326.

I.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT AND DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES.

MR. E. F. MARSHALL, who held the office of the Assistant Government Agent since September, 1918, obtained leave to proceed to England, and was succeeded by Mr. A. N. Strong on August 2. The latter was transferred to Kurunegala as Police Magistrate, and was succeeded by the writer on November 3.

2. Mr. A. S. Ramalingam, Irrigation Sub-Inspector, was appointed in February in connection with the restoration of the Kanukkeni tank.

3. Mr. B. J. Arasaratnam, Secretary of the District Court, was transferred to Mannar in February, and was succeeded by Mr. T. Sathasivam, Recordkeeper of the Courts.

4. Mr. T. Velauthan, Recordkeeper of the Kachcheri, was transferred to courts in February, and Mr. M. Sanmugam was sent in his place.

5. Mr. V. Somasunderam, Land Clerk, was transferred to Jaffna, and Mr. A. Manuelpillai succeeded him in February.

6. In November Mr. T. R. T. Kanakasundera, Deputy Fiscal's Clerk, was transferred to Matara, and was succeeded by Mr. B. C. Buultjens, Native Writer of the local courts, and Mr. S. K. Sathasivam was sent in his place.

II.—IMPORTANT EVENTS.

7. His Excellency the Governor on his tour in the Northern Province visited Mullaittivu on January 23 and Vavuniya on January 24.

8. Vattappalai festival took place in June, and about 6,000 pilgrims attended from different parts of the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

9. The signing of the Treaty of Peace was celebrated at Mullaittivu, Vavuniya, and Nedunkeni on July 19.

10. Three Food Production Committees were started in the district, at Mullaittivu, Vavuniya, and Nedunkeni, in the month of June, with a view to take necessary steps to increase the production of foodstuffs in the district.

11. The Government Agent visited the district in May, July, and December.

III.—REVENUE.

12. The revenue collected during the financial year ended September 30, 1919, was Rs. 68,296·41, as against Rs. 63,939·40 for the previous year, the principal items being—

	1918–19. Rs.	1917–18. Rs.		1918–19. Rs.	1917–18. Rs.
Excise ..	37,069	32,444	Irrigation Rates ..	2,392	2,359
Salt	11,082	12,105	Rent of Lands, &c. ..	1,594	930
Stamps ..	4,418	4,746	Forest Revenue ..	3,391	1,643
Fines and Forfeitures ..	1,030	721	Land Sales ..	4,650	5,866

13. The expenditure for the same period was Rs. 61,428, as against Rs. 50,264 for the previous year.

IV.—FOOD SUPPLY, INDUSTRIES, CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, AND CONNECTED MATTERS.

14. *Paddy.*—A cultivated area of 15,277 acres gave a produce of 289,400 bushels. The year's paddy crops were good, and no shortage was felt in the district. Owing to scarcity of food supply in other parts of the Island, restrictions over export of paddy outside the district were started in May. Export of paddy was allowed on permits issued by the Assistant Government Agent. 917 permits, covering 46,056 bushels, were issued during the year, mostly to Jaffna.

15. The prospects at the end of the year are good. Kalapokam rain was rather late, but good rains fell during November and December. Rainfall registered during the year was—

	Inches.		Inches.
Mullaittivu	58·97	Vavuniya	81·08
Nedunkeni	72·48	Cheddikulam ..	57·12
Mankulam	82·98		

16. *Dry Grains.*—A cultivated area of 310 acres gave a produce of 3,800 bushels. In view of the shortage of foodstuffs, 2,300 acres have been allowed for chenas at a reduced rent of 50 cents per acre. A great portion of this extent has been cleared and cultivated with kurakkan and other dry grains, and good crops are expected.

17. *Vegetables.*—No vegetable shows were held for want of funds. Vegetable seeds were obtained from the Agricultural Department and distributed to the villagers. Seeds collected in the nursery garden at Vavuniya were also distributed.

18. *Coconut.*—Over 2,500 acres are planted. Owing to the rise in the price of copra, the price of coconuts rose steadily during the latter part of the year.

19. *Tobacco* is grown in the Maritime pattus and Vavuniya North divisions mostly by the Jaffnese. This year's crop was good, and realized moderate prices. All smoking tobacco sold to Jaffna traders.

20. *Fishing.*—This year's catch was good. 7,707 cwt., valued at Rs. 77,120, were transported by sea. No account is taken of the fish transported by land and rail.

21. *Health of the People.*—The influenza epidemic prevailing at the end of 1918 subsided gradually The increase in the death-rate was due to influenza and malaria. Figures are as follows :—

	1918. Births.	1918. Deaths.	1919. Births.	1919. Deaths.
First Quarter ..	203	160	173	361
Second Quarter ..	182	88	120	218
Third Quarter ..	210	115	92	156
Fourth Quarter ..	240	476	111	161

There were no epidemic diseases prevailing. Quinine was distributed free to the villagers.

There are two hospitals and fourteen outdoor and visiting dispensaries, in which 27,886 patients were treated, as against 18,244 in 1918. A few more visiting dispensaries are desirable.

22. *Sanitation.*—There is a Sanitary Board in Mullaittivu only. In villages sanitation is enforced by means of Village Committee rules and by frequent visits of the Assistant Government Agent. Constant pressure is necessary on villagers and headmen to keep villages clean.

23. *Cattle.*—Pasture was good, and there were no contagious diseases. There is a scarcity of buffaloes for cultivation work. Sale to traders and outsiders is checked as far as possible. Black cattle are too numerous ; no practical use is made of them, except in the Maritime pattus and Vavuniya North, where they provide for manure for tobacco lands.

24. *Wells.*—Rs. 987·18 was spent in repairing eighteen wells.

V.—IRRIGATION.

25. The post of Chief Irrigation Inspector was suppressed, and an Irrigation Sub-Inspector was added to the staff, making three Sub-Inspectors, who now work directly under the Assistant Government Agent, instead of through a Chief Irrigation Inspector. Udaiyars and Koralas help the Irrigation Sub-Inspectors.

26. *Major Works.*—There are ten major works in the district, one of them—Kanukkeni—breached in 1911, and has not yet been repaired. Maintenance of major works has been taken out of the Assistant Government Agent's hands and placed under the direct control of the Director of Irrigation. Cultivation matters under these tanks are still under the management of the Assistant Government

Agent. Irrigation rates due under the nine tanks amount to Rs. 2,226·31, and the whole amount was recovered before the close of the financial year. Statement of fines under major works is as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1919	1,276 51
Receipts during 1919	448 25
Total ..	1,724 76
Expenditure	326 94
Balance	1,397 82

27. *Minor Works.*—The Sinnar dam in Mullaittivu town is treated as a minor work, and is the only one in the district. Extensive repairs are required to this dam ; a special rate of Re. 1 per acre from lands benefited by the dam, amounting to Rs. 126·93, was collected during the year. The repairs will be carried out in 1920.

28. *Village Works.*—There are 332 tanks in the working list, and 98 non-working tanks. Twenty-nine of these tanks have been completely restored, and a number of them are nearing completion. Progress is slow owing to the slackness of the shareholders, who will do no work themselves. 35,730 days' labour was called, out of which 18,771 days' work was done, leaving 16,959 in default, for which the defaulters were prosecuted and fined. Fines Fund under the village tanks stands as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1919	10,193 97
Receipts	8,727 59
Total ..	18,921 56
Expenditure	8,827 43
Balance	10,524 13

Of this balance, Rs. 4,939·02 forms the General Fines Fund, and the balance Rs. 5,585·11 is to the credit of the different tanks.

29. *Permit Tanks.*—There are twenty-two in the list, three being restored under the Vanni Scheme, on which 1,078 days' labour has been done. The restoration is never energetically carried out, and is seldom satisfactorily done.

VI.—EDUCATION.

30. There are 10 Government vernacular schools, 3 of which are Sinhalese, and 26 grant-in-aid schools, conducted by Missionary bodies, except 1, in Mullaittivu, conducted by the Hindus. 239 boys and 57 girls are receiving education in these schools. There is only one English school, which is under the management of the Roman Catholic Mission at Mullaittivu. Attendance is enforced by rules, but difficulty is experienced owing to sparseness of the population.

There is one District School Committee at work, and one meeting was held. Two permanent school buildings have been erected. Steps are to be taken to erect another at Iratperiyakulam. The amount available at the end of 1919, including Government grant, was Rs. 3,671·92, out of which expense of erecting the two permanent buildings have to be met.

VII.—POLICE AND CRIME.

31. There is very little crime. The only serious cases were :—

	Cases.	
Mischief by fire	2	.. Acquitted
Kidnapping	2	.. Convicted
Hurt with knife	3	.. do.
Rape	1	.. Acquitted
Robbery	4	.. do.

Village headmen attend to police duties.

VIII.—LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

32. Separate reports on the working of the District Road Committee and Sanitary Board are appended.

33. *Village Tribunal.*—The President holds court at Vavuniya, Nedunkeni, and Mullaittivu once a month. Statement of work done during the year :—

	Civil.	Criminal.
Cases pending on January 1, 1919 ..	25	56
Instituted during the year	747	576
Disposed of during the year	737	609
Pending on December 31, 1919 ..	35	23
Appeals to the Assistant Government Agent :—		
Confirmed	8	22
Set aside	3	5
Appeals to His Excellency the Governor :—		
Confirmed	—	3
Set aside	—	—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure.

	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1919	2,293 28
Receipts	2,453 77
Total ..	4,747 5
Expenditure	2,054 95
Balance	2,692 10

34. *Village Committees.*—There are fifteen Village Committees, each comprising six members, one for each Udaiyar's division, presided over by the Chief Headmen. Breaches of rules are tried by the Village Tribunal. Funds are limited.

IX.—WORKING OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORDINANCES.

Vehicles Ordinance : 196 licenses issued ; 38 prosecutions ; 33 convictions.
Firearms Ordinance : 712 licenses issued ; 35 prosecutions ; 27 convictions.
Game Protection Ordinance : 24 licenses issued.
Forest Ordinance : 22 prosecutions ; 17 convictions.
Dog Registration Ordinance : 1,305 dogs registered, and Rs. 160·50 was collected as tax.
Kandyan Marriage Ordinance : Marriages registered nil ; divorces nil.
General Marriage Ordinance : Marriages registered 58 ; divorces nil.

X.—EXCISE.

35. *Arrack.*—There are seven arrack taverns in the district. There has been a great increase in consumption, viz., 5,105 gallons for 1919, as compared with 4,382 gallons for 1918. At the Mullaittivu arrack tavern 938 gallons were consumed, as against 948 gallons during the preceding year. The arrack rent for 1919–20 fetched a sum of Rs. 34,555, as against Rs. 27,555 for the previous year—a substantial increase of Rs. 7,000.

36. *Toddy.*—There are now seven toddy taverns in the district. The Excise Advisory Committee have decided to close the tavern at Mullaittivu, and to reopen the taverns at Chillavattai and Vadduvakallu, thereby increasing the number to eight for 1920–21. The toddy rents for 1919–20 fetched a sum of Rs. 9,318, as against Rs. 9,297 for the previous year. There were eight prosecutions under the Excise Ordinance, and six prosecutions for drunkenness during 1919.

37. *Excise Advisory Committee.*—One meeting was held, most of the work being done by circulation of papers.

XI.—SALT.

38. 3,765 cwt. of salt were collected at Mattalan during 1919. Out of this quantity, 2,522 cwt. were transported to Tondaimanar, but the balance could not be transported before the break of the north-east monsoon owing to the late formation of salt. It is lying in bags at the seabeach ready to be transported as soon as the south-west monsoon breaks. 3,885 cwt. of salt were sold in 1919, as against 4,035 cwt. in 1918. The amount of salt transported from Jaffna to the Mullaittivu stores was 3,752 cwt. (4,000 cwt. minus 248 cwt. wastage).

XII.—FORESTS.

39. All proposed reserves in the district have now been declared Crown land by the Land Settlement Department. The total area of plantations now in the district amounts to 180 acres at Vavuniya and 100 acres near Vannivilankulam, 3 miles from Mankulam station. The Forest Department was engaged in supplying timber to the Public Works Department, and sleepers and firewood to the Railway Department.

XIII.—LAND SALES.

40. Two sales at Mullaittivu and one at Vavuniya were held, at which 95 acres of Crown land were sold, realizing Rs. 1,984·65, at an average price of Rs. 20·89 per acre.

41. One lease under the Vanni Scheme was cancelled, and eight leases are now in force. Rs. 343 was recovered for leases under this scheme.

42. One hundred and eighty-one survey applications covering 553 acres were received and dealt with.

43. Forty-nine lots covering 218 acres were leased under the new leasing system started for production of foodstuffs.

XIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

44. In addition to the maintenance of the main roads in the district, the following special works were carried out :—

(*a*) A cooly line on Vavuniya-Paraiyanalankulam road.
(*b*) Improvements to the Mullaittivu hospital.
(*c*) Urgent repairs to bridges Nos. 60 and 61 on Mullaittivu road.

The following works are in progress :—

(*a*) Bridge near Kodalikkallu on Mullaittivu old trace road.
(*b*) Metalling of Vavuniya-Paraiyanalankulam road.

XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

45. Harvest prospects at the close of the year were very satisfactory and encouraging. Though the north-east monsoon rains were somewhat late, the rainfall at the close of the year filled almost every tank, breaching a few of them. Cultivation in manavari lands is coming up well. Good progress has been made in sowing tank lands, and good crops are expected from chenas.

46. There is a great demand for paddy from other districts. The surplus stock in the district is very limited, and export restrictions are being enforced to prevent an actual shortage in the district.

Mullaittivu Kachcheri,
February 21, 1920.

R. M. M. WORSLEY,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT DURING 1919.

AT the beginning of the year the Committee consisted of Mr. E. F. Marshall, Assistant Government Agent, Chairman ; Mr. M. S. Christoffelsz, District Engineer ; and Mr. S. M. K. Madukanda, Kachcheri Mudaliyar ; and there were two vacancies in the Committee.

2. In March, 1919, on the recommendation of the Chairman, Rev. Father S. J. Stanislaus, O.M.I., Parish Priest of Mullaittivu, was appointed to represent the European community, and Mr. C. Chellaiya Mudaliyar was appointed to represent the Burgher community.

3. In August, 1919, Mr. E. F. Marshall was succeeded by Mr. A. N. Strong, who was succeeded by Mr. R. M. M. Worsley as Chairman in November, 1919.

4. There were two meetings held during the year ; the rest of the work was done by the circulation of papers.

5. The improvement of Oddusuddan-Nedunkeni and Velikkulam-Mamadu roads was continued.

6. The other roads, which are mostly natural tracks, were kept in fairly good order during the year.

7. A comparative statement is appended showing the percentage of payment of the commutation tax :—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census ..	—	15,160	—	—	15,160	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	5,086	—	—	5,093	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	4,535		89·17	4,460		87·57
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	50		·98	39		·77
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	6		·12	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	2		·04	6		·12
4. Total discharged obligation ..		4,593	90·31		4,505	88·46
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	209		4·11	268		5·26
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	263		5·17	237		4·65
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	2		·04	—		—
(*h*) Fined	2		·04	—		—
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	17		·33	32		·63
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		493	9·69		537	10·54
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	51	1·00

8. The receipts and expenditure of the Committee for the year 1919 were as follows :—

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1919 ..	2,738	94	Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses			2,860	75
Commutation realized in money ..	6,784	55	Amount expended on minor works ..			4,075	76
Commutation realized in labour ..	18	0	Establishment and commission to division officers :—	Rs.	c.		
Government contribution in aid of minor works	2,243	0	(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	—			
Miscellaneous receipts	1,409	66	(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment ..	1,097	24		
			(*c*) Commission to division officers ..	460	55		
						1,557	79
			Miscellaneous charges			404	42
			Balance on December 31, 1919 ..			4,295	43
Total ..	13,194	15	Total ..			13,194	15

9. The only market in charge of the Committee is at Tanniyuttu. A statement of receipts and expenditure on account of Market Fund is appended :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.	PAYMENTS.	Rs.	c.
Balance on December 31, 1918 ..	249	55	Maintenance of Tanniyuttu market ..	18	99
Rent of Tanniyuttu market ..	158	16	Balance	388	72
Total ..	407	71	Total ..	407	71

District Road Committee Office,
Mullaittivu, February 21, 1920.

R. M. M. WORSLEY,
Chairman.

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II.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT SANITARY BOARD DURING 1919.

THE members of the Board at the beginning of the year were Mr. E. F. Marshall, Assistant Government Agent, Chairman ; Mr. M. S. Christoffelsz, District Engineer ; Dr. J. R. Jeremiah, Medical Officer ; K. U. Tampaiya Mudaliyar, District Mudaliyar ; Mr. T. M. Lebbe Marakayar.

2. In February, 1919, Rev. Father S. J. Stanislaus, O.M.I., and C. Chellaiya Mudaliyar were added to the Board as Unofficial Members.

3. Mr. E. F. Marshall left the district in August, 1919, and was succeeded by Mr. A. N. Strong. In November Mr. Strong was transferred, and his place was taken by Mr. R. M. M. Worsley.

4. Two meetings were held during the year ; the rest of the work was done by the circulation of papers.

5. Three scavenging coolies and a latrine cooly were, as usual, at work during the year.

6. The rebuilding of the Kudiyiruppu bridge was not undertaken owing to want of funds. However, it is hoped that the work will be done in 1920. Application for free rails and timber has been made to Government.

7. A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year is appended :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.	PAYMENTS.	Rs.	c.
Balance on December 31, 1918 ..	768	16	Administration	308	34
Assessment tax	712	34	Sanitation	656	87
Licenses	295	50	Public works	382	36
Road Ordinance collection ..	637	50	Miscellaneous	112	2
Market rent	148	71	Balance	1,117	12
Miscellaneous	14	50			
Total ..	2,576	71	Total ..	2,576	71

Mullaittivu Kachcheri,
February 21, 1920.

R. M. M. WORSLEY,
Chairman.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, EASTERN PROVINCE, FOR THE YEAR 1919.

I.—INTRODUCTORY NOTES.

IN spite of a recrudescence of influenza and pneumonia in various parts of the district during the first six months of the year, the condition of the people was, on the whole, considerably better than it was in 1918. In fact, the year 1919 will probably be looked back upon by the general population as an unusually good one. Owing to the prohibition of the export of rice and paddy, the supply in the district was ample for the needs of the people, and, in spite of various unsuccessful attempts to "corner" the market, prices were low throughout the year. The effect on the poorer people was more marked. There was little distress anywhere, save in a few hamlets in the vanams, and no relief works were necessary. Government allowed me a grant for the distribution of cloth in some of the poorer parts of Panama and Akkaraipattu, where the people had suffered much from the scourge of influenza and had been unable to earn their living.

The prohibition of the export of rice and paddy undoubtedly hit the large landowners hard, and, but for the high prices realized by the sale of copra, this prohibition would have made money uncommonly "tight"; but it was a necessary step for the general welfare of the district. At the time of writing, with the prospect of good crops in view, it seems possible that the restriction may be relaxed a little, and returns are being prepared and a scheme is being formulated for dealing with any surplus supplies.

In the beginning of the year for some months there was a serious shortage of small change, and the poorer classes found great difficulty in getting their ordinary necessaries, as the boutique-keepers refused to give change. This shortage was not apparently due to hoarding, but to an inadequate supply of change in circulation. The supply was increased by the Treasurer after I had represented matters to him, and there has been no cause for complaint since.

During the year an unusual amount of damage was done by elephants. Complaints reached me from all parts of the district of destruction done to chena and paddy crops. Several people were seriously injured and three were killed. Four "rogues" were shot by Mr. K. W. S. Mitchell, Superintendent of Surveys, and there are still several other dangerous animals which have been proclaimed.

The question of extending the railway to Trincomalee and Batticaloa was again brought up during the year. There is a strong case for a railway to Trincomalee; but Batticaloa will have to wait a long time, I fear, before rails are laid in its vicinity. Batticaloa is certainly very shut off from the rest of Ceylon, and its exclusiveness was much felt during the year owing to the irregularity of the steamer service. Sometimes there was no steamer from Colombo for a month or more, and the shops ran out of nearly all supplies, such as potatoes, flour, sugar, and whisky.

During the year I suffered much from bad health, and was unable to get about the district and look into things as closely as I could wish, and was often unable even to attend office. I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to Mr. C. E. de Pinto, Office Assistant, and to Mr. S. R. Muttukumaru, Head Clerk, on both of whom much extra responsibility and work were thrown.

Mr. C. E. de Pinto was laid up with enteric from the end of February to the beginning of May, and Mr. S. R. Muttukumaru, Head Clerk, was appointed to act for him as Office Assistant.

Mr. W. K. H. Campbell, Assistant Government Agent, went home on leave in July, and was succeeded by Mr. N. Izat.

Mr. C. C. Harward, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, was transferred to Haldummulla in September, and his place was taken by Mr. B. G. Meaden.

Mr. L. R. de Lima, Irrigation Engineer, Rukam, was succeeded by Mr. G. C. Bartlett.

In November Mr. A. V. Sela, Sub-Collector of Customs, was transferred to Colombo, his place being taken by Mr. A. E. Weerasingha.

In November Mr. C. E. de Pinto, who had done two good years' very good work as Office Assistant, was sent as Police Magistrate to Avissawella, exchanging duties with Mr. M. H. Kantawala.

In December Dr. J. C. Cook, Provincial Surgeon, was succeeded by Dr. T. Ohlmus.

Notable Events.

On July 2 a native schooner was wrecked off Vandaloos Point. One of the passengers was drowned, and a diver lost his life during the salvage operations.

On June 23 Germany accepted and signed unconditionally the Peace Treaty.

On July 19 Peace Day was celebrated throughout the district. In Batticaloa a record crowd attended the festivities. A most successful day, followed by a really good display of native fireworks and fire balloons, will be long remembered by the inhabitants. The Boy Scouts under the Rev. G. F. Thompson were much in evidence. The foundation stone of a memorial fountain, the generous gift of Mr. T. K. Sinnatampi of Kalladi-Uppodai, was laid.

On November 11 the anniversary of the signing of the armistice was observed by two minutes' silence.

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Obituary.

The sad death of Sister Annie Hood, Lady Doctor attached to the Wesleyan Mission, occurred on December 5. She had worked most unsparingly among the poor of Batticaloa town and neighbouring villages. Few probably, except the poor, knew how much good work she did during her residence here.

Mr. C. M. Ponnuthurai, Vanniah, Manmunai South, died in April.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The appended statement shows the revenue of the Eastern Province for the calendar years 1918 and 1919 :—

	Head.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
1.	Customs ..	41,512 29	22,582 22	—	18,930 7
2.	Port and Harbour ..	5,847 23	6,931 12	1,083 89	—
3.	Licenses, &c. ..	331,661 20	355,123 30	23,462 10	—
4.	Fees of Court ..	71,155 57	76,596 91	5,441 37	—
5.	Post and Telegraph ..	—	522 16	522 16	—
6.	Government Railway ..	62 53	95 35	32 82	—
7.	Interest ..	308 53	160 72	—	147 81
8.	Miscellaneous Receipts	13,716 77	11,880 23	—	1,836 54
9.	Land Revenue ..	33,340 92	33,255 86	—	85 6
10.	Land Sales ..	23,162 41	11,545 9	—	11,617 33

III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Agriculture and Industries.

On the whole, the condition of the people was prosperous, and, owing to a more ample food supply than they generally enjoy, their general appearance was much healthier. This was especially noticeable at the beginning of 1920, when claimants for exemption from road tax were examined. There was not half the number of destitute, ill-nourished people that one generally sees on these occasions. But parangi still continues to be bad. More hospitals are needed, and I have addressed Government on the subject. There are only three hospitals in the district, with a total of 144 beds, among an estimated population of 153,933 persons. This in some districts might be ample; but here, where parangi and fever are so rife, and means of communication, especially in wet weather, so bad, more hospitals and dispensaries are necessary. These hospitals need not be of a permanent type. Half-walled cadjan-roofed buildings of the pattern at the Leper Asylum, Kalmunai, would probably prove sufficient. After some years it is to be hoped that parangi at least may be considerably reduced roundabout the centres where these new hospitals are to be built, and the hospitals can be moved to other centres.

With regard to agriculture, there is little to add to the report I made last year. Improved methods of paddy cultivation have been undertaken by the Ratemahatmaya of Bintenna, by Mr. Lionel Tisseveerasinghe in Batticaloa, by Mr. Canapathipillai Udaiyar at Illuppadichenai, and under Vakaneri tank by Mr. Coomaraswamy. Mr. Lionel Tisseveerasinghe transplanted his paddy, but I have no details as to the success of his operations.

A large quantity of vegetable seeds was distributed throughout the district through the headmen, and some impetus has been given to the cultivation of vegetable gardens. The newly appointed Agricultural Inspector, Mr. N. Thampiah, has done much useful work during the short time he has been in the district, and in several parts the results of his advice, instruction, and encouragement were very noticeable.

With regard to coconuts, the crops were largely affected by the drought of 1918, and the scanty rain of 1919 did little to improve the condition of the trees. A few miles north of Batticaloa the caterpillar pest showed signs of considerable increase, and the Plant Pests Board consulted the Director of Agriculture on the advisability of having this caterpillar declared a pest under the Ordinance, but the Director was not in favour of it.

As regards industries, there is little to report. Locally-made cloth commands a good market in the district, as well as in Galle, Badulla, and a few other places. The cloth is very strong and lasting, and if better dyes could be obtained for the thread, there ought to be ready sales throughout Ceylon when the cloth once becomes known.

IV.—IRRIGATION.

I am indebted to Mr. B. G. Meaden, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, for the following report on major works :—

The following surveys were completed during 1919 :—

Pattipolai-aru specification survey.
Irakkamam contour survey.
Amparai contour survey.

The special surveys noted below were carried out :—

Vammiyadi tank contour survey.
Sakamam tank contour survey.
Survey of Sakamam land east of Akkaraipattu-Sakamam road.
Lahugala tank contour survey.

Minor Surveys.

The following minor surveys were carried out during the year :—

Survey of channels under Rotawewa tank and Lahugala tank.
Survey of proposed Periyavisarai vaikal, from Virayadi anicut to Periyavisarai kandam, under upper and lower anicuts.
Contour levels at Kiliveddi kandam under Amparai tank.
Survey of channels from Irakkamam tank to Akkaraipattu.
Survey for connecting Sakamam scheme levels with Pattipolai-aru scheme datum.
Survey for demarcating boundaries of cultivating kandams, Unnichchai scheme.
Survey of the sites of spills for the left bank channel, Unnichchai scheme.

Construction.

Unnichchai Scheme.—The right bank spill protection works were completed.

Left Bank Channel.—Three spillways were constructed at a cost of Rs. 880·97.

Rukam Scheme, Kidavakkipallam Anicut.—The wooden beams and struts were replaced by reinforced ones at a cost of Rs. 326·53.

Panama Tank.—Minor improvements to the sluice and inlet channel were carried out. The expenditure was Rs. 514·73.

Kadukkamunai Tank.—The construction of a drop wall to the tank spill was commenced in September, and the work was completed in November, 1919. During the financial year ending September 30, 1919, materials were collected, and the excavation of earth and boulders was begun. Only Rs. 350·53 was spent during the financial year. Distribution sluice No. 6 on the channel below Kadukkamunai tank was rebuilt during the year. The expenditure was Rs. 282·37.

Divulana Tank.—Repairs to the bund were effected at a cost of Rs. 99·90.

Fine Fund Expenditure.

Tumpankeni Tank.—The raising of the tank spill was completed during the year. The expenditure was Rs. 933·15.

Blasting rock in channel to Kiliveddi kandam of Pattipolai-aru scheme was completed at a cost of Rs. 118·89.

Special Maintenance.

Unnichchai Left Bank Channel.—Three breaches in the channel bund have been repaired.

Rukam Tank.—About ¾ mile of the upstream side of the tank bund has deen damaged by wave action. Earthwork and rubble repairs are necessary. The work is now proceeding. During November few cubes of earthwork were done. The work was stopped in December owing to heavy rains.

Tempitiya Tank.—Two leaks in the spill masonry were repaired.

Pullumalai Tank.—Repairs were made to a defect in the foundation of the spill wall.

General Maintenance.

The usual maintenance of irrigation works and roads was carried out, but efforts were made to effect an improvement in the general state of the works. Improvements in the way of clearing jungle from reservations were made in the Urakai channel at Sakamam, Vilattipiddi inlet channel, and Irakkamam inlet channel. The sluice at Kaliodai anicut was overhauled. The Panama-Nawulla trace was re-cleared and improved. The roads on Vilattipiddi and Rottai tank bunds were made fit for cart or motor traffic. The service road to Rottai tank was widened and gravelled.

Cultivation.

(*a*) The total area of land sown and reaped under the major irrigation works was 49,088 acres, as against 45,277 acres sown and 43,610 acres reaped in 1918. The cultivating season has been a dry one, but the crops, on the whole, have been good. Certain high lands under Sagamam suffered slightly from shortage of water towards the end of the cultivation. The figures obtainable for yield are unreliable; they vary from 8-fold to 20-fold.

(*b*) The preparation of very valuable control and issue reports by the writer's predecessor, Mr. C. C. Harward, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, was completed during the year for the following schemes:—Pattipolai-aru (seven parts), Divulana, Tumpankeni, Chadayantalawa, Vakaneri, Rukam, Manalpiddi-aru, and Sakamam.

(*c*) Pattipolai-aru specification survey was completed during the year, and a draft specification has been compiled.

With regard to minor works, there is little new to report. The most important work undertaken during the year was a dam across the Tili-aru, near the ferry crossing. Under the instruction of the Irrigation Inspector and the energetic co-operation of Mr. Kandapodi, Irrigation Vanniah, some 2,000 cubes or more of earthwork were put into this dam. The work was well stamped and sloped, but owing to the want of a proper waste water weir the dam breached in December. The Divisional Irrigation Engineer is now drawing up a scheme for protecting this dam in future from floods, and I have promised the people, who deserve all encouragement, to give a grant from Irrigation Fine Fund as soon as the scheme is prepared.

In some parts the maintenance of village tanks was quite satisfactory; but, as a rule, it is very difficult to get the people to turf their earthwork when it is completed. The result is that with the first heavy rains the bunds are badly washed and a very large part of the earthwork is wasted. Many of the people seem to regard this annual earthwork as a mere imposition put on them by Government, for which there is no reason, except that it is the will of Government. I have seen them over and over again allowing cattle to wander over the freshly made up bunds and to destroy their work without making any attempt to drive off the cattle or to proceed against the owners.

V.—LAND SALES, SETTLEMENTS, AND FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

Permits for 1,234 acres of land for chena cultivation were issued on payment of rent and 1,696 acres of rent free applications, confined to the poorer parts of the district, were allowed, making in all a total of 2,930 acres, as against 2,713 in 1918. These chenas are, as a rule, very badly cultivated, and very badly fenced. No effort appears to be made to keep off wild animals, and the people do not get a quarter of the crops they might obtain with very little increased labour.

Nine sales were held during the year, and 78 acres 2 roods 19½ perches were sold under the waste lands conditions for Rs. 3,709·15 at an average of Rs. 47·18 per acre, as compared with Rs. 23·27 per acre during 1918. The rise in the average price is due to competition in the case of a few lots suitable for coconut plantation. An extent of 24 acres 1 rood 29 perches was settled at half-improved value for Rs. 426·40, and certificates of quiet possession were issued for 28 acres 2 roods 33 perches. One lot of 18·56 perches was leased on a ticket of occupancy for dwelling purposes.

No lands have been leased in perpetuity according to the proposed lease scheme. The people of this district are not favourably disposed towards the proposal.

In view of the restrictions of sale outright of Crown lands, it was not possible to bring forward for sale many small lots which were surveyed before the leasing proposals were introduced. But since the Government Agents were given the discretionary power to sell outright lots under 10 acres, an attempt is being made to bring up for sale all landmarked lots for which there are applicants. It is expected to dispose of several lots during the first half of 1920.

So far there have been only three applications under the "Increased Food Production" Circular for lands under the major tanks. Possibly there would have been more had the water-rates for lands under Unnichchai and Vakaneri tanks not been so high.

The Lahugala settlement under special conditions is progressing quite steadily under the guidance of the Vanniah of Panama pattu, who is taking a keen interest in the matter.

The Tempitiya settlement has proved a failure, and steps are being taken to offer the lands under that tank to the public.

An extent of 3,551 acres 3 roods 30 perches was leased on annual permits during the year under review, and the total amount realized as rent on the above is Rs. 5,572·84.

Details of Lands leased on Permits.

	A.	R.	P.
For paddy cultivation (irrigable under major tanks) ..	1,815	2	29
Do. (unirrigable)	1,526	1	20
For tobacco cultivation	62	0	39
Other purposes	147	2	22
Total ..	3,551	3	30

Forest Administration.

The Assistant Conservator of Forests, Batticaloa Division, reports as follows :—

Changes.—Mr. A. B. Fontyn, Assistant Conservator of Forests, continued to be in charge of the division throughout the year.

Forest Area.—There has been no alteration of areas. The following were the estimated areas of the different classes of forest on December 31, 1919 :—

	Acres.	Square Miles.
(*a*) Reserved forest	98,861 ..	154·47
(*b*) Proposed reserves	583,250 ..	911·33
(*c*) Other Crown forests	1,076,131 ..	1,681·45
	1,758,242	2,747·25

Demarcation.—The following works were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 494·75 :—

In Koralai proposed reserve 700 chains of boundary lines were re-cleared.
In Baron's Cap proposed reserve 400 chains of boundary lines were re-cleared.
In Kumbukkan proposed reserve 320 chains of boundary lines were re-cleared.
In Chundankadu proposed reserve 135 chains of boundary lines were re-cleared.
In Panama proposed reserve ten boundary pillars were re-erected.

Plantations.—The area of plantations in charge of this Department at December 31, 1919, was 2,415 acres and 37 perches, including 125 acres 3 roods taken over from chena cutivators during the year.

The expenditure on the plantations amounted to Rs. 1,171·75, and the following works were carried out during the year :—

(*a*) Weeding, clearing jungle, and supplying vacancies over 64 acres.
(*b*) Thinning 3,458 teak; pruning 221,714 teak and margosa, and coppicing 25,054 teak over 626 acres.
(*c*) Collection and distribution of seeds cost Rs. 112·63.

Chena Plantations.

				A.	R.	P.
(*a*) Area taken over and in charge of the Department ..				2,415	0	37
(*b*) Surveyed area in the hands of the cultivators ..				741	0	8
(*c*) Unsurveyed area				362	0	0
(*d*) Area granted during 1919 :—	A.	R.	P.			
(1) On security	212	0	0			
(2) Without security	201	0	0			
				413	0	0
Total ..				3,931	1	5

The expenditure on plantations during the year amounted to Rs. 1,284·38, and receipts amounted to Rs. 10, being value of thirty rejected teak poles. The amount of chena rent recovered and credited to revenue during 1919 was Rs. 806.

Operations for the Improvement of growing Stock.

In the Kanthalai Reserve.—The planted strips in Kanthalai reserve were weeded at a cost of Rs. 4·50.

Protection of Forests.

(i.) *Prosecutions.*—There were 67 cases for disposal during the year, including 3 cases brought forward from 1918. 46 cases resulted in conviction, 12 in acquittal, 4 withdrawn, and 5 were pending at the close of the year.

(ii.) *Compositions.*—76 cases were compounded during the year, of which 41 were for unauthorized felling and removal. The total amount of compensation recovered was Rs. 472·82.

(iii.) *Free Grants.*—Free grants of timber and other forest produce were made during the year as follows :—

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
To the District Road Committee ..	301	75	To the villagers	1,612	73
To the District School Committee ..	104	48	To the paddy cultivators ..	31,551	60
To the Village Tribunal Courts ..	29	10	For bonfire	93	0
To the Irrigation Department ..	6	45			
To the Survey Department ..	32	50	Total ..	33,837	11
To the Forest Department ..	105	50			

Revenue.

The revenue of the financial year 1918-19 consisted of the following items :—

	Rs. c.
Cash credited (including Central Timber Depôt revenue) ..	36,743 60
Paper credit for value of timber issued from depôts ..	3,002 48
Paper credit for royalty on supplies to Government Departments	44,605 51
Estimated value of timber on lands sold or leased ..	293 96
Total ..	84,645 55

Expenditure.

The total expenditure during 1918–19 amounted to Rs. 40,788·74. During the year 1919 Government Departments were supplied with the following timber from the Batticaloa Division :—

	Cubic Yards.	Cubic Feet.	Rs. c.
Railway Department :—			
7,457 broad gauge sleepers ..	— ..	22,371 ..	50,933 29
4,100 narrow gauge sleepers ..	— ..	6,150 ..	15,719 0
Timber	— ..	8,242 ..	15,770 29
Public Works Department :—			
Timber, round	— ..	13,540 ..	18,869 80
Timber, sawn ..	— ..	2,438 ..	5,235 26
Firewood ..	451 ..	— ..	270 60
Creepers : 6 pingo loads	— ..	— ..	0 60
Harbour Works Department : Timber ..	— ..	2,979 ..	5,736 6
Postal Department : Telegraph posts ..	— ..	339 ..	661 0
Colonial Storekeeper : Timber ..	— ..	29 ..	57 4
Irrigation Department :—			
Timber	— ..	82 ..	27 80
Firewood	75 ..	— ..	165 0
Forest Department, Batticaloa ..	— ..	40 ..	56 0
Forest Department, Jaffna :—			
Timber	— ..	634 ..	1,419 69
Scantlings ..	— ..	1,183 ..	2,482 43
Prisons Department :—			
Timber	— ..	1,375 ..	3,553 72
Supply of timber from Central Timber Depôt for exhibition ..	— ..	2 ..	12 20
Total { Timber, cubic feet ..		59,404 ..	120,533 58
Total { Firewood, cubic yards ..		526 ..	435 60
Total { Creepers, pingo loads ..		6 ..	0 60
			120,969 78

VI.—CRIME, POLICE, AND HEADMEN.

The total number of cases of serious crime reported to court by the police and headmen during the year was 265, as against 285 in the previous year. Of these cases, 159 were judged by the court to be true cases, and in 59 of them convictions were obtained. This is a satisfactory percentage, but the figures are really more flattering than the circumstances justify. There were six cases of homicide—a most unusual number, for which no reason can be assigned. In one of these cases the accused is still at large; in another the evidence was found insufficient for a committal; and in a third the accused, who was committed for trial before the Supreme Court at Jaffna, managed to effect his escape from the custody of the Fiscal's peons who were conducting him to the jail at night from the railway station. But for these blemishes the record is a satisfactory one. Both police and headmen have, on the whole, done their work well, and there has been generally a decrease of serious crime in the district, except in Eravur korale and town. The increase of crime here has been so steady since the punitive police were removed in 1913 that I have been obliged to recommend the re-establishment of a Police Force there.

Chief Inspector Phillippiah continued in charge of the Force at Batticaloa, the sanctioned strength of which is 1 Inspector, 4 sergeants, and 31 constables. The Force requires strengthening, and I am applying for more men, as there is a considerable amount of work outside the town to be done. The discipline of the men was good, and they were always smart on parade. In the matter of minor offences with regard to road regulations, stray cattle, disorderly conduct, &c., 443 cases were instituted by the police, and convictions obtained in 409. Fourteen cases are pending, and 4 were withdrawn. Such a return speaks well for the force.

A very plucky arrest was effected by Police Constable 2472, M. K. A. Joseph, who was called to arrest a jealous husband who had stabbed his wife. The man was in a very excited state and had a knife in his hand, and but for the prompt arrival of the constable and his firm action would probably have stabbed several other people as well.

The Manual of Instructions for the use of Headmen published during the year has supplied a long-felt want. Hitherto the minor headmen have had no written guide as to their duties (the previously issued instructions being long ago quite out of date), and they have had to learn their multifarious duties from casual instructions given on circuit, and it was quite impossible for a newly-appointed headman to know what he ought to do in all circumstances. I have tried as far as possible when issuing Acts, and on other occasions, to instruct the headmen on the most important parts of their work, but some matters naturally were forgotten. Now with this manual, which is translated into easy Tamil and Sinhalese, a headman should have no excuse for not knowing what his duty is.

The two Village Tribunals continue to do very good work; and it reflects much credit on the Presidents that out of 6,932 cases instituted during the year in Batticaloa North and 5,628 cases in Batticaloa South, only 15 cases were pending in Batticaloa North and 4 cases in Batticaloa South at the close of the year. There were 27 appeals taken during the year, and in all cases, except one, the judgment of the Presidents were affirmed by me.

In Bintenna pattu, where the Ratemahatmaya sits as President, 65 cases out of 75 institutions were disposed of. Of these, 53 cases were criminal, as against a total of 78 in 1918. In Batticaloa South the number of civil and criminal cases was about even. In Batticaloa North the civil cases outnumbered the criminal by four to three.

There were 193 habitual criminals on the district register. 211 convicted prisoners were admitted to jail, 6 of these were road tax defaulters.

VII.—EDUCATION.

A new school at Oluvil was built by the District School Committee, and estimates for two new schools at Eravur and Kattankudi have been passed. The Gonagolla school, a temporary experiment, was closed for want of support.

Quarters for assistant teachers were erected at Oddaimavadi, Kattankudi, and Addalaichenai.

The total cost of works carried out by the District School Committee under the supervision of the Superintendent of Minor Roads amounted to Rs. 5,177·77.

The Wesleyan Mission extended its work in connection with vernacular education in the southern part of the district by replacing their temporary buildings at Kovilporativu, Pandiruppu, Sayintamarutu, Nintavur, Sammanturai, Akkaraipattu, Komari, and Pottuvil by permanent buildings, and permanent additions were made to the schools at Periyakallar and Kalmunai. Good progress was also made with school gardens, of which there are now sixteen, where two years ago there was only three.

The Scout Movement, which was begun in 1918, continued during 1919. There are now 126 Boy Scouts in the district.

The war and the rate of exchange crippled the resources of the Missionary Societies, who have hitherto done so much for education in this district; and it is greatly to their credit that they have been able to carry on their good work so successfully.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The roads in charge of the Public Works Department in the district were maintained in very good order throughout the year, and much credit is due to the officers responsible for their upkeep.

Special mention may be made of the Badulla road, the condition of which was deplorable not very long ago. The road, in spite of its narrowness, which compels the motor bus in many places to follow the same track, stood the traffic well; and even during the dry months, when the surface is generally very much cut up, it was uniformly sound; and tyre troubles were an exception instead of being the rule.

Of works required, the most important, apart from more hospitals and dispensaries, to which reference has already been made, are :—

(1) Quarters for the Divisional Irrigation Engineer and Provincial Surgeon.
(2) The extension and improvement of the Customs buildings. Estimate has been framed, but the work was not sanctioned.
(3) Removal of the dhobies' quarters, now situated on the esplanade in the best residential part of the town, to a site selected in Koddaimunai. This suggestion, which has already had the sympathetic consideration of Government, has not been put into effect owing to want of funds.
(4) Improvement of the Lakeshore road, from Koddamunai bridge to its junction with the Bar road. This road is one of the few amenities of the town, and makes a nice drive; but erosion by the lagoon has so damaged it that the Board cannot longer afford to keep it in proper order. An estimate has been framed, and it is hoped that Government will vote the money, if not in a lump, to be spread over a certain number of years.
(5) An up-to-date steam or oil-driven ferryboat across the lagoon at Kallodai ferry.

Of works carried out and in the course of construction in the district during the year, Mr. W. R. W. Morgan, Provincial Engineer, reports as follows :—

1. *Leper Asylum, Batticaloa.*—This work, consisting of various buildings for a leper asylum, is nearing completion. The main buildings, including hospital of two wards for males and females of thirty beds, administrative block, with kitchen and outhouses, is completed; also nuns' quarters for six nuns and Mother Superior, including storeroom, sitting room, chapel, bath, and earth closet, and kitchen and servants' quarters, are ready for occupation. Three blocks of single women's quarters for fifty beds, Medical Officer's quarters, apothecary's and steward's quarters, overseer's quarters, male and female attendants' quarters, with kitchen and bath and earth closet, laundry, and cells, mortuary, with chapel and cart shed, are all completed. In addition, the entire drainage scheme is practically completed. Of the sixty cottages it was originally proposed to construct, one has been built and approved by the Principal Civil Medical Officer; seventeen more are to be constructed on the present estimate, and work on these is in hand. The scheme for the water service has been thoroughly examined and settled on and pipes have been ordered, and it is expected this part of the work will shortly be in hand.

2. *Dispensary, Kattankudi.*—This work, consisting of Medical Officer's quarters, apothecary's quarters, and dispensary, coach room, &c., have been undertaken and completed during the year.

3. *Providing Flood Outlet at Maha-oya.*—This work, consisting of a bridge 120 feet in length, was completed during the year.

4. *Water Supply to Government Buildings, Batticaloa.*—This work is for laying water service pipes for all Government buildings in Batticaloa. Work in progress.

5. *Widening Bar Road, Batticaloa.*—Work completed during the year.

6. *Improvement, North Coast Road.*—The improvement of the Batticaloa-Trincomalee road is in hand, and 6 miles of the gravel section between 22 and 28 miles are being converted into a metal road, and the platform is being widened and timber bridges converted into iron structures. It is to be hoped that this work will be continued and extended to Mutur.

7. *Improvements to Karativu-Sammanturai and Irrakkamam Road.*—This work is for building a causeway 700 feet long. Work in hand.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rainfall.

1919	53·73 inches
Average for past ten years	71·39 inches

Dog Licenses, &c.

Number of dogs destroyed ..	31	Number of cart licenses issued ..	959
Number of dogs licensed ..	1,570	Number of gun licenses issued ..	105*
Number of game licenses issued ..	43		

* Of which 64 were "cheap" licenses.

The Motor Boat Service in the lagoon, which had been managed by Mr. Green for the past twelve years, was sold by him to Mr. A. Suppramaniam. Government continued to give a subsidy.

Customs.—There was very little oversea trade, and the coastwise trade showed considerable decrease. This is due to the effects of the war. The total number of arrivals was 144, against 172 in 1918.

Motor Mail Services.—This has run uninterruptedly during the year. The time lost during the year October 1, 1918, to September 30, 1919, was 45·9 minutes per 1,000 miles—a very satisfactory record.

Village Committees.

Besides the usual upkeep and repairs of village courts, ambalams, and roads, the following new works were undertaken during 1919 :—

	Rs.	c.
Manmunai North.		
(1) Bridge 9 feet span across an odai on the field, road between Kannankuda and Kurinchamunai junction	565	0
Eravur korale.		
(2) Extending the gravelling of the sandy lane from Oddamavadi to Miravodai by 465 feet	268	0
(3) For reopening a path leading to Kiran ferry	150	0
Karavaku.		
(4) Extending the gravelling of Maruttamunai lane by 900 feet ..	462	0
(5) Extending the gravelling of Sayintamarutu boundary minor road by 800 feet	460	0
(6) Gravelling sandy lane in Sayintamarutu village by 800 feet ..	563	0
Akkaraipattu.		
(7) Extending the gravelling of the sandy lane in Karunkoddittivu by 1,400 feet	631	0
Panama.		
(8) Well at Lahugalla	280	0
Total ..	3,379	0

A well was sunk at Hagama in Bintenna pattu from the vote allowed by Government. The amount voted was Rs. 300.

Batticaloa Kachcheri,
January 28, 1920.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, LOCAL BOARD, BATTICALOA, FOR 1919.

Area of Local Board, 4¼ square miles; Population, 10,666 (Census of 1911).

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure for the years 1918 and 1919 is appended :—

REVENUE.

	1918. Amount. Rs. c.	1918. Total. Rs. c.	1919. Amount. Rs. c.	1919. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates ..	6,170 52		6,082 45	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	4,956 0		4,910 0	
Water-rates ..	6,956 63		121 2	
Other	1,043 30		841 5	
		19,126 45		11,954 52
Licenses :—				
Liquor	401 0		426 0	
Opium	277 50		277 50	
Vehicles	1,278 0		1,192 0	
Other	757 50		805 25	
		2,714 0		2,700 75
Rents :—				
Markets	3,531 36		3,069 66	
Other	3,833 79		3,487 26	
		7,365 15		6,556 92
Fines	—	459 55	—	492 95
Miscellaneous	—	3,121 10	—	3,083 43
Refund of advances ..	—	30 0	—	100 0
		32,816 25		24,888 57
Balance on January 1 ..	—	2,511 34	—	4,515 18
Total ..		35,327 59		29,403 75

EXPENDITURE.

	1918. Amount. Rs. c.	1918. Total. Rs. c.	1919. Amount. Rs. c.	1919. Total. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loans	—	2,805 0	—	1,100 0
Cost of administration :—				
Establishment ..	4,251 24		4,306 22	
Office contingencies ..	516 71		447 8	
Cost of audit ..	161 58		163 93	
Revenue services ..	1,470 97		2,412 0	
Education	—		10 0	
		6,400 50		7,339 23
Sanitation	—	7,448 75	—	6,951 45
Lighting	—	1,332 93	—	1,327 29
Police	—	94 4	—	95 60
Public works :—				
Maintenance ..	10,752 16		5,878 13	
New construction ..	1,964 3		1,508 52	
		12,716 19		7,386 65
Advances	—	15 0	—	100 0
		30,812 41		24,300 22
Balance on December 31 ..	—	4,515 18	—	5,103 53
Total ..		35,327 59		29,403 75

2. The fall of revenue is chiefly due to the loss of water-rate, which is now credited to Government, as the waterworks have been handed back to the Public Works Department. The increase of expenditure under "Revenue Services" is on account of refunding to Government a sum of Rs. 1,243·66, being water-rate already credited to the funds of the Board.

3. The following were the principal works undertaken during the year :—

(*a*) Metalling Bazaar street.
(*b*) Sinking a well at the night soil depôt.
(*c*) Building a cistern and a platform at the night soil depôt.
(*d*) Improvements to market boutiques.
(*e*) Rebuilding a culvert in Old Station road.
(*f*) Constructing a culvert in Avulia lane.

4. *Debt.*—The Board is now free from debt. The loan of Rs. 20,000 raised in 1891 has been extinguished during the year.

5. *Public Health.*—The general health was fairly satisfactory. There was a recrudescence of the influenza epidemic in April, which necessitated the employment of a special officer for the work. The epidemic did not last long, and passed away without much loss of life. The following is a comparative statement of the number of births and deaths in town :—

	1918.	1919.
Births	412 ..	527
Deaths	454 ..	560

6. *Public Works.*—All roads, streets, bridges, culverts, and buildings in charge of the Board were maintained in good order. The Central road was metalled at a cost of Rs. 290.

7. *Scavenging.*—The work of scavenging the roads, drains, and public grounds, which is done on contract, was satisfactorily carried out. A rubbish cart was purchased from Madras at a cost of Rs. 180.

8. *Lighting.*—The street lamps were maintained in fair order, but the lighting was not very satisfactory. Two new lamps were purchased at a cost of Rs. 160 and erected in Covington's street and Old Resthouse road.

9. *Education.*—The Town Schools Ordinance was brought into operation within the limits of the Board during the year. By-laws were passed under the Ordinance, and an attendance officer has been appointed to enforce them.

10. *Town Survey.*—The town survey is still in progress. When this is completed, the Board will have seriously to consider the question of town drainage and road widening.

11. *Dogs.*—A comparative statement of the number of dogs registered and destroyed is annexed :—

Year.	Registered.	Destroyed.
1918	292 ..	140
1919	322 ..	141

12. *Election.*—The biennial election of unofficial members for the years 1920 and 1921 resulted in the re-election of the sitting members without opposition.

13. *Constitution of Board.*—The Board was constituted as follows at the end of the year :—Mr. R. A. G. Festing, Government Agent, Eastern Province, Chairman ; Mr. W. R. W. Morgan, Provincial Engineer ; Dr. J. C. Cooke, who was succeeded by Dr. T. Ohlmus, Provincial Surgeon ; and Mr. S. F. Nagapper, Mr. J. T. Tambyraja, and Mr. L. F. Tisseveerasinghe (elected members).

14. The following is a comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for the year 1918 and 1919. The percentage of those who discharged their liability was 87·56, against 86·68 of the previous year :—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	10,666	—	—	10,666	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	2,802	—	—	2,735	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	2,374		84·72	2,335		85·37
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	51		1·82	60		2·19
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	4		·14	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		2,429	86·68		2,395	87·56
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	73		2·61	109		3·99
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	164		5·85	124		4·54
(*g*) Double entry or entries by mistake	13		·47	15		·55
(*h*) Fined	5		·18	2		·07
(*i*) Imprisoned	1		·03	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	117		4·18	90		3·29
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		373	13·32		340	12·44
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Local Board Office,
Batticaloa, January 23, 1920.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, EASTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1919.

THE Provincial Road Committee consisted of the following members :—Mr. R. A. G. Festing, Government Agent, Chairman; Mr. W. R. W. Morgan, Provincial Engineer; Mr. C. Harward, Divisional Irrigation Engineer (succeeded by Mr. B. G. Meaden); and Messrs. J. Kadramatamby, J. T. Tamby Rajah, and C. Muttiah. During 1919 two meetings were held, and the rest of the work was done by circulation of papers.

2. The resthouses in the Province were maintained in good order. A new resthouse is urgently wanted at Trincomalee. Plans and estimates are being prepared by the Public Works Department, and it is hoped that Government will come to the assistance of the Committee with a grant or loan for the purpose. Trincomalee is yearly becoming more popular as a place to visit; and the present resthouse, which is very dilapidated, is much too small to meet the requirements of visitors. If Arugam Bay is to be opened as a port, a new resthouse will then be required there; and the resthouse at Tirukovil, which is in danger of being washed away by the sea, and is in a very bad state of repair, should be replaced as soon as funds permit.

3. The Committee as usual exercised control over the District Road Committee's estimates.

4. No election was held during the year. The next election falls due in December, 1920. Licenses were issued for the seizure of stray cattle on public thoroughfares, but the nuisance is still continuing to a considerable extent. No encroachments were reported during the year.

5. There are no estate or branch roads in this Province.

6. The usual statement of receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee, Eastern Province, is annexed, together with a report from the Chairman, District Road Committee, Batticaloa :—

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1919			11,961	85
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c.) :—				
(*a*) From Batticaloa District Road Committee ..	16,956	50		
(*b*) From Trincomalee District Road Committee	3,586	50		
			20,543	0
Government grant in aid of minor works ..			7,336	0
Resthouse collections :—	Rs.	c.		
(*a*) From Batticaloa District Road Committee ..	1,844	29		
(*b*) From Trincomalee District Road Committee	1,768	93		
			3,613	22
Miscellaneous receipts			1,315	81
			44,769	88

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of—				
(*a*) Principal roads	15,396	0		
(*b*) Resthouses	3,637	17		
			19,033	17
Pay of resthouse-keepers			4,314	75
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—				
(*a*) Batticaloa District Road Committee ..	6,328	0		
(*b*) Trincomalee District Road Committee ..	4,201	0		
			10,529	0
Miscellaneous charges			2,123	9
Balance on December 31, 1919			8,769	87
			44,769	88

Batticaloa, January 28, 1920.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, BATTICALOA, FOR 1919.

THE District Road Committee in 1919 consisted of the following members :—Mr. R. A. G. Festing, Chairman ; the District Engineer (*ex officio*) ; Mr. L. F. Tisseveerasinghe, European Member ; Mr. C. G. Hannibalsz, Burgher Member ; and Mr. S. O. Canagaratnam, Native Member.

2. Comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances of the district of Batticaloa for the years 1918 and 1919 and statement of revenue and expenditure are annexed :—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	153,933	—	—	153,933	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	26,056	—	—	26,143	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	22,817		87·56	22,499		86·06
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	316		1·26	378		1·44
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		23,133	88·78		22,877	87·50
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	1,191		4·57	1,741		6·65
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	704		2·70	924		3·53
(*g*) Double entry or entries by mistake	22		·08	30		·11
(*h*) Fined	22		·08	36		·14
(*i*) Imprisoned	11		·04	1		·004
(*j*) Left local area	254		·09	285		1·09
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		2,203	8·45		3,017	11·54
7. Unaccounted for	—	720	2·76	—	249	·95

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1919.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1919	2,886	82
Commutation realized in money	34,927	0
Government contribution in aid of minor works	6,328	0
Miscellaneous receipts	661	74
Total ..	44,803	56

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..	16,956	50
Amount expended on minor works	10,943	85
Establishment and commission to division officers:—		
Cost of District Road Committee establishment	7,135	51
Commission to division officers	3,705	38
Miscellaneous charges	643	0
Balance on December 31, 1919	5,419	32
Total ..	44,803	56

3. During 1919 two meetings of this Committee were held. The total number of persons who discharged their obligation under the Ordinance is 22,877, as against 23,133 in 1918, showing a decrease of 256.

4. About 192 miles of minor roads (including repairs to culverts and bridges) were maintained in good order. The expenditure of Rs. 10,943·85 on minor works was composed of the following items:—

	Rs.	c.
(1) Maintenance annually recurrent	7,367	83
(2) New works	2,247	0
(3) Upkeep of ferries	1,141	75
(4) Tools	187	27
Total ..	10,943	85

The sum referred to in item (2) was spent by improving and extending the gravelling of the following roads, viz.:—

(*a*) Extending the gravelling of Manmunai-Puluganawa road by half a mile.
(*b*) Gravelling one mile of the road from Vellaveli junction towards Tumpankeni.
(*c*) Completing the track metalling of 5th milepost, South Coast road to Manmunai ferry.

The ferries on minor roads were maintained satisfactorily. Two new vallams were supplied. The annual Government grant of Rs. 3,193 was spent on minor roads.

Batticaloa, January 28, 1920.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Chairman.

IV.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, SANITARY BOARD, BATTICALOA, FOR 1919.

THERE are four towns under the control of the Sanitary Board:—Kalmunai, Kattankudi, Eravur, and Sammanturai.

2. A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is annexed:—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census ..	—	30,433	—	—	30,433	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	8,077	—	—	7,993	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	7,028		87·01	6,890		86·20
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	105		1·29	138		1·72
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		7,133	88·31		7,028	87·92
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, qualification, or physical inability to work	211		2·61	325		4·06
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	369		4·56	323		4·04
(*g*) Double entry or entries by mistake	27		·33	16		·20
(*h*) Fined	9		·11	17		·21
(*i*) Imprisoned	3		·03	2		·02
(*j*) Left local area	192		2·37	167		2·08
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		811	10·04		952	11·91
7. Unaccounted for ..	—	133	1·64	—	113	1·41

A statement showing the revenue and expenditure and the balance to the credit of each town for 1919 is subjoined :—

	Balance on January 1, 1919.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Balance on December 31, 1919.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kattankudi ..	1,570 20 ..	7,291 13 ..	7,584 81 ..	1,276 52
Kalmunai ..	3,665 81 ..	7,450 18 ..	6,655 21 ..	4,460 78
Eravur ..	3,323 13 ..	4,864 92 ..	4,217 49 ..	3,970 56
Sammanturai ..	576 10 ..	3,139 30 ..	2,854 16 ..	861 24

Kattankudi.—The cross roads were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 1,251, and the buildings at a cost of Rs. 79. Two new street lamps were fixed and three new roads were constructed on the north, east, and west sides of the market at a cost of Rs. 467·50. Scavenging and lighting, as usual, carried out satisfactorily. Improvements were effected to the market belonging to the mosque by the Mariakkars.

Kalmunai.—The roads were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 1,186·65. A sum of Rs. 256·30 was spent for maintaining the market buildings, &c. Twelve pipe culverts were inserted on minor roads at a cost of Rs. 462·40. Scavenging and lighting were carried out fairly satisfactorily.

Eravur.—A sum of Rs. 1,114 was expended on the maintenance of the roads. The following new works were done, viz. :—

	Rs. c.
(*a*) Track metalling market road (re-vote)	124 0
(*b*) A bridge of 6 feet span brick masonry	365 67
(*c*) Two rubbish bins	76 0

Sammanturai.—The gravelled roads were maintained in fair order at a cost of Rs. 737·50. There were no funds to undertake new work. Scavenging was attended to as usual.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Chairman.

Batticaloa, January 28, 1920.

REPORT ON THE TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT FOR 1919.

I.—HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

Official Changes.—Mr. W. K. H. Campbell, Assistant Government Agent, went home on leave, and was succeeded by Mr. N. Izat from Kandy on August 1.

2. Mr. W. G. Vallipuram, Police Magistrate and Office Assistant at the Kachcheri, was confirmed in Class V. of the Civil Service on July 1.

3. Dr. W. S. Ratnavale, District Medical Officer, was succeeded on April 7 by Dr. A. E. Herat, who was in turn succeeded by Dr. A. Chellappa on October 6.

4. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. A. Muttucumaru, Chief Headman of Kaddukulam pattu east, on October 12, 1918, was filled on January 11, 1919, by the appointment of Mr. A. Muttiah, and the latter's place as Salt Storekeeper, Nilaveli, was taken by Mr. K. Velupillai, Village Tribunal Clerk, on March 15.

5. An Agricultural Instructor was assigned to this district by the Director of Agriculture in 1919, and Mr. A. V. Chelvanayagam, who was appointed to the post, assumed duties on June 9.

6. Mr. V. C. Chinniya, Mudaliyar, President of the Village Tribunals, Trincomalee, retired in June, and was succeeded by Mr. K. Tyalnayagam, Interpreter of the Trincomalee Courts, on July 1.

7. Mr. M. V. Nadarajah was appointed to the newly-created post of Assistant Shroff on October 13.

8. *Obituary.*—I regret to record the death on January 16 of Mr. T. Duraiappah, who retired from the post of Vanniya of Koddiyar pattu only six months before.

9. *Noteworthy Events.*—The signature of the Peace Treaty with Germany was celebrated on July 19 by the feeding of, and distribution of cloth to, the poor, and by sports, processions, bonfires, and fireworks.

10. The prices of the necessaries of life continued high, but there was no need to regulate prices or introduce a system of rationing, such as obtained in several parts of the Island. The average price of the necessaries of life has increased by over 80 per cent. since 1914. In normal years Trincomalee imports about 35,000 bushels of rice and about 900 bushels of other grains, and exports about 75,000 bushels of paddy. This year no rice or paddy was imported, but about 5,220 bushels of paddy were exported to Colombo during the food crisis in June and July.

11. Trincomalee, which had decreased in importance since its abandonment by the Military and Naval authorities, about fifteen years ago, is again becoming a favourite place of holiday resort for Europeans, who are attracted by its ideal harbour and unrivalled natural scenery. All the resthouses in the district and private bungalows of the European residents were filled with visitors towards the end of the year. The Hon. Sir Graeme Thomson, Colonial Secretary, paid an unofficial visit during the holidays.

12. Since the war warships have paid more frequent visits, and this is probably the reason for a considerable increase in the price of market rents sold by the Local Board.

II.—REVENUE.

1. The total revenue brought to account in the Trincomalee Kachcheri in 1919 amounted to Rs. 198,127·87, showing a decrease of Rs. 10,524·92, as compared with the previous year's total of Rs. 208,652·79. The principal decreases were under Salt Revenue, Import Duties, Land Sales, and Head 8, Sundries.

2. Salt Revenue fell from Rs. 63,810 to Rs. 52,009·50. There was less demand for salt from the adjoining districts of Anuradhapura and Matale, which took 9,101 cwt. only in 1919, as against 13,167 cwt. in 1918. The explanation is probably to be sought in the fact that the inhabitants of these districts consumed less food, and consequently less salt, in 1919, owing to the unprecedented scarcity in the rice market. Some salt may also have found its way into these districts from Puttalam and Colombo.

3. There was a decrease of Rs. 6,736·59 under Import Duties, due to the fact that the importation of rice into this district from India, which had already shown a downward tendency in 1918, entirely ceased in 1919.

4. The revenue under Land Sales decreased by Rs. 6,705·09. Fewer instalments fell due during the year on lands sold in previous years under Sir Henry Ward's Minute. Comparatively less land has been sold under this Minute since 1915, and the total extent sold since 1916 was very limited owing to the restriction of land sales.

5. The decrease under Head 8, Sundries, amounted to Rs. 2,700·53. There was no pearl fishery in Tamblegam Bay in 1919; whereas a sum of Rs. 3,000 was recovered on this account and brought to account under this head in 1918.

6. The amount realized by the sale of the arrack rent rose from Rs. 33,550 in 1917–18 to Rs. 40,689 in 1918–19 and to Rs. 63,990 in 1919–20. This large increase, however, was partially neutralized by a fall in the toddy rents. The nett increase in the revenue collected under arrack and toddy rents in 1919 was Rs. 11,423·09.

7. Other increases running into four figures were under Stamps, Rs. 4,019·84, due to increased rates of stamp duty, and under Head 2, Port Dues, &c., Rs. 1,806·25, due to arrival of steamers of large tonnage in 1919, which paid port dues and landed cargo at this port, to be afterwards re-shipped.

III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

1. *Public Health.*—The health record this year was very satisfactory, and there were no serious epidemics of any sort. During the first half of the year only six cases of influenza were under treatment in hospital. During the latter half of the year malaria was the most prevalent disease. Quinine was distributed free to all fever patients at the dispensary.

2. The total number of patients admitted to hospital during the year 1919 was 490. The total number who died was 35. The percentage of deaths to the total number of patients was 7·14.

3. A certain amount of parangi is prevalent in Koddiyar pattu and in Kaddukulam pattu. Since the supply of salvarsan ceased, very few patients have been sent into hospital by the headmen. An attempt is now being made to induce the people to come in. When the disease becomes bad, the people take treatment at the dispensaries, but when some relief is obtained, the treatment is left off before a permanent cure is effected.

4. Many of the people in Kaddukulam west appeared to me to suffer from severe skin diseases. There is no permanent dispensary in the district, and if one were established, I think it would alleviate considerable suffering. The population of the villages is also very small, considering the amount of irrigable land available. Most of them appear much less prosperous than in the neighbouring district of Anuradhapura. The total number of births was 26, and the total number of deaths was 75. This is a most unsatisfactory proportion, and could probably be much improved by proper medical attention. I consider the establishment of a dispensary at Gomarankadawala an urgent want.

5. *Wild animals* have not made themselves unduly obnoxious this year. Pigs are very plentiful, and the villagers seem to find the usual difficulty in keeping them out of their fields. At the end of the year the Vanniya of Koddiyar reported large numbers of elephants in his pattu which were damaging the paddy crops.

6. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall for the year was above the average, being 75·54 inches, against an average of 62·37 inches. Rain fell in May, June, and July, and did considerable damage to the collection of salt.

7. *Agriculture and Food Supply.*—Paddy is the chief crop of the district. Cultivation is unscientific, and the yield per acre is poor, being only an average of 15 bushels per acre for manavari land. The poor outturn is probably largely due to the extensive methods of cultivation employed owing to scarcity of labour. Ploughing for the manavari crop appears to consist in merely scratching the surface of the ground, and the crop is choked with weeds. There is also a considerable scarcity of buffaloes. Efforts have been made to discourage the sale of these animals for export or slaughter. A number of cultivators came from Jaffna to help with the pinmari crops, and to encourage these they were allowed to take back a certain quantity of paddy with them, in spite of the general prohibition of export.

8. The rate of interest for the loan of seed paddy is most usurious in the Trincomalee District. A Co-operative Credit Society has been started and shows some signs of vitality, but its present funds are so limited yet that it has not been able to effect much improvement.

9. The harvests have, on the whole, been fairly satisfactory. This year a number of lands which had been fallow for a number of years have been cultivated for munmari. About 1,800 acres have been cultivated at Kandalkadu, and have fortunately escaped so far the usual damage caused by flood water from the Mahaweli-ganga. The crop promises to be a good one if it gets another shower or two of rain.

10. The total food supply for the year has been sufficient for the district, and to allow of the export of 5,200 bushels of paddy to Colombo and of a certain amount to coolies who came from Jaffna. There was a slight shortage of paddy in Trincomalee town just before the pinmari crop under Tamblegam was reaped, but the price of rice never rose above 22 cents per measure. The number of chena permits was slightly increased, but there is not much scope for chenas in this district, as the cultivation would interfere with the munmari paddy cultivation. There is a woeful scarcity of fruit and vegetables at most seasons of the year in the district. Efforts have been made to encourage their cultivation, but not with much success. Mr. S. Tyagaraja has been given the lease of a tank and some land within Local Board limits with a view to experimental culture under irrigation, and it is to be hoped that his attempt will be successful.

11. The general prohibition of the export of food products from the district has been beneficial. The people would otherwise have exported all the paddy at once, and food and seed paddy would afterwards have had to be imported, probably at a much higher rate than for what it was sold.

12. The fishery all along the coast is good, but could probably be considerably developed. An attempt was made to ice fish and send it by motor bus to Anuradhapura, but this has been given up. Large quantites of sardines are obtainable at certain seasons of the year, and a factory to tin sardines would probably be a paying concern.

13. A certain amount of land has been planted with coconuts. The trees appear to do well up the Coast road. There are some large estates near Kinniyai, but these are not in a flourishing condition, possibly due to faulty cultivation. The trees bear well once they have got their roots well down, but many are stunted, and do not look as if they would ever bear.

14. Useful bricks and tiles are made in Koddiyar. A certain amount of very poor quality tobacco is cultivated in the town division, in Koddiyar, and in Kaddukulam east.

15. *Health of Cattle.*—This was good on the whole. The only outbreak of importance was one of foot-and-mouth disease, which occurred in 1918, and continued till February, 1919. There were 39 cases, as compared with 266 in 1918. Of these, 27 occurred in town and 12 in Kaddukulam east.

16. In the months of March, September, and November a few deaths among cattle were reported from Toppur, Kinniyai, Menkamam, Mutur, and Kaddaiparichchan. It was suspected that these were due to anthrax. The Stock Inspector immediately went out to the villages, but was unfortunately not able to see a single sick animal, or even the carcase of one that had died recently. This was due to the unfortunate tendency of the people to conceal all cases in order to avoid the trouble and expense of preventive methods.

17. The cattle in most of the villages are of very inferior breed. As a rule, there is a great lack of pasturage during the greater part of the year, and no attempt is made to raise any special fodder or pasture for the use of the cattle. There is, however, excellent pasture, even during the dry season, in the swamps by the banks of the Verukal river. The pasture rent is sold to Moor traders, who keep fairly large herds of good animals for sale up-country. The number of cattle fed there could, however, be largely increased.

IV.—POLICE AND CRIME.

1. The sanctioned strength of the Police Force is 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 sergeants, and 15 men. At present the force is one constable under-strength. Their duties lie mostly in the town, but they are available for investigation in the few cases of serious crime which occur in the district. There is only one absconder who is suspected in a murder case which occurred in 1916.

2. The Police Magistrate, Mr. W. G. Vallipuram, reports as follows :—

It is pleasant to be able to record a marked diminution in crime in the district, as, during the year under review, the total number of cognizable cases reported was 60, against 93 in 1918. Of these, though 53 were classified under serious crime, only 29 turned out to be true cases, the balance 24 falling under following heads :—

Unclassified	2
No offence committed	18
Pending	4
	24

Of the 29 true cases, convictions were obtained in 15, as under :—

Housebreaking and theft	2
Grievous hurt	4
Hurt with knife	1
Theft	5
Indecent assault	2
Retaining stolen property	1
	15

It is satisfactory to be able to report that there was not a single case of homicide during either 1919 or 1918.

The total number of criminal institutions amounted to 602, as against 858 in 1918. The greater number of institutions in 1918 was due to more prosecutions under the statutory laws and under the Town Schools Ordinance by the Local Board.

3. In the Court of Requests 32 cases remained pending out of a total of 306 for the year. In the District Court 11 cases are pending.

V.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

1. Separate reports on the working of the Local Board and District Road Committee are annexed.

2. There are no Sanitary Boards in the district. The question of bringing Mutur, Toppur, and Kinniyai under the Ordinance still lies over for lack of funds. Mutur was scavenged to some extent, and the expense met out of Village Committee money, but funds available are entirely inadequate to meet the needs of the place.

3. There is one Village Tribunal for the district, and the President spends a large proportion of his time in travelling, as the district is very scattered. During 1919 890 civil and 2,044 criminal cases were instituted.

4. *Village Committees.*—The revenue of these Committees is small, and a large proportion is taken up in payment of salaries to the Gansabhawa clerk, 2 clerks and a peon for the President, a clerk for the Vanniya of Koddiyar pattu, and 7 watchers for the six courts and one Village Committee bungalow. Funds had, however, been accumulated for some years, and the court-houses were kept up well, village wells were repaired, and village roads kept clear.

5. Annexed is a statement of revenue and expenditure of Village Committees for the year :—

Division.	Balance on January 1, 1919.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Balance on December 31, 1919.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Koddiyar ..	969 55 ..	2,620 48 ..	3,590 3 ..	3,407 66 ..	182 37
Tamblegam ..	863 93 ..	2,192 57 ..	3,056 50 ..	2,231 54 ..	824 96
Kaddukulam East ..	150 32 ..	838 0 ..	988 32 ..	756 51 ..	231 81
Kaddukulam West ..	60 90 ..	208 50 ..	269 40 ..	267 70 ..	1 70
Town outside Gravets ..	24 94 ..	294 0 ..	318 94 ..	278 28 ..	40 66
Total ..	2,069 64	6,153 55	8,223 19	6,941 69	1,281 50

6. *Education.*—This is carried on to a large extent by the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Missions. The local School Committee has very small funds at its disposal. No important work was carried out during the year, but there is a proposal to build new schools at Tamblegam and Madawachchi.

7. Two new schools were opened by the Roman Catholic Mission during the year : one at Valaitoddam, as a branch to Anaitivu school ; and the other at Karukaimunai, as a branch to Ilakkantai school. Most of the children attending these schools are Veddas. The registration of these and three other schools belonging to the Roman Catholic Mission is under consideration.

VI.—IRRIGATION.

1. *Major Works.*—There is a keen demand for land under the two largest tanks of this district, Kantalai and Allai. At present little land can be sold under these works until the present schemes of the Irrigation Department are completed. The Divisional Irrigation Engineer informs me that 6,746 acres were cultivated under major works and 6,706 acres were reaped. The estimated yields for the undermentioned schemes were:—

Allai scheme	25¾ bushels per acre.
Ilakantai	26½ do.
Kantalai	40 do.
Andankulam	40 do.
Periyakulam	40 do.

2. *Village Works.*—The total area cultivated under village works was 1,158 acres. The usual earthwork was carried out and sluices werei nserted and improved in many tanks. The *bisokotuwa* sluice at Gomarankadawala again began to give trouble, and extensive repairs are needed, which are quite beyond the funds available locally.

3. The earthwork in Koddiyar pattu was satisfactorily carried out, thanks to the energy displayed by the Vanniya. An Irrigation Inspector, whose services would be solely devoted to village works, is badly needed, in order to supervise the ordinary maintenance work and before any real schemes of improvement can be instituted.

4. Mr. T. Hamer gave technical advice when this was required for these tanks.

5. Annexed is a statement of the Irrigation Fine Fund :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance on December 31, 1919.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Major works ..	1,300 37 ..	939 40 ..	1,039 84
Village works ..	1,657 1 ..	892 27 ..	980 45

6. Under major works the money was spent chiefly in making a road to Periyakulam, which will, I hope, be completed this year. A road which is badly needed in connection with agriculture, but which is quite beyond the scope of local funds, is the extension of the present agricultural road from Tamblegam to Kinniyai. Much of the labour for the fields at Kantalai and Tamblegam is supplied from Kinniyai, but the present track is nearly impassable for carts during many months of the year. The villagers of Mallikaitivu also experience great difficulty in getting their carts across the paddy fields under the major work Peruveli.

VII.—LAND.

1. *Land Sales.*—Seven sales were held during the year. Most of the lots offered for sale were encroachments. 132 lots in extent about 85 acres were sold and settled during the year, as against 61 acres in 1918, and the total amount thus realized, including fees, was Rs. 2,225·85. Total revenue collected during the year is Rs. 8,716·42 (*i.e.*, Rs. 5,269·99 on sales under Sir Henry Ward's Minute and Rs. 3,446·43 on sales under ordinary terms), as against Rs. 15,421·51 in 1918, the large fall being due, as already explained, to fewer instalments remaining to be recovered in 1919 on lands sold under Sir Henry Ward's Minute in preceding years. 213 Crown grants and 10 certificates of quiet possession covering about 1,046 acres were issued during the year.

2. No applications for lease of lands were received, and the people of the district prefer purchasing land to leasing it. 517 acres in small lots were allowed for cultivation on permits during the year. Revenue collected on account of these permits and on lease of fish-curing sites is Rs. 3,152. Every encouragement was given for the increased production of foodstuffs in placing at the disposal of villagers at nominal rents suitable lands which they desired to cultivate. Lands under irrigation schemes are not available in this district to be given on easy terms.

3. *Chenas.*—438 permits, covering an extent of 395 acres, as against 168 acres in 1918, were issued to deserving villagers. These chenas were mostly given for the cultivation of manioc, yams, and other food products.

4. *Illicit Cultivation.*—The system of inspecting land-marked plans was carried on. Seven men were prosecuted, and 27 offenders were dealt with departmentally.

5. *The Pearl Fishery* at Tamblegam Bay was not leased during the year, as it was reported that the number of mature oysters was insufficient. A considerable amount of poaching was carried on by the men of Kinniyai. Diving for the oysters is such an easy matter that prevention is very difficult; it is in the hands of the local headmen and four watchers, but the watchers are not at all trustworthy.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

1. No important works were carried out during the year. The roads to Gunwharf salt stores were track metalled. A new flagstaff of laminated teak was erected at Fort Frederick. The sea still continues to encroach on the Coast road, and a portion about 300 feet long was washed away near Uppar ferry.

2. Mr. J. M. Adam readily gave advice on all matters affecting his sphere.

3. The most urgent needs of the district are provision of dispensaries at Gomarankadawala and Ichchilampattai. The necessity for these has been mentioned before.

4. Other works needed are :—

(1) Extension of North Coast road to Kokkilai.
(2) Improvements to dangerous corners at Uppuveli, Kanchimadam, and at the 63¼ mile of the Batticaloa-Trincomalee road.
(3) A jetty at Back Bay.
(4) A masonry boat-house at the inner harbour.
(5) A new resthouse at Trincomalee.
(6) Provision of galas on the Kandy road.
(7) Rebuilding Jail Guards' quarters.
(8) Re-roofing Kachcheri with Calicut tiles.

IX.—SALT.

1. *Manufacture.*—The quantity of salt collected during 1919 was 9,786 cwt. This compares very unfavourably with the collection of most years. The reason for the failure was the fall of rain during the early part of the season which destroyed the deposits. Later on in the year the supply of water in the lagoon failed. This would seem to show that the removal of the windmill was not altogether a good step.

2. There is, however, ample salt in store for the normal needs of the district and to meet the usual demand for export. The district consumed 8,235½ cwt., 9,101 cwt. was sold to other districts, and 15,000 cwt. transported to Batticaloa. There has been a considerable fall in the export as compared with 1918. Probably this was due to the fact that some of the salt sold was of poor quality and failed to find a ready market. I note that the quality of salt in the second and third collections is considerably below that of the first collection. Possibly, however, the fall of export may be explained by a smaller consumption of salt due to the food shortage.

3. *Spontaneous Formations.*—Owing to the unfavourable season little salt was formed spontaneously. These formations were destroyed by trampling them with buffaloes. Six cases of illicit possession were reported from Koddiyar district, and all were prosecuted and convicted.

X.—EXCISE.

There is little to report under this head. The consumption of arrack was considerably greater than the previous year. This is said to be due to the fact that arrack was considered to be a good preventive against influenza. There has been less drunkenness on the whole, though the Koddiyar Vanniya reports that it is on the increase in his division. The rents for 1919–20 realized a sum of Rs. 87,640, as compared with Rs. 70,049 for the previous year. Few illicit practices were detected.

XI.—FORESTS.

1. There was little of note to record under Forest Administration in 1919. In the previous year there was a proposal to raise the Trincomalee Subdivision, which forms part of the Batticaloa Division for forest administration purposes at present, to the status of a division, and place it in charge of a separate Assistant Conservator of Forests, but the idea seems to have been given up for the present.

2. The total forest revenue credited at the Kachcheri in 1919 amounted to Rs. 7,100·92. Timber to the value of Rs. 6,403·55 was granted free of royalty mostly for agricultural purposes and to impecunious villagers, and Rs. 11,406·02 worth of timber was supplied by the Forest Department to other Government Departments.

3. Forty-five acres of land were allowed for chena cultivation in Koddiyar pattu on re-afforestation agreement.

4. Six cases were instituted in court during the year, only one of which ended in conviction, and twenty minor offences were compounded by the Department on payment of compensation.

XII.—CONCLUSION.

The Chief Headmen have worked well during the year, but special mention may be made of the energy shown by Mr. K. Vyramuttu, the Vanniya of Koddiyar pattu. The Kachcheri staff has also done good work, and I would like to place on record the ability and energy shown by Mr. A. Visvanadhan, the Chief Clerk, and Mr. K. Somasundaram, the Land Clerk.

Trincomalee Kachcheri,
January 31, 1920.

N. IZAT,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, LOCAL BOARD, TRINCOMALEE, FOR 1919.

THE members of the Board on December 31, 1919, were Mr. N. Izat, Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; Mr. J. M. Adam, District Engineer; Dr. A. Chellappa, Medical Officer; Mr. M. M. Subramaniam, Mr. S. Visuvalingam, and Mr. S. Tyagaraja, Unofficial Members.

2. The usual annual statements are appended :—

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Years 1918 and 1919.

REVENUE.

	1918. Amount. Rs. c.	1918. Total. Rs. c.	1919. Amount. Rs. c.	1919. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates ..	5,083 75		5,544 81	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	4,490 0		4,553 0	
Other ..	612 50		621 75	
		10,186 25		10,722 56
Licenses :—				
Liquor ..	285 0		280 0	
Opium ..	466 50		466 50	
Carts ..	641 0		677 0	
Other ..	960 0		1,055 50	
		2,352 50		2,479 0
Rents :—				
Markets ..	3,093 36		3,332 44	
Other ..	1,511 89		1,292 29	
		4,605 25		4,624 73
Fines ..	—	533 91	—	437 88
Miscellaneous ..	—	1,760 47	—	1,861 57
		19,438 38		20,125 74
Deposit ..	—	—	—	0 37
Advance ..	—	—	—	27 50
Balance on January 1	—	4,399 56	—	3,391 53
Total ..		23,837 94		23,545 14

EXPENDITURE.

Interest and sinking fund on loans ..	—	1,510 0	—	1,510 0
Cost of administration :—				
Establishment ..	2,894 18		3,119 98	
Office contingencies ..	187 78		301 72	
Cost of audit ..	86 93		97 19	
Revenue services ..	1,334 98		1,291 10	
Pension ..	—		420 0	
		4,503 87		5,229 99
Education ..	—	130 40	—	120 0
Sanitation ..	—	6,146 19	—	6,494 76
Police ..	—	99 80	—	157 85
Public works :—				
Maintenance ..	3,058 66		3,460 73	
New construction ..	3,919 99		2,727 90	
		6,978 65		6,188 63
		19,368 91		19,701 23
Advance ..	—	27 50	—	175 0
Investment ..	—	1,050 0	—	1,100 0
Balance on December 31	—	3,391 53	—	2,568 91
Total ..		23,837 94		23,545 14

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for the Years 1918 and 1919.

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census..	—	8,837	—	—	8,837	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	2,634	—	—	2,534	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	2,148		81·55	2,163		85·36
(b) Paying double commutation ..	48	—	1·82	46		1·81
(c) Labouring six days ..	1		·04	1		·04
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		2,197	83·41		2,210	87·21
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	74		2·81	48		1·89
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	275		10·44	207		8·17
(g) Double entries	27		1·03	21		·83
(h) Fined	3		·11	3		·12
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	58		2·20	45		1·78
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		437	16·59		324	12·79
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Statement of Loan.

Year in which the Loan was raised.	Original Amount of Loan.	Present Amount of Loan.	Rate of Sinking Fund.	Rate of Interest.	Annual Amount payable for Sinking Fund.	Annual Amount payable for Interest.	Date when Loan will be extinguished.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1894 ..	3.000 0	16,500 0	2 per cent.	3½ per cent.	412 50	577 50	Nov. 29, 1929
1895 ..	3,000 0						
1904 ..	12,000 0						
1909 ..	8,000 0	8,000 0	2 per cent.	4½ per cent.	160 0	360 0	Nov. 29, 1929

3. The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 20,125·74, which was Rs. 687·36 in excess of that for 1918. There were increased collections under all the heads of revenue, except under "Rents, Other," and "Fines." The falling off under "Fines" is due to fewer cases being instituted during the year, and that under "Rents, Other," is attributable to less slaughter-house fees collected.

4. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,701·23, which exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 332·32. The pension of Rs. 420 paid to the late Inspector, Local Board, the travelling allowance of Rs. 84·60 paid to the Sanitary Inspector for coming here from his last station, and the transport allowance of Rs. 240 paid to the Secretary for supervision of works were charged to the "Cost of Administration," and hence the increase under this head. The increased cost of stationery and printed forms is responsible for the increase under head "Office Contingencies."

5. The scavenging of the town and the conservancy of the public and private latrines were carried on satisfactorily during the year.

6. All the roads, drains, and buildings in charge of the Board were maintained in good order.

7. Main street was track metalled on rubble foundation, and tiled roofs were provided to four public latrines on Back Bay beach. The esplanade seats, the conservancy carts, and all the five scavenging carts were overhauled and thoroughly repaired and re-painted during the year.

8. Margosa plants were planted round the esplanade in the vacancies in the row of *suriya* trees. The gala grounds were planted up with *ingasaman* trees.

9. 226 dogs and 1,018 rats were destroyed and reward paid during the year.

10. The town survey is in progress, and encroachments have either been removed or settled in half the divisions of the town.

11. The Peace in connection with the great war was celebrated on July 19, 1919, at which the Board contributed a sum of Rs. 220 towards clothing the poor.

12. The health of the town was satisfactory during the year.

N. IZAT,
Chairman.

Trincomalee, January 31, 1920.

II.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, TRINCOMALEE, FOR 1919.

THE Committee during 1919 consisted of the following:—Mr. W. K. H. Campbell, Chairman, January to July, 1919, and Mr. N. Izat, from August 1, 1919; Mr. J. M. Adam, District Engineer; Rev. E. T. Selby, European Member; Mr. S. Visuvalingam, Burgher Member; and Mr. S. Tyagaraja, Tamil Member. An election of European Member for the years 1920 and 1921 was fixed for December 6, 1919, and as no candidates came forward Rev. E. T. Selby was re-nominated.

2. There was no change in the staff during the year under review.

3. Two meetings were held during the year. At other times minute papers were circulated to members, as there was not enough business to justify a meeting.

4. A comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1918 and 1919 and a statement of revenue and expenditure for 1919 are annexed:—

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for the Years 1918 and 1919.

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	20,314	—	—	20,314	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	6,290	—	—	6,414	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	5,560		88·39	5,685		88·63
(b) Paying double commutation ..	81		1·29	113		1·76
(c) Labouring six days ..	58		·92	49		·76
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		5,699	90·60		5,847	91·16
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	121		1·92	164		2·54
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	350		5·56	311		4·85
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	14		·22	1		·02
(h) Fined	4		·07	1		·02
(i) Imprisoned	2		·03	—		—
(j) Left local area	100		1·59	90		1·40
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		591	9·39		567	8·84
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1919.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
A.—*Resthouses.*		
Resthouse collections ..	1,768 93	
Provincial Road Committee grant towards salary of resthouse-keepers	200 0	
Amount apportioned to resthouses out of road tax collections	966 50	
Miscellaneous	10 45	
		2,945 88
B.—*Roads.*		
Road tax	8,887 53	
Value of Road Ordinance labour	73 50	
Government subsidy in lieu of Committee's contribution to main roads	2,899 0	
Government grant, Foul Point road	100 0	
Government grant, Coast road ..	1,202 0	
Miscellaneous	405 0	
Pension contributions ..	19 80	
Refund of advance ..	600 0	
		14,186 83
		17,132 71
Balance on January 1, 1919 ..	—	4,215 12
		21,347 83

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
A.—*Resthouses.*		
Pay of resthouse-keepers ..	585 0	
Resthouse coolies and dhobies ..	264 50	
Conservancy	36 0	
Miscellaneous	7 34	
Audit	10 0	
Buildings (maintenance) ..	591 45	
Equipment	223 6	
New works	634 0	
		2,351 85
B.—*Roads.*		
Pay of establishment ..	1,098 0	
Commission to division officers .	760 90	
Travelling allowance ..	355 0	
Stationery and printed forms ..	161 70	
Audit	54 39	
Miscellaneous	68 4	
Special war bonus ..	270 0	
Ferrymen	540 0	
Ferryboats	598 50	
Payment to Treasury on account of principal roads ..	2,620 0	
Amount apportioned to resthouses out of road tax ..	966 50	
Boat for Kokkilai ferry ..	41 70	
Minor roads (maintenance) ..	871 38	
New works	4,263 40	
Advance	600 0	
		13,269 54
		15,620 86
Balance on December 31, 1919 ..	—	5,726 97
		21,347 83

5. The percentage of those who discharged their liability under the Ordinance in 1919 was 91·16, as compared with 90·6 in 1918. The collection of commutation money for the year has been very satisfactory, Rs. 8,887·53, as against Rs. 8,590·43 in 1918.

6. *Roads.*—During the year under review the minor roads in the district were maintained in fairly good order with the available funds at the disposal of the Committee.

7. The policy followed in previous years, of concentrating the annual expenditure on two or three roads, taking them in order of importance and improving them thoroughly, instead of scattering it over all the roads on makeshift works, was continued, and sections of the following roads were improved :—

(1) On Kuchchaveli-Tiriyai road gravelling was done for one mile, and two causeways, one of 120 feet and the other of 90 feet span, were constructed, and a ferryboat for the Pudavaikkaddumalai Mugaththuvaram ferry is in course of construction, and will be launched soon. The completion of this road up to the above ferry obviates three distinct fords and numerous low swamps along the old road, and the villagers beyond Kuchchaveli, who used to be practically cut off from communication with the town for about three months in the year, will now be able to travel during any time of the year. Beyond Pudavaikkaddumalai Mugaththuvaram ferry side drains have been cut, and the road formed for three miles. Of this, two miles will be gravelled during 1920.

(2) An additional one mile of new gravelling was done, and three permanent culverts of 4 feet and a bridge of 10 feet span were constructed on the Shell Bay-Mutur road. The remaining one mile of this road is in course of construction, and will be completed early. The whole length of this road, from the junction of the Batticaloa road close to the 66th mile up to Foul Point, will then be fit for all traffic.

8. *Resthouses.*—The resthouses in the district were well maintained and equipped during the year.

9. Visitors to Trincomalee resthouse are yearly increasing, while the accommodation remains the same. An entirely new resthouse is required to suit the present requirements.

N. IZAT,
Chairman.

Trincomalee, February 2, 1920.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1919.

I.—HISTORY OF ADMINISTRATION.

Civil Service Changes.—(*a*) Mr. V. P. Redlich, Police Magistrate, Kurunegala, was transferred to Kegalla as District Judge there in October, 1919, and Mr. A. N. Strong succeeded him.

(*b*) Mr. T. D. Perera, Local Division Civil Service, was appointed Cadet, Kurunegala Kachcheri, in August, 1919. He was transferred to Jaffna Kachcheri in December, 1919, and Mr. R. Jones-Bateman was appointed in his place.

II.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

A Fancy Fair held at the Maligawa on March 8 in aid of the Disabled Ceylon Men's Fund realized Rs. 6,325.

Peace Celebrations on July 19, 1919.

Village Show at Ibbagamuwa School on August 23, 1919.

Village Show at Kuliyapitiya School on August 30, 1919.

III.—REVENUE.

The revenue of the financial year 1918-19 amounted to Rs. 735,223·50, as against Rs. 558,179·63 collected in previous year. The chief items of increase are: Rs. 158,314·49 under Arrack and Toddy; Rs. 1,451·16 under Fines and Forfeitures; Rs. 2,305·36 under Hospital and Dispensary Receipts; Rs. 2,362·25 under Medical Aid Dues. There is a decrease in the revenue collected under Land Sales.

IV.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply of the district was sufficient, and there was no distress, although a large number of people among the bazaar population had to content themselves with less rice than they had been accustomed to. Both maha and yala crops were fortunately good, and practically every field possible was cultivated, and as a result sufficient rice was grown locally to feed the village population, except in certain areas in Dambadeni and Katugampola hatpattus, together with a small surplus, part of which was removed from the district before control was established, while the balance went towards relieving the situation in the bazaars, and assisted in feeding the Sinhalese and, in the case of some estates, Tamil coolies on estates.

Control for paddy and rice, though suggested previously, was established on June 10, but prohibition being by some mistake confined to removal by rail, an amended notice was issued on June 19, by which date considerable quantities had been removed.

Control for kurakkan, though suggested previously, was established on July 10, by which date there is evidence that many *tons* had been removed. After the establishment of control removal of paddy and rice in large quantities was stopped, and, except where paddy was required for seed purposes, removal was confined to two bushels of rice, or four bushels of paddy at a time, where the applicant was certified to have fields of his own or on lease and required the rice or paddy for his own consumption. In this way some 4,000 bushels of rice and paddy were removed mainly to Colombo, Negombo, and Kalutara Districts on permits between June and December, when it was decided that it must cease in view of the uncertain situation as regards imported rice, and the fact that the allocation had been reduced 50 per cent., while it was palpable that the stocks of local grown rice were getting very low. This action has been freely criticised, but it is difficult to see how it could have been avoided without leading to worse trouble, namely, a serious shortage in the district. For a large number of applications were received, and more doubtless would have been received had not applicants been deterred by hearing that all applications were being refused, and although doubtless "the heavens would not have fallen," as a writer in one of the local papers put it, if M or N had been allowed to remove two bushels of rice, unfortunately M and N were not the only people anxious to send rice to their relations elsewhere, and if some hundreds of them had been allowed to remove rice at that time, a very serious situation would have arisen in this district. It was, on the other hand, impossible to make distinctions between the applicants, and obviously the only fair arrangement was to stop removal by any one. With the coming in of the new crop removal in small quantities is again being allowed.

As regards kurakkan, removal on a commercial scale was confined to grain collected, but not removed, before the notice as regards prohibition issued, but removal of limited quantities was allowed throughout, and it will now be possible to allow removal of larger quantities.

As regards imported rice, the situation in June was very serious in some of the bazaars, and was only partially relieved by the receipt of the "Tuticorin" rice.

The writer, with the view of helping the people of Kurunegala town, got down some hundred of bushels of rice and paddy from Galgamuwa and Ganewatta, and made a small profit by selling a

slightly over the cost price. Some of this profit was expended on distribution of the Tuticorin rice, for which no provision was made by Government, and the balance will be devoted to some charitable object, if not required in connection with rice distribution.

The allocation of imported rice was at first 3,600 bags. This was obviously too much, and was reduced at my suggestion to 2,000 bags, but, as a matter of fact, for part of the year no more than 1,000 bags or half the nominal allocation was received, and one week the allowance was reduced to 750 bags for the whole district.

When control was first introduced, a system devised by the Food Controller of sending dealers to Colombo with "chits" authorizing the purchase of so many bags of rice was tried, but, as was to be expected, it broke down at once, and the system which had been originally suggested by the writer was adopted, of sending the whole consignment to Kurunegala and distributing it thence. This system has its disadvantages, not the least of which is that it gives a large amount of extra work to the Government Agent and the Kachcheri staff, but it undoubtedly gives better control, both over payments and distribution; the dealers prefer it, and the public has been well served by it. There have, of course, been many complaints: the public has complained of profiteering, but a number of fairly stiff fines at the inception of control discouraged that vice; and the dealers have complained of short measure in the bags. A number of bags have been measured as they were taken from the railway trucks, and where they came straight from the wharf, they were usually correct measure; but where they came from some dealer's store, they were frequently ½ bushel short, and occasionally more. It was suggested that a further shortage was brought about in the Kurunegala store, and a charge in that connection is now under investigation. No money is received at the store, but all money is paid into the Kachcheri and orders for rice are issued in exchange, while the whole retail distribution is in the hands of the dealers. No Government servant is, therefore, in the position of having to receive cash and issue rice in return, and thus temptation is minimized. Ration cards have, so far, been found necessary only in Kurunegala town and Kuliyapitiya Sanitary Board area, but it will probably be necessary to introduce them into other bazaars. As regards food production, a Committee was set up on the orders of Government, which has had a number of meetings, and made various useful suggestions, and induced various public-spirited persons to make experiments in improved cultivation. Two very successful village shows were held under its auspices, and were useful demonstrations of what can be grown in the district, and possibly a means of encouraging the growers. The weakness of these Committees is, however, that they are necessarily formed by busy men, who are able to devote very little time *personally* to the matter, and they have no staff and no funds with which to conduct demonstrations and experiments.

In addition, the writer has constantly put pressure upon the headmen to encourage and induce all manner of cultivation, and as a result, either of all these efforts, or possibly only of the high prices obtainable, practically every available paddy field was cultivated, and a considerable extension of vegetable cultivation was also made.

The area of chenas for which permits issued was 1,084 acres and 17 perches, and permits to asweddumize 224 acres of land for paddy were also issued.

V.—HOSPITALS, SANITATION, AND DISEASE.

In the early part of the year there was a serious outbreak of malarial fever, which, following upon the influenza epidemic at the end of 1918, resulted in serious mortality. 6,514 patients were treated in the hospitals, as compared with 5,029 in 1918; and 226,167 were treated at dispensaries, as compared with 16,483 in 1918.

No new dispensaries or hospitals were opened during the year, but six additional itinerating apothecaries were employed during the height of the fever epidemic, and proposals have been submitted for establishing one new permanent dispensary and converting five itinerating dispensaries into permanent stations for apothecaries. The mandate for acquisition of a site for Rambodagalla hospital has now been received, and sites have been selected for hospitals at Galgamuwa and Anamaduwa.

VI.—CATTLE.

Rinderpest was introduced into the district (Alawwa and neighbouring districts) from the Kegalla District in March 23, 1919, and no sooner were these outbreaks stamped out than further infection came from the Colombo District, resulting in a chain of infected areas all along right bank of the Maha-oya. The Stock Inspector and headmen have worked well, and as a result the district, in spite of frequent re-infections, is now free from rinderpest, except for two centres near Narammala, to which place infection came probably from another centre near Dambadeniya. The measures found to be most effective, in addition to the usual inoculation and disinfection, are these:—

(1) Kraal all sick animals not shot.
(2) Kraal all contacts.
(3) Tie up all other animals within, say, a mile.

Kraals must be of manageable size, stoutly built; where these measures are properly carried out, it is impossible for the disease to spread, but the trouble is to get them carried out, more especially (2) and (3). In this district it may be said that they have, on the whole, been carried out, thanks to the energies of the Stock Inspector and the efforts of the headmen, stimulated by frequent visits by the Government Agent. A few contacts have been concealed, a few stray cattle have wandered into an infected area, and as a result further cases have occurred, but the disease is well in hand, and can undoubtedly be stamped out if there is no re-infection from outside, and similar remarks doubtless apply to the rest of the Island. One curious feature of the recent outbreak is its comparative mildness, quite a large number of buffaloes having recovered, whereas in the outbreak in Uva ten years ago practically all buffaloes attacked died.

Total attacks were	241
Recoveries	42
Shot	13

Probably it would be better to shoot at once every animal attacked, as is done in England, except that it would, perhaps, lead to further concealment of cases.

VII.—EDUCATION.

Two District School Committee meetings were held during 1919. There are 152 schools in the district :—

Government Schools.		*Grant-in-Aid Schools.*	
Boys'	53	Boys'	8
Girls'	10	Girls'	8
Mixed	8	Mixed	61
Carpentry ..	4		
Total ..	75	Total ..	77

The total attendance on the last day of the year was 14,343·78, as compared with 17,000 in the previous year. The decrease in the attendance was said to be due to sickness in the year.

(*a*) *Works sanctioned during the Year 1919.*

New Schools.	Rs.	c.
Kobevigane school	2,500	0
Ehetuwewa school : latrine	76	84
Weuda girls' vernacular school : latrine	75	0
Weuda boys' vernacular school : latrine	75	0
Poramadala boys' vernacular school : latrine	80	0
Monnekulama boys' vernacular school : latrine	60	0
Boyagane boys' vernacular school : latrine	73	75
Ibbagamuwa girls' vernacular school : latrine	60	0
Pilessa carpentry school	400	0
Total ..	3,400	59

(*b*) *Permanent Buildings in place of Temporary Buildings now in existence.*

	Rs.	c.
Poramadala girls' school	3,200	0
Poramadala boys' school	3,000	0
Iahaneggedara boys' school	5,000	0
Madahapola boys' school	2,800	0
Delwita boys' school	1,500	0
Total ..	15,500	0

Works sanctioned in 1918 and completed in 1919.

	Rs.	c.
Weuda Hettipola girls' school	329	3
Madahapola boys' school	3,192	0
Total ..	3,521	3

A sum of Rs. 13,313·17 was spent in putting up permanent buildings, improving existing buildings, improving fences in school gardens, and payment of salaries to school clerk, the Superintendent of Minor Works, and his assistant.

	Rs.	c.
Receipts	51,032	68
Payments	13,625	84
Balance ..	37,406	84

Building Programme for 1920.

New Buildings.	Rs.	c.
Kobeyigane school (re-voted)	2,500	0
One other new school to be decided later	2,500	0
Re-voted for Delwita school	1,500	0
Re-voted for Dahaneggedara school	4,000	0
Re-voted for Poramadala girls' school	2,500	0
Do. boys' school	2,000	0
Re-voted for Pilessa carpentry school (new)	400	0
Re-voted for Moragane boys' school	102	0
Re-voted for Nakkawatta girls' school	3,200	0
Diwullegoda boys' school	2,450	0
Ibbagamuwa carpentry school	500	0
Narammala boys' school : extension	1,500	0
Pilessa boys' vernacular school : extension	730	0
Ibbagamuwa boys' vernacular school : extension	3,000	0
Balalla girls' school : conversion	4,250	0
Awulegama	3,200	0
Kankaniyamulla	4,000	0
Total ..	38,332	0

Special prizes for home gardens were given by the writer at the village shows held during the year, and further special competitions in connection with home and school gardens are proposed.

An interesting experiment in the shape of a "farm school" was projected and commenced during the year by Mr. H. L. de Mel, though it was actually opened in 1920. If it can be worked on the lines laid down, it promises to be a very useful institution.

VIII.—REGISTRATION OF DOGS.

	1918.	1919.
Number of dogs registered ..	6,508	5,066
Amount recovered as—	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Registration fees	735 70	1,328 95
Value of collars	1,718 60	1,255 65
Total ..	2,454 30	2,584 60
Number of dogs destroyed	1,796	4,135
Reported deaths	—	1,607
Prosecutions	—	1,170

The problem of the reduction in the number of stray dogs is, I fear, almost insoluble, except, as was urged by the writer many years ago, on the lines of the reduction of the number of bitches. An enormous number of dogs were, it will be seen, reported to have been destroyed during the year, but without any apparent result as regards the number of stray dogs to be found in any village or bazaar. Every possible precaution is taken by having the tails produced for inspection and certificate by some reliable official, but it is still possible that dogs alleged to be shot are not shot. The number of dogs licensed is less, but the fees amount to more. This arises out of the fees having been increased to 25 cents a head by Mr. B. Hill, instead of being as formerly 10 cents for a dog and 25 cents for a bitch.

IX.—ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES.

Rs. 14,266 was recovered in 1919, as compared with Rs. 8,494 in 1918.

X.—POSTAL FACILITIES.

No new Post Offices or Receiving Offices were opened during the year. Telegraph business was added to the Dandagamuwa (Kuliyapitiya) Post Office, a long-felt want, and it was also provided with a telephone call office. Several additional telephones were provided in Kurunegala, notably for the Police Court and Magistrate's house, and the Hospital and Provincial Surgeon's and Medical Officer's quarters.

XI.—POLICE AND CRIME.

Serious Crime.—1,091 cases were reported, of which 655 were considered to be true cases, as compared with 1,215 cases and 716 true cases in 1918.

Homicide.—42 cases were reported, of which 20 were classified as true cases, as compared with 25 cases and 12 true cases in 1918. This is a very serious increase, but a large proportion of the cases were knife and club cases, and where a knife or club is used, it is largely chance whether the injuries are fatal or otherwise.

Grievous Hurt.—20 true cases were reported, as compared with 65 in 1918.

Hurt with a Knife.—37 true cases were reported, as compared with 45 in 1918.

It will be seen that, except for homicide, there has been an improvement as regards violent crime against the person.

Offences against Property.—The figures are :—

	1918.			1919.		
	Total.	True Cases.	Convicted.	Total.	True Cases.	Convicted.
Arson ..	53	24	—	38	21	—
Burglary ..	335	259	24	270	201	22
Cattle theft ..	191	109	29	205	156	26
Robbery ..	138	44	—	116	30	11
Theft over Rs. 20	218	143	—	242	155	52
Total ..	935	579	53	871	563	111

With the exception of cattle theft and theft of over Rs. 20, the figures show a material decrease. It is probable that the increase in the price of all foodstuffs is to some extent responsible for the increase in these forms of theft.

Nine rape cases were reported, of which only one was classified as true. There were no convictions. The relations between the police and headmen were satisfactory, and many headmen were rewarded for assistance given to the Police.

XII.—SANITARY BOARD TOWNS.

The following constituted the Sanitary Board, Kurunegala District, for the year 1919:—Government Agent, North-Western Province (Chairman); Provincial Engineer, North-Western Province; Provincial Surgeon, North-Western Province; L. Nugawela, Ratemahatmaya, Katugampola hatpattu; O. M. P. Perera, Proctor, Kuliyapitiya; and L. Bogahalanda, Ratemahatmaya, Dewamedi hatpattu.

Meetings were held, but a large amount of work was done by circulation of papers.

There are two Sanitary Board towns in the district, and their revenue and expenditure are as follows:—

Kuliyapitiya.		Rs. c.	*Polgahawela.*	Rs. c.
Balance brought forward from 1918	..	339 34	Revenue	1,803 31
Revenue, 1919 .. Rs. 2,272·90			Expenditure	987 53
Expenditure, 1919 .. Rs. 1,080·38				
		1,192 52		
		1,531 86		815 78

As will be seen, the revenue is at present so small that very little can be done beyond keeping these small towns clean, and scavenging is done daily, with good results. Steps are also being taken to acquire a site and build markets at Polgahawela, money being borrowed for the purpose, and a latrine will also be built; and a site is being acquired for a latrine at Kuliyapitiya.

XIII.—VILLAGE TRIBUNALS AND VILLAGE WORKS.

There are six Presidents of Village Tribunals. One for each hatpattu, each of whom has two courts, between which he itinerates. Three of these Tribunals, namely, Weuda, Hiriyala, and Dambadeni, were inspected during the year.

Institutions in the Village Tribunals during the year amounted to 8,070 civil cases and 9,202 criminal cases, including balance left over from 1918. 7,642 civil cases and 8,254 criminal cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 428 civil and 948 criminal cases pending on December 31, 1919. 616 civil cases and 945 criminal cases were amicably settled. There were 135 appeals to the Government Agent in civil cases and 220 in criminal cases. 300 in all were affirmed and 55 set aside. Appeals to His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council were made in 7 civil cases and in 5 criminal cases; and of these, the Government Agent's judgments were upheld in 6 civil cases and in all 5 criminal cases. Most of the criminal cases were for non-attendance of children at schools, neglect to clear Gansabhawa roads, petty thefts, and assaults.

The revenue from all sources was Rs. 43,509·74, making with the balance of Rs. 39,968·20 from 1918 a total of Rs. 83,477·94. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 39,847·31, leaving a balance of Rs. 43,630·63. This expenditure includes Rs. 6,500, being annual contributions to the District School Committee Funds, Rs. 1,563·23 for repairs to Village Tribunals, Rs. 1,833 for improvements and building culverts on Gansabhawa roads, Rs. 300 for building a temporary market at Nikaweratiya in Wanni hatpattu, Rs. 1,206 for stationery and printed forms for the use of the Presidents of Village Tribunals and minor headmen. The balance expenditure includes not only payment of salary of staff, but cost of repairs to ambalams, circuit bungalows of Ratemahatmayas, dispensaries, wells, &c.

XIV.—KANDYAN MARRIAGE ORDINANCE.

The number of Kandyan marriages registered was 1,000, as compared with 1,433 in 1918. The number of divorces was 112, as against 141 in 1918. There is evidence that polyandry still continues to exist.

XV.—LAND SALES AND SETTLEMENTS.

The total area of land alienated by the Government Agent during the year 1919 was 110 acres 1 rood and 15 perches, of which 45 acres 3 roods and 3 perches were sold or settled at an average price of Rs. 41·45 per acre. The total area sold and settled (otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances) by the Settlement Officer in the Kurunegala District during the year 1919 was 2,823 acres 2 roods and 29 perches at an average price of Rs. 26·99 per acre.

XVI.—RAINFALL AND IRRIGATION.

The rainfall registered at the Kurunegala observatory during the year was 86·48 inches, as compared with 93·65 inches in 1918 and an average of 78·94 inches. This rain fell on 192 days, and was well distributed through the year.

There are seven irrigation works upon which irrigation rate is recovered. The amount due is Rs. 8,843·44, and the amount recovered was Rs. 11,316·37, of which Rs. 2,636·80 represents arrears, leaving Rs. 163·87 still to be recovered at the end of the year. 213 irrigation cases were tried, and the fines amounted to Rs. 1,694. Rs. 1,385·47 was paid from Irrigation Fine Fund on account of salaries, and Rs. 58·75 was paid for repairs to village tanks, &c. There are 1,616 village tanks, of which 275 are still under restoration.

XVII.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

No large works were undertaken, operations being confined to maintenance and minor improvements. A site for a new house for the District Judge, Chilaw, was selected, and it is to be hoped that the building will be completed as soon as possible.

XVIII.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

Timber, &c., sold realized Rs. 16,824·69, as against Rs. 20,245·15 in 1918. Timber supplied to Government Departments was valued at Rs. 108,223·18, as compared with Rs. 149,082·25 in 1918. 206 acres was added to forest plantation during the year, making the total 940 acres, as compared with 734 acres in 1918.

XIX.—ARRACK AND TODDY.

Three meetings of the Excise Advisory Committees were held during the year: one District area and two Local Board area. No arrack taverns were abolished, but one toddy tavern was abolished, and no additional taverns were opened, making a total of 60 arrack taverns and 23 toddy taverns, as compared with 60 arrack taverns and 24 toddy taverns in 1918.

Polls were demanded as regards five arrack taverns, and in no case was the percentage higher than 57·81.

C. R. CUMBERLAND,
Government Agent.

Kurunegala, February 28, 1920.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, KURUNEGALA, FOR 1919.

Constitution of the Board.—During the period under review the Local Board, Kurunegala, consisted of the Government Agent (*ex officio*), Chairman; the Provincial Engineer; the Provincial Surgeon; and the following Unofficial Members: Messrs. F. N. Daniels, W. A. C. de Silva, and P. Tambiraja.

2. One special meeting and twelve ordinary meetings of the Board were held during the year. The biennial election of the Unofficial Members was held in December and resulted in the re-election of the sitting members unopposed.

3. *Finances.*—The following comparative statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Board for the years 1918 and 1919:—

Revenue.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.	Expenditure.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Brought forward	*35,007 13	†27,102 72	Administration	6,809 4	7,734 87
Taxes	22,429 23	22,301 39	Sanitation	17,124 85	16,836 58
Licenses	10,836 84	12,825 74	Police charges	308 54	802 53
Rents	4,189 68	4,157 40	Lighting	5,352 32	5,462 36
Fines	805 1	1,224 25	Public works	26,145 65	17,052 53
Miscellaneous	8,920 62	9,762 55	Miscellaneous	472 81	453 65
Pension fund	94 40	129 80	Education	60 0	60 0
Interest	910 52	966 70	Other payments	207 50	2,731 59
Other receipts	300 0	2,443 23	Interest	—	966 70
				56,480 71	52,100 81
			Balance	*27,012 72	†28,722 97
Total	83,493 43	80,823 78	Total	83,493 43	80,823 78

* Includes Rs. 18,056·37 cash at bank.

† Includes Rs. 18,966·89 cash at bank.

There was an unexpended balance of Rs. 9,756·08 on December 31, 1919, exclusive of the sum of Rs. 19,933·59 collected on account of a water supply scheme, and now lying in fixed deposit at the bank. The Board has no liabilities.

4. A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1918 and 1919 is appended:—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	8,100	—	—	8,100	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	3,207	—	—	3,484	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	2,729		85·09	2,722		78·12
(*b*) Paying double commutation	73		2·27	64		1·83
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		2,802	87·37		2,786	79·96
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	74		2·30	55		1·57
(*f*) Paid and laboured elsewhere	12		·37	208		5·97
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	41		1·27	46		1·32
(*h*) Fined	5		·15	2		·57
(*i*) Imprisoned	3		·09	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	101		3·14	242		6·94
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		236	7·35		553	15·87
7. Unaccounted for	—	169	5·27		145	4·16

5. *Sanitation.*—The health of the town was satisfactory during the year, except for an outbreak of malaria. The Principal Civil Medical Officer was approached through the Provincial Surgeon, and the services of a special Medical Officer were requisitioned to make house-to-house inspections and treat poor patients who were unable to come to the hospital for treatment. Minor anti-malarial measures were also adopted.

6. *Hoof-and-Mouth Disease.*—Several cases of hoof-and-mouth disease occurred among cattle and none proved fatal.

7. The scavenging and latrine conservancy of the town were carried out departmentally and proved satisfactory.

8. *Public Works.*—Roads, drains, and culverts in the town were maintained in good order, and all buildings were kept in proper repair.

9. The following new works were carried out during the year :—

(1) The beef and mutton markets were altered to meet present requirements, and a new latrine on modern lines was also built.
(2) The cattle shed and the sheep slaughter-house were extended.
(3) A shelter was erected at the entrance to the cemetery.
(4) A screen wall was built at the female bathing place at the tank.
(5) A new well was sunk at the Negombo road.
(6) The Rajapihilla road was metalled, and a retaining wall built along Saunders street.
(7) A latrine was built at the Rajapihilla watcher's quarters.

10. *Notable Events.*—Peace celebrations were held on July 19.

C. R. CUMBERLAND,
Chairman.

Office of the Local Board,
Kurunegala, March 2, 1920.

II.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1919.

THE Provincial Road Committee during 1919 consisted of the Government Agent as Chariman, the Provincial Engineer, the Provincial Surgeon, and the following Unofficial Members : Messrs. J. S. Patterson, C. P. Markus, and A. de Zilva.

2. *Meetings.*—Four meetings were held during the year, and, as usual, much business was done by circulating papers among the members.

3. The resthouses throughout the Province were maintained in good order. It is proposed to hand over to the District School Committee for a girls' school the Balalla resthouse, which is situated about 3 miles from the railway, and to build a new resthouse closer to the Maho Railway Station and the Yapahuwa ruins.

4. The following improvements were effected in the resthouses in the course of the year :—

The stables at Kuliyapitiya resthouse were converted into a motor garage and chauffeurs' room, and earth closet for servants built.
A new culvert was built at the junction of the Giriulla resthouse approach road with the Public Works Department road.
A plan and estimate was sanctioned for altering the stables at Nikaweratiya resthouse into motor garages, and work ordered to be put in hand.
Wooden trellis was fixed along kitchen verandah and passage, and ceiling were put up in the kitchen and resthouse-keeper's room at Chilaw resthouse.

5. *Branch Roads.*—No difficulty was experienced in the recovery of the planters' moiety for the maintenance of the branch roads in the district.

6. *Principal Roads.*—The usual contributions was paid to the Colonial Treasury in terms of the apportionment.

7. A statement of revenue and expenditure and a statement of the expenditure on principal roads are annexed :—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1919.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		
From Kurunegala District Road Committee ..	—	51,488 75
Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads ..	—	22,427 0
Government grant in aid of minor works	—	5,838 0
Resthouse collections :—		
(*a*) From Kurunegala District Road Committee ..	3,363 9	
(*b*) From Chilaw District Road Committee ..	1,095 4	
(*c*) From Puttalam District Road Committee ..	774 23	
		5,232 36
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—		
(*a*) From Chilaw District Road Committee ..	222 0	
(*b*) From Puttalam District Road Committee ..	120 0	
		342 0
Miscellaneous receipts	—	548 0
		85,876 11
Balance on January 1, 1919	—	3,361 58
Total ..		89,237 69

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of—		
(*a*) Principal roads	38,370 0	
(*b*) Resthouses	3,017 24	
		41,387 24
Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation	—	4,378 39
Pay of resthouse-keepers	—	5,389 52
Provincial Road Committee's establishment ..	—	563 44
Toll grants remitted to—		
(*a*) Kurunegala District Road Committee ..	6,283 0	
(*b*) Chilaw District Road Committee.. ..	16,144 0	
		22,427 0
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—		
(*a*) Kurunegala District Road Committee ..	2,000 0	
(*b*) Puttalam District Road Committee ..	3,838 0	
		5,838 0
Miscellaneous charges	—	74 25
		80,057 84
Balance on December 31, 1919	—	9,179 85
	Total ..	89,237 69

Expenditure in Money and Labour on Principal Roads in the North-Western Province during 1919.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Kurunegala District.		
Kurunegala-Wariyapola road	4,508 0	
Kurunegala-Beligamuwa road	3,925 0	
Kurunegala-Galagedara road	6,075 0	
Polgahawela-Kurunegala road	3,750 0	
		18,258 0
Maho District.		
Padeniya-Siyambalangamuwa road ..	4,000 0	
Wariyapola-Tonigala road	4,625 0	
		8,625 0
Dandagamuwa District.		
Narammala-Dankotuwa road	3,100 0	
Wariyapola-Hettipola road	2,825 0	
Kuliyapitiya-Hettipola road	2,462 0	
Narammala-Madampe road	3,100 0	
		11,487 0
Puttalam District.		
Akkaraipattu road	585 0	
Puttalam-Tonigala road	789 0	
Puttalam-Kalaoya road	750 0	
Puttalam-Battuluoya road	1,497 0	
Puttalam-Madurugama road	167 0	
Service road to Palavi road	50 0	
		3,838 0
Chilaw District.		
Chilaw-Hettipola road	1,750 0	
Nattandiya-Marawila road	1,000 0	
Toppu-Battuluoya road	7,191 0	
Dankotuwa-Madampe road	635 0	
		10,576 0
	Total ..	52,784 0

January 30, 1920.

C. R. CUMBERLAND,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, KURUNEGALA, FOR 1919.

THE District Road Committee of Kurunegala in 1919 consisted of the Government Agent as Chairman, the District Engineer, and the following Unofficial Members: Messrs. A. Kennedy, F. N. Daniels, and E. G. Goonewardene, and Mr. A. de Zilva as Additional Member.

2. *Meetings.*—Four meetings were held during the year, and, as usual, papers relating to all work which required the approval of the Committee were circulated among the members.

3. *Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance.*—A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the District of Kurunegala for 1918 and 1919 and the statement of revenue and expenditure are annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Road Ordinance in the Kurunegala District for the Years 1918 and 1919.

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	29,186	—	—	29,186	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	84,816	—	—	84,850	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	77,737		91·65	74,944		88·32
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	575		·67	994		1·17
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		78,312	92·33		75,938	89·49
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	4,367		5·14	6,470		7·62
(*f*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ..	1,619		1·90	1,851		2·18
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	91		·10	64		·07
(*h*) Fined	9		—	9		—
(*i*) Imprisoned	2		—	1		—
(*j*) Left local area	73		·08	56		·06
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		6,161	7·26		8,451	9·95
7. Unaccounted for	—	343	·40	—	461	·54

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1919.

REVENUE.			Rs.	c.
Commutation realized in money			115,435	0
Toll grant on minor roads			6,283	0
Government contribution in aid of minor works			2,000	0
Miscellaneous receipts			593	55
Contribution from estate proprietors on account of minor roads ..			4,525	0
			128,836	55
Balance on January 1, 1919			51,714	95
	Total ..		180,551	48

EXPENDITURE.				
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..			51,488	75
Amount expended on minor works			61,749	92
Establishment and commission to division officers :—	Rs.	c.		
(*a*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	13,895	66		
(*b*) Commission to division officers ..	12,829	68		
			26,725	34
Miscellaneous charges			3,282	95
			143,246	96
Balance on December 31, 1919			37,304	52
Total ..			180,551	48

There was much sickness, fever and influenza, prevailing in the district during the early part of the year.

4. In addition to the usual upkeep of minor roads, the following improvements were effected during the year :—

New Gravelling.

6th mile of Kadawalagedara-Witikule road.
1st and 2nd miles of Rangama-Gonagama road.
Three-fourths of 3rd, 4th, and half of 5th miles of Hiripitiya-Kumbukgete road.

New Culverts.

One of 2 ft. by 2 ft. by 14 ft. on 2nd mile, Mahakeliya-Katupota road.
Three of 3 ft. by 3 ft. by 14 ft. on 10th mile, Danikitawa-Ambanpola road.
Seven of 2 ft. by 2 ft. by 14 ft. on 5th, 7th, and 8th miles, Ambanpola-Ehetuwewa road.

One of 2 ft. by 2 ft. by 14 ft.
One of 3 ft. by 3 ft. by 14 ft.
One of 3 ft. by 3 ft. by 14 ft.(double) } on 6th mile, Galgamuwa-Siyambalewa road.
One of 2 ft. by 2 ft. by 14 ft.
One of 2 ft. by 2 ft. by 14 ft. (double)
Three of 3 ft. by 3 ft. by 14 ft. } on 2nd and 3rd miles, Ambale-Mahagalkadawala road.

Three of 3 ft. by 3 ft. by 14 ft. on 1st and 2nd miles, Rangama-Gonagama road.
Three of 3 ft. by 3 ft. by 14 ft. on 5th, 6th, and 7th miles, Muttettugala-Hiripitiya road.
One of 3 ft. by 3 ft. by 14 ft. on 7th mile, Kadahapola-Rambawewa road.

Retaining Walls.

1·20 cubes of retaining wall were built on 2nd mile of Muttettugala-Hiripitiya road.

Thalgodapitiya-Maduragoda Road.—As in the previous year, much difficulty was experienced in collecting the contributions from mine owners towards the upkeep of the first 7½ miles of this important minor road, serving a considerable area and plumbago mines and estates. Of the nine persons interested in the road, only four persons contributed their full share, one reduced his contribution considerably, and leaving four defaulters. A meeting of those interested in the road was convened to discuss the question of the apportionment of the contributions towards the upkeep of the road, but only two gentlemen attended. A further attempt will be made to induce those interested to carry out their promises.

The question of opening up the remaining portion of the road, from Maduragoda to Yatawatta, has received the consideration of the Committee, and a sum of Rs. 1,600 has been voted to do up this section of the road.

January 31, 1920.

C. R. CUMBERLAND,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE PUTTALAM-CHILAW DISTRICT FOR 1919.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

MR. W. E. WAIT was in charge of the district until April, when he was transferred to Colombo, and succeeded by Mr. G. F. Forrest, District Judge of Chilaw. Mr. J. D. Brown acted as Assistant Government Agent for the month of August, during the absence of Mr. Forrest on leave.

Mr. N. J. Martin, Crown Proctor of Chilaw, was appointed to act as District Judge, Chilaw, on Mr. Forrest's transfer in April. This post was subsequently filled by Mr. A. W. Seymour, who returned from war service in August.

Mr. M. Prasad, Police Magistrate of Chilaw, was transferred to Panadure in April. Mr. C. J. S. Pritchett, who succeeded him, was transferred to Galle in September, and was succeeded by Mr. L. L. Hunter.

Dr. S. L. Navaratnam was appointed Medical Officer, Puttalam, in March, *vice* Dr. C. F. Nugara, dismissed.

Dr. L. Anandappa was appointed Medical Officer, Kalpitiya, in succession to Dr. V. Kadirgamertamby, who left to join the Indian Medical Corps.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

The signing of the Peace Treaty was duly celebrated on July 19 in the towns of Puttalam and Chilaw by ceremonial parades, band, music, displays of fireworks, and distribution of rice among the poor. Similar celebrations were held in several other parts of the district.

The first anniversary of the signing of the Armistice was celebrated on November 11 by the observance throughout the district of the two minutes' silence ordained by His Majesty the King.

Another important event was the acquisition of land, which was begun in November, for the railway extension from Chilaw to Puttalam. This is a work which is calculated to produce a great development of this district.

FESTIVALS.

The usual March festival at St. Anna's, Talawila, was not held owing to the prevalence of influenza in the southern part of the district and the Western Province.

The July festival was celebrated on a much smaller scale than usual owing to the shortage of rice. Attendance was not permitted unless each pilgrim possessed a sufficient quantity of rice for his journey and stay. The festival lasted from July 17 to 27. About 7,000 pilgrims were present on the last day.

The annual festival at Munnessaram, which took place from August 14 to September 10, was also more sparsely attended owing to the rice scarcity. The number of pilgrims was about 5,000.

RAINFALL.

	Total, 1919. Inches.	Average Rainfall. Inches.
Puttalam	47·02	44·77
Chilaw	57·44	49·38

The north-east monsoon started remarkably early in September, and the rainfall was exceptionally heavy, resulting in the temporary flooding of a good part of the district. The main road from Puttalam to Wennappuwa was impassable at several places for some days. The late rains of the south-west monsoon and the phenomenally early burst of the north-east monsoon defeated all efforts made at salt manufacture.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of the district for the financial year October 1, 1918, to September 30, 1919, amounted to Rs. 1,436,273·98, showing a large increase of Rs. 563,035·94 over that of the previous year. This is mainly due to the exceptionally large quantity of salt sold during the year. There was also a rise in stamp duties, opium sales (due to the price of opium being raised), and forest revenue.

Arrack rents dropped heavily, and produced over a lakh less than they did two years ago. This may be attributed to the prohibition of off sales and the growing tendency for toddy in preference of arrack. There was also a large decrease in revenue from land sales, very little land having been disposed of.

The expenditure for the corresponding financial year shows an increase of Rs. 158,010·05 over that of the previous year. This is almost entirely due to the record quantity of salt manufactured in 1918, and the working of Palavi saltern on Government account for the first time in 1919.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

On the whole, I consider that the general state of affairs in the district has improved since the declaration of peace. The rise in the price of copra and other coconut products has given a remarkable stimulus to coconut cultivation, which is the staple industry of practically the whole of Chilaw District and most of the coast line of Puttalam District. There are a number of coconut, fibre, oil, and desiccating mills already in the Chilaw District, and new ones are likely to be established shortly. The trade in coconut products is undoubtedly flourishing at present, and owners of estates and mills must be making large profits. The benefit, however, of the improvement of the copra market is considerably discounted by the scarcity and high prices of rice, and by the fact that the wages of labour have certainly not increased in proportion to the cost of living.

The rice shortage resulted in a noticeable increase of paddy cultivation, more particularly in Chilaw District, where a number of fields were cultivated that had been lying fallow for many years The Chilaw District, however, owing to its flatness, its sandy soil, and the precarious nature of it rainfall is not suitable for extensive paddy cultivation, and can never be self-supporting in that respect.

The tobacco industry, which is carried on mainly in the Kalpitiya Division, was a success, and good prices were realized for the crops. The fishing population, which comprises the majority of the inhabitants of the sea coast, also had a successful season.

The health of the people was not satisfactory, but I gather that it seldom is. In the early part of the year there was a reflux of influenza cases in the south of the district and in Demala hatpattu, which resulted in heavy mortality. No other diseases, however, of an epidemic nature were reported, except a few isolated cases of measles and chickenpox. During the period of the north-east monsoon, which started early in September, ordinary malarial fever was extremely prevalent throughout the district. I believe this is the normal state of affairs.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply is not satisfactory. The only part of the district which is self-supporting is Demala hatpattu, in which a small and scattered population cultivates paddy and fine grain sufficient for its own consumption. Even this is dependent on the vagaries of the weather and the health of the inhabitants. In the rest of the district the people have to rely for their rice mainly on imported supplies. In May it became necessary to establish Government control over the distribution of rice throughout the greater part of the Island. The amount with which the Food Controller was able to supply this district was quite inadequate to provide even the minimum ration of one and a half measures per head per week. The results would have been disastrous had there not been a larger yala crop than usual (owing to increased activity in paddy cultivation in Chilaw District), and a certain quantity of paddy and kurakkan available from the adjoining districts.

The distribution of the rice consigned from Colombo to this district was carried out under my general supervision as follows :—Consignments of various quantities—according to the population of the area concerned—were sent weekly by rail to the following stations in Chilaw District: Lunuwila, Nattandiya, Madampe, and Chilaw. The consignment for Puttalam District was also sent by rail to Chilaw, and transported thence by padda boat.

Each consignment was received by the Chief Headman of the area in which it was to be distributed and sold by him to the leading dealers for cash, the prices having been duly notified to me by the Deputy Food Controller, Chalmers Granaries.

The dealers were required to sell part of their stock by retail, and the remainder in fixed quantities to smaller dealers in the neighbouring villages. All dealers were given a license, without which it was an offence to deal in rice.

The retail prices were fixed, a certain amount being allowed for reasonable profit, cost of transport, and average shortage. Every dealer was required to show a list of these prices outside his boutique, and any dealer selling at a higher rate was liable to prosecution.

A card system was instituted, by which each householder received a ticket from the headman of his village stating the number of his household and the boutique from which he should get his rice. On production of this the dealer was authorized to issue rice at the current ration for the number mentioned. The dealer was also required to keep a list of his customers, and to note on it the date and quantity of each issue. The sales and recoveries were daily checked by the headman or some other responsible person.

In parts of the Chilaw District certain gentlemen volunteered their assistance in controlling the distribution, and their services were gratefully accepted. In other parts the headmen were responsible. This system of distribution, which is still in force, has, on the whole, worked well. A great deal of extra work was thus imposed on the headmen, who, with few exceptions, handled it successfully. I desire particularly to commend the conduct of the Chief Headmen. They were called upon to take up a trying and difficult task, involving much energy, discrimination, and responsibility, and their work has been of valuable assistance. Few complaints were received in regard to the distribution of rice, and most of them, on inquiry, proved to be unfounded. Complaints, however, as to the shortness of rations, the high prices, and, on occasion, the bad quality issued have been not infrequent. These are inevitable, and it is difficult to find a remedy as things are at present.

A certain amount of cassava was cultivated in Chilaw District, which somewhat alleviated the scarcity of food.

SALT.

Salt was manufactured in all the salterns in the district during the year, except at Kompumunai and Karaitivu. Owing to the high prices of foodstuffs, especially of rice, and the abnormal state of the weather, the greater portion of the waykkals was not cultivated. Nearly one-fourth of the total area of all the salterns was manufactured, and the outturn was not a success, as it began to rain just at the time when salt was being formed in most of the pans. The total collection according to the estimates furnished by the supervisors amounted to 32,280 cwt.

A quantity of 1,444 cwt. of self-formed salt was collected from the beds of waykkals at Karaitivu saltern, and 202 cwt. at Kanakkankaliyodai, near Kalpitiya, and these quantities were received into store.

The retail price of salt was from 5 to 6 cents per pound. The restriction for the transport of salt to other Provinces was removed by order of Government in January, 1919, and salt was issued in large quantities to padda boats for transport to the Western Province.

The sale price of salt was again reduced from Rs 3·75 to Rs. 3 per cwt. at Puttalam and Kalpitiya stores, and to Rs 3·40 at Udappu store.

The Palavi saltern, which was purchased by Government in 1918 from the heirs of the late Dr. P. S. Brito, was worked for the first time during the year under review, after a lapse of eight years. As the waykkals had been neglected and filled with earth, and the bunds of the reservoirs were quite worn out, a considerable amount of labour and materials had to be requisitioned for putting the same into working order. A staff consisting of one supervisor, one overseer, and six patrols was appointed, and necessary operations for working it were started early in February and continued till July. A hundred coolies who had previous experience of the work were brought down from Southern India for the purpose of improving and manufacturing the saltern. A quantity of 5,189 cwt. of salt was collected up to September 10. The progress of manufacture was stopped by the unusual fall of rain early in September, and further collection was found impracticable.

Mr. F. W. Gooch, Salt Adviser to the Government of Ceylon, who visited Puttalam during August for the first time, inspected the various salterns in the district and collected information with regard to the system of manufacture adopted. He also paid two subsequent visits during the year in connection with the re-organization of the Department under a new system.

The Department was under the control of an Inspector, assisted by a Sub-Inspector, three Storekeepers, six Supervisors, five First Class Constables, six Second Class Constables, 56 Patrols, and five Searchers. The temporary staff at Udappu, Kalpitiya-Tilliyadi, and Nachchikalli comprised one Storekeeper, one First Class Constable, nine Patrols, and a caretaker.

A record of the work done during the last five years is herewith annexed :—

	1914–15. Cwt.	1915–16. Cwt.	1916–17. Cwt.	1917–18. Cwt.	1918–19. Cwt.
Quantity collected	367,092	140,190	154,337	276,913	409,485·2
Quantity stored	326,227	193,290	154,337	276,913	406,325·2
Quantity sold	329,911	325,219	122,630	85,471	273,767
Retail	4,575	7,021	5,371	4,676	4,748
Wholesale	325,336	318,198	117,259	80,795	269,019
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Revenue	991,227 10	976,880 20	400,061 98	317,722 50	839,588 10
Expenditure	132,799 12	95,292 54	86,751 97	158,516 34	303,557 71*

* This includes a sum of Rs. 13,363·76 incurred in working the Palavi saltern for the first time.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The coconut and fibre mills in Chilaw District were in full swing during the year, and afforded employment to a large number of coolies, local and imported. Other minor industries exist, such as carpentry, pottery, brick manufacture, goldsmith work, &c., but only for local uses and on a small scale.

MEDICAL AID AND SANITATION.

There are three hospitals in the district, at Puttalam, Chilaw, and Marawila, and a qualified Medical Officer at Kalpitiya. A small field hospital is very desirable at the latter place, in view of the difficulty of transporting patients in case of necessity to Puttalam hospital, which is 28½ miles by land and about 20 miles by sea.

There are also eight permanent and eleven outdoor permanent dispensaries. The Nattandiya dispensary, which was opened last year, would be more useful if shifted a short distance in the direction of Dunkannawa, where it would serve a large number of villages near the district boundary. Nattandiya itself contains several private dispensaries run on cheap lines.

The health of the population was unsatisfactory in the early part of the year. Fever and dysentery prevailed in Pitigal korale south, more particularly among the inhabitants of the sea coast. In Pitigal korale north, Puttalam pattu, and Demala hatpattu a severe type of influenza was experienced, mainly in the interior villages. In Kalpitiya division only the Mudaliyar reports a marked decrease in fever cases as compared with those in 1918.

Parangi is prevalent in Demala hatpattu and Rajakumarawanni pattu. There is an increasing tendency among these patients for European treatment, and they are attended to by an itinerating apothecary. Most of them, however, do not continue the treatment long enough to effect a permanent cure. A parangi hospital at Anamaduwa is very necessary.

The latter part of the year was more healthy than usual. This was probably due to a fairly evenly distributed rainfall instead of the ordinary continuous drought.

SANITARY BOARD AND SANITATION.

In the Puttalam District Kalpitiya is the only Sanitary Board town. The Board consisted of the Assistant Government Agent as Chairman; and Messrs. A. E. Wijesinghe, District Engineer, Puttalam; G. K. Swaminathan, District Mudaliyar, Kalpitiya; D. J. R. de Vasz of Kalpitiya; and Dr. V. Kadiramathamby of Kalpitiya, who was transferred during the middle part of the year, and was succeeded by Dr. N. Anandappa.

The sanitary condition of the town is fair. There are two scavenging carts working in the town.

The chief sources of the revenue are derived from the taxes, licenses, and rents of the fish and green markets.

The total revenue for the year was Rs. 3,832·01 and the payments Rs. 3,480·74, leaving a balance of Rs. 351·27 on December 31, 1919.

The town is supervised by the District Mudaliyar, Kalpitiya. Only one meeting was held during the year.

In the Chilaw District there are four Sanitary Board towns, viz., Madampe, Marawila, Nattandiya, and Udappu.

The Board consisted of the Assistant Government Agent as Chairman; and Messrs. A. H. Nathanielsz, District Engineer, Chilaw; J. E. Corea, Mudaliyar, Pitigal korale north, Chilaw; C. G. de Alwis, Mudaliyar, Pitigal korale south, Wennappuwa; C. P. de Silva of Moratuwa; Dr. J. Fernando of Marawila; and Mr. J. P. Panditteseker a of Madampe.

The sanitary conditions of the above towns are fair.

The revenues of these towns are derived from the taxes, licenses, and markets.

Madampe is the largest and the most important town among the four in the Chilaw District.

The following works have been started for the improvement of the following towns :—

Madampe is being surveyed for the improvement of the drainage system.

Two sites in Madampe, one in old town and the other in new town, are being surveyed for the acquisition of sites for two public latrines.

To bring the conservancy of the Madampe latrines to a proper footing, the householders have been noticed to erect latrines on sanitary lines, and the people have already started the work.

The public latrine in Marawila was completed in October at a cost of Rs. 1,200. There were no other improvements during the year.

Nattandiya is being surveyed for the improvement of the drainage system. No other improvement was done.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Four Towns.

The total revenue of Madampe was Rs. 27,252·97 and the payments Rs. 11,054·48, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,198·49 on December 31, 1919.

The total revenue of Marawila was Rs. 2,113·59, and the payments Rs. 1,965·15, leaving a balance of Rs. 148·44 on December 31, 1919. During the year a loan of Rs. 450 had to be taken from the Madampe Sanitary Board owing to shortage of funds. I propose to revise the assessment and extend the limits of this Sanitary Board area.

The total revenue of Nattandiya was Rs. 6,090·34 and the payments Rs. 2,947·66, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,142·68 on December 31, 1919.

The total revenue of Udappu was Rs. 2,130·63 and the payments Rs. 1,684·18, leaving a balance of Rs. 446·45 on December 31, 1919.

There are two inspectors, one for Madampe and one for Marawila and Nattandiya. Udappu is supervised by the Udaiyar.

During the year there was only one meeting, which was held on February 3, 1919.

EDUCATION.

There are separate School Committees for the two districts of Puttalam and Chilaw. The Rev. Father F. Bougarel of the Puttalam Committee was transferred in the latter part of the year, and was succeeded by the Rev. Father G. Guesnon. There were no changes in the personnel of the Chilaw Committee.

There are 11 Government schools, 2 new schools having been erected during the year at Andigama and Galawewa, and 28 grant-in-aid schools in Puttalam District. In Chilaw District there are 17 Government and 75 grant-in-aid schools.

The various Village Committees of Chilaw District, Puttalam pattu, Kalpitiya division, and the Sanitary Boards of Udappu and Nattandiya contribute to the School Committee funds. The villagers of Demala hatpattu contribute unskilled labour towards the repair of the schools.

The Etiyawala Girls' School and the Dikwella Girls' School were extended, and in the case of the rest of the schools the usual repairs were carried out.

The funds of the two Committees stand as follows :—

	Puttalam District.	Chilaw District.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Opening balance	2,578 35 ..	12,970 0
Receipts	1,576 43 ..	5,638 30
Expenditure	3,197 52 ..	3,908 22
Closing balance	957 26 ..	14,700 8

POLICE AND CRIME.

Chilaw District is a "policed area," with four stations: Chilaw, Madampe, Marawila, and Wennappuwa, all on the main road from Colombo to Chilaw.

There is a small force of constables in charge of a Sub-Inspector in Puttalam town. In the rest of the Puttalam District the headmen are responsible for the police work. Puttalam is, on the whole, a peaceable place, and the majority of cases of grave crime are committed in the Chilaw District.

The statistics are not very satisfactory. They show a considerable increase in every class of crime, except burglary. The most noticeable increase is in cases of grievous hurt and robbery, the figures for the former class of crime being 100 per cent. above those of last year. A comparison of the crime statistics with those of 1917 leads to the impression that there is a growing tendency to lawlessness in the Chilaw District, which can hardly be accounted for by the natural increase of population. The large increase in crimes of violence is somewhat startling, and it is difficult to say what is the cause. The figures for cases of cattle theft and theft of coconuts are also considerably higher than last year. The former is undoubtedly due to the food shortage, and the latter may be attributed to the enhanced price of coconuts.

Twelve murders were reported during the year, as against 8 in 1918. Three of them were the result of callous and unnecessary violence, and the Tettapolai murder was a particularly savage crime. The Assistant Superintendent of Police reports a marked increase in drunkenness, much greater than is represented by the "drunk and disorderly" returns.

The only satisfactory point in the statistics is the percentage of convictions to true cases, which has risen from 31 per cent. in 1918 to 38 per cent. The percentage in police cases only has risen to 40 per cent. The minor headmen did good work in assisting the police, and the Assistant Superintendent records that the improvement in the number of convictions is due in some measure to their co-operation.

The Police Force in the district was throughout the year in charge of Mr. M. H. Ratton, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who displayed much energy and interest in his work.

VILLAGE COMMITTEES AND TRIBUNALS.

Village Committees exist throughout the district, except in Akkarai pattu north of the Kalpitiya division. The commutation in lieu of labour is optional, and the rate is Re. 1 per every male resident in Pitigal korale north, Pitigal korale south, Puttalam pattu, and Pomparippu pattu in Kalpitiya. In Demala hatpattu, where the roads require more days' labour from each man owing to the scanty population, the commutation is fixed at Rs. 2·50.

There are Village Tribunals for all the Village Committees, except in Pomparippu pattu, where breaches of rules are tried by the Mudaliyar as Chairman of the Village Committee. There are two Presidents: one for Chilaw and one for Puttalam. The former holds sessions at Madampe, Marawila,

Lunuwila, and Rajakadaluwa ; and the latter at Anamaduwa and Maturankuli alternately. The work done by the President of Chilaw is heavier than that of the President of Puttalam.

The figures for the two districts are as follows :—

	Puttalam.		Chilaw.	
	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.
Cases pending on January 1, 1919 ..	3	33	62	260
Instituted during 1919.. ..	544	308	929	4,977
Decided during 1919	547	341	939	4,915
Pending on December 31, 1919 ..	—	—	52	322
Appeals to the Assistant Government Agent	1	5	2	21

IRRIGATION.

Major Works.—Maha Uswewa in the Puttalam District is the only major work at present under cultivation. It now irrigates an area of 412 acres, but is capable of irrigating a good deal more. A cadastral survey has been made, and there is some prospect of a larger acreage being opened up in paddy.

The restoration of Tabbowa tank was resumed in November after a lapse of several years. This is a very ancient tank, which is capable of irrigating a large area of Crown land either for coconuts or for paddy. Its restoration is expected to be of great benefit to the district, as it is also intended to provide from this tank a sufficient water supply for the Railway and for Puttalam town. Construction of masonry works is now being carried out by pioneers from Unnichchai under the direction of Mr. J. H. Fraser, Divisional Irrigation Engineer.

Minor Works.—The village tanks are supervised by two Irrigation Sub-Inspectors stationed at Anamaduwa and Chilaw. The former is in charge of 204 tanks, of which 123 are restored. The latter has 111 tanks, of which 91 have been restored. The rainfall in the last four months of the year was very good, though somewhat excessive, and nearly all the irrigable land was cultivated, which should result in a much larger crop than was gathered last year. Most of the village tanks depend on local rain for their water supply, and a certain amount of paddy fields in Chilaw District are cultivated by rain water without the aid of tanks.

LAND.

Practically no land was sold during the year under review. The total extent was 4 acres 1 rood and 30 perches, which realized Rs. 408·66. An extent of 3 acres and 25 perches was settled on certificates of quiet possession.

WORKING OF WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

In Puttalam District the extent brought under Waste Lands Ordinance was 54A. 0R. 31P. The whole of it was declared Crown property. Of lands brought under the Waste Lands Ordinance during past years, an extent of 194A. 0R. 26P. was sold to the claimants for Rs. 2,912·50, and an extent of 2,639A. 0R. 18P. was declared to be the property of the Crown. In Chilaw District an area of 106A. 2R. 1P. was brought under Waste Lands Ordinance. Of this, 43A. 0R. 3P. was declared Crown property, and the remainder of the lands are awaiting settlement. Of lands brought under Waste Lands Ordinance in previous years, an extent of 86A. 1R. 18P. was declared Crown property, and 15 acres were sold to the claimants for the sum of Rs. 225.

ACQUISITION.

An extent of 29A. 0R. 30·5P. required for the construction of the first five miles of the Chilaw-Puttalam Railway was acquired during the year at a cost of Rs. 34,110·09. The rest of the acquisition will be completed in the current year. Two small areas—for a latrine site at Marawila and a Gansabhawa road at Haldanduwana—were also acquired.

EXCISE.

The arrack rents for the two districts are sold separately. The Chilaw rent for the year ending September 30, 1920, was bought by Mr. Philip Cooray for Rs. 230,184 ; the Puttalam rent was bought by Messrs. L. S. and F. B. H. Fernando for Rs. 82,902. The figures for the previous financial year were Rs. 190,000 and Rs. 72,990, respectively.

The toddy rents are sold tavern by tavern, the aggregate amounts being—

	1918–19. Rs.	1919–20. Rs.
Chilaw	91,350	115,450
Puttalam	7,995	4,290

The number of licenses issued for both districts is as follows :—

	Arrack.	Toddy.	Foreign Liquor.
1918–19	88	44	26
1919–20	86	43	23

The comparative figures of arrack and toddy consumption are as follows:—

Arrack.

	Consumption in Gallons. 1918.	1919.
Chilaw	34,727 ..	39,416
Puttalam	10,500 ..	12,207

Toddy.

Chilaw	222,361 ..	229,350
Puttalam	17,008 ..	12,242

The increased consumption of arrack is due to the rise in the copra market.

It is difficult to gauge the results of the prohibition of "off sales" in Chilaw District, with the exception of Chilaw, Nattandiya, and Madampe. This was an experiment started in 1918, and another rent period is required before any definite decision can be arrived at. The measure, I am given to understand, is not popular in the district.

The Excise Department has exercised an effective control, and the relations between the officers of that Department and the headmen have been entirely satisfactory. Only 106 prosecutions were entered in the course of the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Chilaw-Puttalam Railway.—The first five miles of this line have been acquired and handed over to the Chief Construction Engineer. The acquisition of the remainder of the land will be taken up in the current year.

Public Works Department Roads.—These were maintained for the most part in good order. The main road from Chilaw to Puttalam was badly washed away in two places between the 3rd and 4th miles during the heavy rain in the north-east monsoon.

Bridges.—A proper steel bridge in place of the existing ramshackle wooden bridge over the lagoon at Chilaw is an urgent requirement. It is a proposal of long standing. The present bridge appears to require repairs two or three times yearly, and during these intervals a ferry has to be used, which causes a good deal of inconvenience. I trust that, now the war is over, some steps will be taken to get on with this very necessary improvement.

New Buildings.—A start has been made at building new quarters for the District Judge at the back of the old Assistant Government Agent's bungalow, which is now in a state of decay.

LICENSES, &C., UNDER THE VARIOUS ORDINANCES.

Opium.—The number of registered consumers and vedaralas at the end of 1919 was 1,269, and the total monthly consumption was 820 ounces. The decrease is due to the death of certain consumers and the cancellation of certain licenses.

Guns.—There are 674 licensed guns in Puttalam District and 1,735 in Chilaw District. Five licenses for repairing guns were issued.

Elephants.—Seven licenses at the reduced rate of Rs. 50 were issued to capture elephants in Puttalam District, where they are a considerable nuisance. Three rogue elephants were proclaimed and free licenses were issued. Only one, however, was taken up for an elephant disturbing the Public Works Department lines on the Kurunegala road. This was issued to a Malay gentleman of Colombo, who came up and shot a number of other animals in the most sensational manner, but unfortunately failed to observe the elephant. Twenty game licenses were issued, but none for shooting buffaloes, owing to the shortage of buffaloes.

Vehicles.—Cart licenses outside Local Board limits numbered 3,446, and boat licenses 80.

Dogs.—6,178 dogs were registered during the year. More than half of this number belonged to Pitigal korale south.

Kandyan Marriages.—Twenty-five Kandyan marriages were registered in 1919, and 4 applications for divorce were received.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Forest Revenue.—The forest revenue for 1919 from timber sold to private parties amounted to Rs. 5,376·69. Apart from this, 17,053 cubic yards of firewood were supplied to the Railway, and a quantity of palu timber and other woods to the Public Works Department. The following agreements were entered into for chena re-forestation in the Chilaw District:—

	Acres.		Acres.
Korakahawa ..	20	Nugahakele ..	60
Kotakanda ..	30	Medagama ..	60
Kalimulla ..	50		

Customs.—There is a very small port at Kalpitiya, where a few vessels carry on a coastwise trade in the north-east monsoon. No import duty was collected, import from India being prohibited. The export duties amounted to Rs. 123·70.

Puttalam Kachcheri,
March 19, 1920.

G. F. FORREST,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, PUTTALAM, FOR 1919.

The Board consisted of the following members :—

Official : Mr. W. E. Wait, Assistant Government Agent (Chairman), who was succeeded in April by Mr. G. F. Forrest ; Mr. A. E. Wijesinghe, District Engineer ; Dr. S. L. Navaratnam, Medical Officer.

Unofficial : Mr. W. S. Strong ; Mr. A. E. Abeyakoon ; Mr. S. A. Mohamado Haniffa Marikar.

Staff.—Mr. E. A. Wijesinghe, Secretary ; Mr. C. W. Brito, Inspector.

Meetings.—Eleven meetings of the Board were held during the year.

Peace Celebrations.—These were successfully celebrated on July 19, 1919. The Board contributed a sum of Rs. 300 towards this fund. A Union Jack with a fly rope costing Rs. 60 was purchased for a temporary flagstaff erected for the occasion. This will be replaced by a permanent one during the current year.

Public Health.—The health of the town was satisfactory, except for the usual outbreak of malaria in the north-east monsoon, which, however, was not so bad as in the previous year. There were two cases of enteric fever in Chenakudirippu. One proved fatal, the patient dying in hospital. All necessary preventive measures were taken to check the spread of the disease.

Lighting.—Twelve petrol lamps and 25 kerosine oil lamps were lit daily, except on moonlight nights.

Sanitation.—A sum of Rs. 3,142·18 was spent during the year by the Board on scavenging the town, and a further sum of Rs. 1,071·56 was spent for conserving the public and private latrines.

Water Supply.—The town is urgently in need of a proper water supply. The residents have to depend entirely on the present supply from Chenakudirippu, which runs very low for three or four months during the usual drought. The revival in the latter part of the year of the restoration of Tabbowa tank affords a prospect of relief from this long-standing difficulty. This tank, which is about 8 miles from Puttalam on the Anuradhapura road, is calculated to be capable of not only irrigating a large area of cultivable land, but also of supplying an adequate quantity of water for the town.

Drains.—The existing drains in the town are most unsatisfactory, and steps are being taken to improve the whole drainage system, for which I expect to address Government for some help.

Roads.—A sum of Rs. 1,044·80 was spent during the year for maintaining all the gravel roads, and a further sum of Rs. 886·45 was spent for metalling the Church road and Kanganikulam road for the first time.

Public Buildings.—All the Local Board buildings were kept in good repair.

The following statements are annexed to the report :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1918 and 1919.

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census ..	—	5,988	—	—	5,988	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	2,425	—	—	2,470	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	2,113		87·95	2,049		82·95
(b) Paying double commutation ..	52		2·10	83		3·36
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		2,165	89·27		2,132	86·31
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	27		1·11	40		1·61
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	106		4·37	169		6·84
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	8		·32	11		·44
(h) Fined	3		·12	4		·16
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	1		·04
(j) Left local area	105		4·32	96		3·38
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		249	10·30		321	12·99
7. Unaccounted for	—	11	·45	—	17	·68

Statement showing the Indebtedness of the Board.

Year in which loan was raised	1892	1906
Original amount of loan	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 20,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 2,268·61	Rs. 14,492·60
Rate of sinking fund	2 per cent.	3½ per cent.
Rate of interest	3½ per cent.	3½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund	Rs. 201·24	Rs. 400
Annual amount payable for interest	Rs. 183·76	Rs. 700
Date when loan will be extinguished	1924	1936

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above has been duly paid to the Hon. the Treasurer.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1918 and 1919.

REVENUE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Taxes:—			Interest and sinking fund on loans	1,485 0	1,485 0
Assessment tax	8,230 9	7,512 80	Cost of administration:—		
Commutation tax	3,334 50	3,223 50	Establishment	3,130 86	3,549 0
Others	508 50	760 0	Office contingencies	586 28	500 36
Licenses:—			Cost of audit	107 40	113 85
Liquor	417 50	382 50	Revenue services	963 73	1,036 63
Carts	1,248 0	1,083 0	Sanitation	6,853 20	6,540 88
Others	3,275 50	3,273 50	Lighting	2,245 92	1,878 64
Rents:—			Public works:—		
Markets	3,125 27	3,272 15	Maintenance	3,418 26	2,015 44
Others	708 26	1,729 90	New construction	914 9	886 45
Fines:—			Miscellaneous	11 90	472 25
Police Magistrate	159 75	381 70	Other payments	895 0	842 10
Others	53 50	278 15		20,611 64	19,320 60
Miscellaneous	1,709 98	437 58	Balance	6,981 42	10,865 85
Other receipts	1,836 30	870 25			
	24,607 15	23,205 3			
Balance	2,985 91	6,981 42			
Total	27,593 6	30,186 45	Total	27,593 6	30,186 45

Puttalam, March 19, 1920.

G. F. FORREST,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, CHILAW, FOR 1919.

A COMPARATIVE statement showing the revenue and expenditure for 1918 and 1919 is annexed:—

REVENUE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Taxes:—			Cost of administration:—		
Assessment tax	5,858 98	8,901 72	Establishment	3,701 94	3,709 38
Commutation tax	3,017 0	3,092 70	Office contingencies	396 59	596 24
Others	693 50	843 50	Cost of audit	121 29	114 90
Licenses:—			Revenue service	339 47	384 76
Liquor	695 0	662 50	Others	150 0	150 0
Carts and boats	1,051 0	1,220 0	Sanitation	7,786 6	8,647 75
Others	4,618 75	4,601 25	Lighting	2,885 8	2,315 94
Rents:—			Police	87 27	78 29
Markets	2 382 95	2,454 5	Public works:—		
Others	2,517 0	2,714 50	Maintenance	7,815 6	8,803 3
Fines:—			New works	7,561 93	1,056 18
Police Magistrate	76 75	178 25	Miscellaneous	2,129 77	2,330 61
Miscellaneous	3,193 98	5,913 33		32,974 46	28,187 8
	24,104 91	30,581 80	Balance	1,457 71	3,852 43
Balance	10,327 26	1,457 71			
Total	34,432 17	32,039 51	Total	34,432 17	32,039 51

REVENUE.

Assessment Tax.—The tax of 5 per cent., the maximum allowed by the Ordinance, is levied on the assessed annual value of tenements, &c. The increase in revenue under this head is due to the extension of the town limits and the collection of arrears of the preceding year.

Commutation Tax was satisfactorily collected.

Other Taxes.—The increase under this head is due mostly to increased revenue from motor car taxes. More cars are now plying for hire than in 1918.

Liquor Licenses.—The fall in revenue under this head is small, due to the reduction in stamp duty. This is probaly due to smaller consumption of foreign liquor consequent on the rise in price since the armistice.

Carts and Boats.—The increase is due to a larger number of carts licensed.

Other Licenses.—The decrease in revenue under this item is negligible.

Markets.—The increase is due to higher tenders for the rents.

Other Rents.—The increase is due to higher bids obtained at the auction.

Fines.—The increase is due to a larger number of prosecutions.

Miscellaneous.—The increase under this head is due to increased revenue from all other sources. The withdrawal of Rs. 3,500 from the bank is shown under this head.

EXPENDITURE.

Establishment.—The Secretary, who was doing dual duties as Secretary and Inspector, was allowed to resign from sanitary work, retaining the supervision of public works on an additional payment of Rs. 360 to his pay as Secretary. The overseer was discontinued, and a qualified Sanitary Inspector was employed on a salary of Rs. 720, with Rs. 120 bicycle and Rs. 50 uniform allowances. The difference in the expenditure is due to these changes.

Office Contingencies.—The increase in expenditure under this head is due to increased cost of stationery, printed forms, &c., consequent on general rise in the price of commodities since the end of the war.

Revenue Services.—The increase is due to payment of more commission for better collection of taxes.

Sanitation.—The increase under this head is due to the purchase of a night soil cart at a cost of Rs. 636·92 and increased cost of buckets and disinfectants.

Lighting.—The decrease is not due to less lighting. On the contrary, the lighting was probably better than in previous years. The last year's expenditure was abnormal owing to the purchase of four new lamp columns. There are forty-two lamps lighting nineteen days per month for four hours each day.

Public Works: Maintenance.—Most of the roads were maintained in fairly good order. The increase in cost is due to (1) taking over one mile of road of the Cemetery road, which was kept up by the Public Works Department; (2) purchase of two hand carts; (3) purchase of a road roller; (4) purchase of a water cart; (5) renewing the painting of street plates; (6) renewing the cement floor of markets; (7) repairing the market drains; and (8) getting zinc piping frames with polished steel hooks to hang up in the meat market. Owing to the heavy north-east monsoon rains the gravel pit at Kokkawila was filled with water, and the gravelling of the roads had to be stopped. The usual difficulty of getting a satisfactory metal contractor was again experienced in 1919.

New Works.—The expenditure under this head is mostly spent on the two new latrines built (for the women of Pitipana and barbers' quarters) out of the four latrines sanctioned by the Board. The work of the other two latrines was stopped for want of bricks. The heavy north-east rains interfered with burning of bricks.

Miscellaneous.—The increase under this head is due (1) to payment of Rs. 195 to the lessee of the cattle gala, who was not allowed to keep on the Saturday Fair sheds at the gala premises; and (2) to payment of Rs. 200 for Peace Celebrations.

General Remarks.—Chilaw is a town of growing importance owing to its position as an agricultural centre and an outlet for the produce of the fishing industry and for coconut produce, largely on account of being favourably situated in the matter of communication by rail, canal, road, and sea with the rest of the Island and Colombo.

An index of the growing prosperity of the town is the increase in revenue paid in during the year at the local Government Treasury and the rise in rents and acute shortage of houses.

Government is taking steps to build a Residency for the District Judge, and a site has been marked out for quarters for the Assistant Superintendent of Police. This has involved a deviation of the roads on the beach portion of the town, and will probably require a further re-distribution of the street lamps.

Sanitation was much improved in the year under review by the measures taken by the Board, under the leadership of Mr. Forrest, to (*a*) demolish certain insanitary and overcrowded dwellings in Pitipana quarters, evacuation of which, however, was not effected without recourse to the penal provisions of the Housing Ordinance (No. 19 of 1915); (*b*) erect adequate latrine accommodation, no less than four new public latrines being commenced during the year.

Sites for further latrines are being acquired.

The surface drains are now in need of repair, and steps have been taken to put the matter in hand. A difficulty in this connection arises out of the low-lying position of the bazaar, when the average level of the drains is less than a couple of inches above the level of the lagoon.

Steps have been taken to form a nursery for shade trees to be planted out along the beach roads.

Pension rules for the staff have not yet obtained the sanction of the Attorney-General's Department, but a Select Committee is dealing with the matter.

A ruinous and insanitary boutique at the cattle gala, which formerly produced a food rent to the Board, has been demolished, and will be replaced by a more modern structure.

Moved by the rapid rise in land values noticed during the year, the Board decided to acquire the parcel of land belonging to Mr. T. M. Asmoon on the Colombo road, in extent 5 acres, for a new General Cemetery, owing to objections to the existing site, chief of which is its distance from the town, and the exposed and difficult approach to same along the shore. This item will absorb a great part of the balance of revenue in hand.

The chief wants of the town are :—

(*a*) A good water supply, all drinking water at present being transported in carts from the Beach road over the lagoon to the main part of the town.

(*b*) A permanent bridge over the lagoon to connect both portions of the town.

Two schemes to supply these wants received the approval of Government, and money was voted for the same before the critical period of the great war, but the projects were abandoned in the later years of the war.

Public Health.—The health of the town during the year was poor compared with other years. Malaria to a great extent prevailed during the latter part of the year.

There were 164 births and 432 deaths, against 197 births and 210 deaths in 1918.

The total rainfall for the year was 57·49 inches, against 47·01 inches in 1918. The unusually heavy rain in the first four months produced much sickness.

Meetings of the Board.—There were ten meetings of the Board during the year: seven ordinary meetings and three special meetings.

Working under the Thoroughfares Ordinance.—A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is annexed :—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	5,034	—	—	5,034	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	2,358	—	—	2,299	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	1,847		78·33	1,880		81·77
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	40		1·69	47		2·044
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		1,887	80·03		1,927	83·81
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	59		2·502	51		2·22
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	151		6·403	178		7·74
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	46		1·95	26		1·13
(*h*) Fined	4		·16	11		·48
(*i*) Imprisoned	1		·042	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	6		·25	23		1·00043
(*k*) Dead	4		·16	7		·304
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		271	11·49		296	12·88
7. Unaccounted for	—	200	8·44	—	76	3·306

Chilaw, March 10, 1920.

A. W. SEYMOUR,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, PUTTALAM, FOR 1919.

THE Committee consisted of the Assistant Government Agent (Chairman); the District Engineer; and Mr. J. H. Ilangantilleka, Ratemahatmaya, Demala hatpattu, as Additional Member; and three Unofficial Members, viz., Messrs. W. A. Muttukumaru; W. R. H. Wijesinghe, Mudaliyar, Puttalam pattu; and Mudaliyar S. M. P. Vanderkoen, representing the European, Burgher, and Native communities, respectively.

Staff.—Mr. Frank de Costa continued to be clerk to the Committee during the year.

One meeting was held in the year.

The usual apportionment of Rs. 3,838 towards principal roads was paid into the General Treasury.

The finances of this Committee are deficient for the work involved, and only permit of the ordinary upkeep of roads. The works were carried out under the supervision of the Chief Headmen.

Statement A annexed shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1919, and Statement B the revenue and expenditure for the year :—

A.—Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1918 and 1919.

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census ..	—	27,208	—	—	27,208	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	7,363	—	—	7,190	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	6,562		89·12	6,212		86·39
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	78		1·05	102		1·41
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		6,640	90·18		6,314	87·81
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	305		4·14	484		6·73
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	205		2·78	192		2·67
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	12		·16	8		·11
(*h*) Fined	—		—	8		·11
(*i*) Imprisoned	1		·01	4		·05
(*j*) Left local area	158		2·14	144		2·00
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		681	9·24		840	11·68
7. Unaccounted for	—	42	·57	—	36	·50

B.—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1919.

REVENUE.			Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1919			4,089 76
Commutation realized in money			9,624 0
Government contribution in aid of minor works			3,580 0
Miscellaneous receipts			4,987 41
	Total		22,281 17

EXPENDITURE.			
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses			6,668 87
Amount expended on minor works			5,137 46
Establishment and commission to division officers:—			
(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. c. 120 0		
(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	1,159 21		
(c) Commission to division officers	880 44		
			2,159 65
Miscellaneous charges			3,133 5
Balance on December 31, 1919			5,182 14
	Total		22,281 17

Puttalam, March 19, 1920.

G. F. FORREST,
Chairman.

IV.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTTEE, CHILAW, FOR 1919.

THE Committee was composed of the following members:—The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman); the District Engineer, Chilaw; and Mr. J. E. Corea, Mudaliyar, Pitigal korale north (Official Members); and Messrs. F. C. Gedge, N. J. Martin, and T. M. Fernando, Unofficial Members, representing the European, Burgher, and Native communities, respectively.

2. One meeting was held at Chilaw during the year.

3. A sum of Rs. 10,576 was paid into the Colonial Treasury in last May on account of principal roads in the Chilaw District.

4. The Bangadeniya-Mandalana road was maintained as usual by the District Road Committee at the joint expense of the Committee and the estate proprietors who were interested in it.

5. Statement A in the following table shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1918 and 1919, and Statement B shows the main heads of revenue and expenditure during 1919:—

A.—Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1918 and 1919.

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census	—	82,580	—	—	82,580	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	21,414	—	—	21,624	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation	18,514		86·45	18,096		83·68
(b) Paying double commutation	324		1·51	543		2·51
(c) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		18,838	87·97		18,639	86·19
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	781		3·64	1,036		4·79
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere	956		4·45	938		4·33
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	53		·24	61		·28
(h) Fined	8		·03	10		·46
(i) Imprisoned	1		·004	2		·009
(j) Left local area	569		2·65	531		2·45
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		2,368	11·05		2,578	11·92
7. Unaccounted for	—	208	·97	—	407	1·88

B.—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1919.

REVENUE.			Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1919			23,491 37
Commutation realized in money			28,773 0
Toll grant on minor roads			16,333 96
Government contribution in aid of minor works			625 0
Miscellaneous receipts			3,664 3
	Total		72,887 36

EXPENDITURE.			
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses			16,462 42
Amount expended on minor works			22,012 19
Establishment and commission to division officers :—			
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. c. 222 0		
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	5,573 88		
(*c*) Commission to division officers	2,705 27		
			8,501 15
Miscellaneous charges			2,694 17
Balance on December 31, 1919			23,217 43
	Total		72,887 36

G. F. FORREST,
Chairman.

Puttalam, March 19, 1920.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1919.

Area, 4,080½ square miles; Population in 1911, 86,269.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

THE Government Agent and the Senior Chiefs of the Province attended a conference at Kandy in January, at which measures were decided on with a view to encouraging the development of land for food production. These measures have resulted in a marked increase of cultivation.

Influenza continued its ravages in the early part of the year, and was responsible for a high mortality.

Peace Celebrations were held throughout the Province in July.

Mr. H. R. Freeman, C.C.S., who had administered the Province since 1913, retired in August, and was succeeded by the writer.

Mr. F. C. Gimson, C.C.S., succeeded Mr. L. L. Hunter as Police Magistrate and Office Assistant in September.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue.—The revenue for 1919 collected at the Kachcheri was Rs. 187,517 as compared with Rs. 173,828 in 1918, an increase of Rs. 13,689, in spite of a decrease of Rs. 14,400 owing to the discontinuance of the arrack rent in September. Stamp Duties, Fines, Irrigation Recoveries, Land Revenue, and Land Sales all show increases indicative of the increase in general prosperity. The revenue derived from the Railway and Post and Telegraphs is not credited here.

The recoveries under the chief heads for the last two years were as follows :—

	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Arrack	72,749 52	58,334 59
Stamp Duties	12,042 95	17,463 95
Irrigation Recoveries	15,385 66	25,723 88
Rent of Lands	10,554 72	12,784 54
Forest Department	10,675 11	12,314 23
Land Sales	29,050 4	36,563 82

Expenditure.—The expenditure from Government Agent's votes, representing but a fraction of the total expenditure of the Province, for the financial year 1918–19 was Rs. 16,301·67, as compared with Rs. 17,191·42 in the previous year. The Province suffered from the continued necessity of retrenchment due to war conditions. Money was not available for any but the most urgent needs. No new works were undertaken, and expenditure on upkeep and maintenance was reduced to the minimum.

III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The year was one of great prosperity in the North-Central Province. The rainfall was plentiful, the village tanks filled well, and excellent meda and yala paddy crops were obtained. The liberal chena policy of my predecessor was triumphantly vindicated, and, while the greater part of the Island was suffering from food shortage, this Province was able to export large stocks of surplus grain to less fortunate districts, and the villager reaped a rich harvest owing to the high prices ruling. Kurakkan reached the record figure of Rs. 9 a bushel, while other chena produce, such as chillies, gingelly, vegetables, &c., as well as paddy, sold at two or three times the normal rates. While large profits were made by the middlemen in Anuradhapura and the larger bazaars, there is no doubt that a good share of the profits went to the village producer, and a general rise in the standard of living has resulted. The villager, who normally lived by bartering grain for the necessaries of life, has now money to spare for the luxuries of imported foodstuffs, cloths, land, and cattle. The number of applications for land received in 1918 was 879, and in 1919 1,321. Valuable cart bulls worth from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 are now far more common in the villages than heretofore.

Food Supply.—The local food supply of the villager consists of paddy, kurakkan, and other chena produce, coconuts, tank fish, and game. The addition of imported articles to his diet depends upon his having surplus grain to barter or money to buy from the itinerant trader.

Health.—The mortality from influenza in the early part of the year was very large. The deaths for the first four months were 4,028, as compared with 815 in the same period of the previous year. In the affected villages the people were largely unable to attend to their cultivation and the watching of their crops, with the result that many chenas were damaged by cattle or wild animals and abandoned.

Special measures were taken to supply food and treatment to the sick. It is no doubt due to the abundance of the food supply already referred to that the incidence of the disease was not more widespread and its effect on the general prosperity more lasting.

The health of the people was good throughout the remainder of the year. Parangi and fever were less prevalent than usual.

Agriculture.—The chief industry of the Province is paddy cultivation. There was an increase in the extent cultivated, due to official pressure and the stimulus of high prices. The opening of fresh land in paddy does not necessarily mean an increase in the extent cultivated owing to the lack of population. The ordinary villager has as much land as he can cultivate. He likes to open new land as the yield is better, but the opening of new land often means that the old land is left uncultivated.

The state of cultivation generally is backward. The conservatism of the villager is notorious. New methods do not appeal to him. Transplanting is hardly known. Manure is not used. The average yield in the district is 10 to 15 fold (paddy chenas yield 30 to 40 fold; hence their popularity as compared with field cultivation). Improved methods are followed and better results are obtained under the Anuradhapura city tanks. The chief hope of improvement in the district is in the influx of more enterprising cultivators from other districts. In some parts of the Province cultivation suffered from the shortage of buffaloes for ploughing and their rise in price owing to the export to Colombo for slaughter.

Chena Cultivation.—Both the maha (kurakkan) and yala (gingelly) harvests were good. Advantage was taken by some of the exceptional facilities granted for chena cultivation to fell high forest illicitly, but the total damage done thereby was not great, and the benefit of the liberal grant of chenas both to this Province and the Island proved immense.

The village fallacy that a good crop of chillies can only be secured by felling high forest has been disproved at the Dry Zone Experiment Station, where successful experiments are also being made in the rotation of chena crops. The villager, however, will be hard to convert to more economical and scientific methods as long as the population to be supported is so infinitesimal compared with the area of waste and forest land available.

The number of chena permits issued was 2,250, covering an extent of 7,549 acres. Fines recovered for illicit chenas amounted to Rs. 1,756, and the number of prosecutions for non-payment of fine was 89.

IV.—MUNICIPAL OR QUASI-MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Statements showing the working of the Local Board and of the Provincial and District Road Committees are annexed.

The following is a statement of cases dealt with by the Village Tribunals :—

	Pending on January 1, 1919.	Instituted in 1919.	Decided.	Pending on December 31, 1919.
Civil.				
Nuwaragam Palata ..	35 ..	854 ..	866 ..	23
Hurulu Palata ..	24 ..	759 ..	764 ..	19
Kalagam Palata ..	37 ..	639 ..	645 ..	31
Tamankaduwa ..	— ..	284 ..	284 ..	—
Criminal.				
Nuwaragam Palata ..	166 ..	1,036 ..	1,178 ..	84
Hurulu Palata ..	57 ..	1,152 ..	1,103 ..	106
Kalagam Palata ..	19 ..	1,187 ..	843 ..	283
Tamankaduwa ..	— ..	198 ..	198 ..	—

The number of appeals to the Government Agent during the year were 80. In 63 cases the judgments were confirmed and in 17 set aside. The number of appeals to the Governor in Council were 10, and in two of these cases the judgment was set aside.

V.—EDUCATION.

As regards education, the Province is backward. The number of schools is 58, of which 37 are Government vernacular schools, 8 Gansabhawa schools in Tamankaduwa, and 13 grant-in-aid schools. Female education is yet in its infancy. The convent school in Anuradhapura is the only girls' school in the Province. Efforts are being made to encourage the attendance of girls at village schools, but at few schools is this sufficient to justify the employment of a woman teacher.

Owing to " war retrenchment " no new schools were built during the year.

VI.—POLICE AND CRIME.

The Province is remarkably free from serious crime. 133 cases of serious crime were investigated during the year, mostly offences against property, theft, and burglary. Crimes of violence are not common. Four homicides occurred, twelve cases of hurt with knife, and five of grievous hurt. Cattle stealing is negligible.

The only body of regular police is stationed in Anuradhapura. Their conduct and efficiency was good. Crime in the district is dealt with by the headmen. Their work generally ends in reporting the case to court. As their divisions are large and their duties manifold, cases are not properly investigated before coming to court. It is only the absence of crime that makes the system workable. The North-Central Province Kandyan is peaceful and law-abiding. Drink and gambling are unknown in the greater part of the district. The opening up of the Province and the influx of settlers from the low-country is bound to send up the crime statistics, and will necessitate more regular police as well as a more systematic training of the headmen in their police duties, and an increase in their number.

VII.—EXCISE.

On the expiry of the arrack rent at the end of September the Province became "dry," the three existing arrack taverns being abolished by local option. The North-Central Province villager is not accustomed to intoxicating drink, and there is no demand for arrack or toddy, except in the town of Anuradhapura and among the immigrant population, coolies, and carters.

There are two licensed places for the sale of foreign liquor in Anuradhapura town. The sales at these places increased largely after the closing of the taverns, and there was a certain amount of illicit sale on the borders of the Province, arrack being imported from neighbouring Provinces.

VIII.—IRRIGATION.

Major Works.—No new works were undertaken. Owing to retrenchment the expenditure in this Province was confined to ordinary maintenance. Survesy of the irrigable land under Nachchaduwa and of the channels were practically completed, and the survey of the Nuwarawewa extension scheme was proceeded with.

Village Tanks.—The condition of the village tanks was not altogether satisfactory. Owing to bad seasons and the prevalence of sickness in 1917 and 1918 it had been necessary in the case of many tanks to grant exemptions from the ordinary maintenance work or liberal extensions of time for its performance. In 1919 when the need for such exemptions no longer existed, and a double quantity of work was required to make up for the arrears, the villager did not appreciate the situation. Wholesale default was made in the earthwork called out, and the state of many of the tanks at the end of the year was discreditable to the fieldowners, who are responsible for their maintenance, and the Irrigation Sub-Inspectors, whose duty it is, under the Government Agent, to call out the necessary work from the field-owners and see it performed. These Sub-Inspectors have a large number of tanks in their charge, scattered over a wide area, and the task of supervision and of persuading the villager that the work is in his own interest is no sinecure, but an active and zealous officer can effect a great improvement in his district, and no work is of greater importance for the well-being of the people.

The number of tanks on the working list was 1,554. Of these, 760 are uncompleted tanks, still in process of restoration, the balance are exempted tanks, *i.e.*, tanks which have been completed, and for which only a slight amount of annual labour for maintenance is required. Rs. 670 was spent on the manufacture of cement pipes for sluices, and 37 tanks were provided with sluices during the year. The amount spent on improvements to masonry works in village tanks was Rs. 1,323·78. This expenditure is insufficient for the ordinary maintenance requirements of 1,500 tanks, many of which were completed over thirty years ago, and are now needing repairs to masonry, which it is false economy to neglect.

The following is the statement of the Irrigation Fine Fund account :—

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1919 ..	1,189	79	Salaries of Assistant Irrigation Clerks, peons, messengers to Ratemahatmayas, &c.	1,632	61
Receipts from January 1, to December 31, 1919	2,880	53	Stationery and printing ..	107	25
			Remission of fines	9	0
			Incidental expenses	82	77
			Cost of repairs to channels, &c. ..	382	44
			Balance on January 1, 1920 ..	1,856	25
Total ..	4,070	32	Total ..	4,070	32

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The new works completed during the year were quarters for the Provincial Surgeon, two additional clerks' quarters, Anuradhapura, and the Post Office at Maradankadawala. The track metalling of the road from Madawachchi to the Mannar boundary was continued.

Works required are :—

Quarters for clerks, Anuradhapura.
Extension to the hospital, Anuradhapura.
Widening and improving the main roads.
Improvement of causeway at Kalawewa spill.
Improvements and extensions at Railway Station, Anuradhapura, including increased passenger platform accommodation and additional goods sheds.
Goods shed for Talawa station.

X.—FORESTS.

The revenue derived from forests was Rs. 103,249·46, of which Rs. 19,461·94 was received in cash for the sale of timber and forest produce, and Rs. 83,787·52 represents the value of services rendered to other departments, mainly sleepers and firewood to the Railway.

152 acres were clear felled during the year and planted up with teak. The area of forest plantations in the Province is now 280½ acres. Reserved forests comprise an area of 89,968, and a further area of 1,027,187 is proposed to be reserved. These proposals are, however, very rough, and it is essential that the question of proposed reserves be taken up and the boundaries of future reserves accurately defined with a view to the requirements of existing villages, as well as in the interests of the Forest Department. The present vagueness and uncertainty hampers development, applications for land adjoining existing cultivation being sometimes opposed by the Department on the ground that the land forms part of a proposed reserve. The boundaries of the future reserves should be drawn clear of existing villages, leaving ample room for legitimate expansion.

XI.—LAND SALES.

I annex the figures for 1918 and 1919 :—

	Extent Sold. A.	R.	P.	Amount Realized. Rs.	c.	Average Price per Acre. Rs.	c.
1918	962	0	7	26,322	88	27	49
1919	1,369	2	39	34,315	62	25	5.

In addition, 328 acres were sold by the Settlement Officer at an average price of Rs. 17·05. The demand for land is increasing, and the Survey Department has difficulty in coping with the work caused by the number of applications, which is, I believe, greater in this Province than in any other. The applications are mainly for small lots by village applicants.

The figures of leased lands are as follows :—

	Number of Lease Permits.	Rent recovered. Rs. c.
1918	1,360 ..	7,649 0
1919	1,843 ..	8,992 92

Some 2,000 acres, including the former experimental garden at Maha Iluppallama, was leased for the experimental cultivation of hemp. Hitherto the demand for land has been restricted to the areas which can be made irrigable, and the success of this experiment will prove an important factor in developing the Province by introducing a profitable cultivation for unirrigable land, of which the Province mainly consists.

Settlement operations were continued by the Land Settlement Department. The whole of Nuwaragam palata has now been settled, and good progress has been made with parts of Hurulu and Kalagam palatas.

The Kachcheri,
Anuradhapura, September 14, 1920.

F. G. TYRRELL,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE FOR 1919.

THE Provincial Road Committee of the North-Central Province consisted of the following members :—Mr. H. R. Freeman from January to August, 1919, and the writer from August to end of December, as Chairman ; Mr. E. W. Cade from January to August, and Mr. A. Rothwell from August to end of December, Provincial Engineer ; and Unofficial Members : Messrs. S. D. Krisnaratne, L. P. Emerson, G. H. R. Jayamanne, and D. S. Arumukkam.

2. Four meetings were held during the year ; most of the business was carried out by circulating papers.

3. There were no changes in the staff.

4. Resthouses were white and colour washed and other repairs attended to.

5. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee for 1919 :—

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of—	
From Nuwarakalawiya District Road Committee ..	13,210 90	(*a*) Principal roads ..	9,932 0
Government grant-in-aid of pay of resthouse-keepers	250 0	(*b*) Resthouses	3,278 90
Resthouse collections :—		Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation ..	2,310 9
(*a*) From Nuwarakalawiya District Road Committee ..	884 51	Pay of resthouse-keepers ..	1,925 85
(*b*) From Tamankaduwa District Road Committee ..	882 27	Provincial Road Committee's establishment	589 98
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—		Miscellaneous charges, including refund of advances	302 74
From Tamankaduwa District Road Committee ..	274 25		
Miscellaneous receipts ..	591 33		
	16,093 26		18,339 56
Balance on January 1, 1919 ..	9,050 40	Balance on December 31, 1919 ..	6,804 10
Total ..	25,143 66	Total ..	25,143 66

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Anuradhapura, February 5, 1920.

F. G. TYRRELL,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, NUWARAKALAWIYA, FOR 1919.

THE members of this Committee are the same as those of the Provincial Road Committee, with the exception of the Provincial Engineer ; the District Engineer is an Official Member.

2. Mr. K. J. Sithamparanather, Superintendent, Minor Roads, reports as follows :—

(1) *Expenditure.*—The total amount expended during the year was Rs. 19,822·30, of which Rs. 12,927·55 and Rs. 4,281·06 was on upkeep and improvement respectively of minor roads, Rs. 2,080·40 on resthouses ; and Rs. 533·29 on District Road Committee buildings other than resthouses.

(2) *Upkeep of Roads.*—The usual maintenance of minor roads was carried out during the year, and the roads were kept up in fair order.

(3) *Improvement of Roads.*—The following improvements were carried out during the year :—

(*a*) Ottapuwa-Andarawewa road: 2¼ miles opening side drains, forming road, reducing hills, and filling the low places. Gravelling 2 miles of new road for the first time, and 2 miles of last year's improvement second time.

(*b*) Eppawala-Timbiriwewa road: Building one 3 feet by 3 feet permanent stone masonry culvert over stream, filling and forming four approaches on both sides of culverts. Rocks were blasted and removed from the side drains to permit free flow of rain water through culverts.

(*c*) Eastern Minor road: A permanent rubble stone masonry culvert 3 feet by 3 feet was built over a stream on the 20th mile, and approaches were improved on both sides of all permanent culverts.

(*d*) Maradankadawala-Kunchikulama road: 20 chains of road was improved by opening side drains, and filling and forming road.

(*e*) Madawachchiya-Horowpotana road: Earthwork in filling, forming, and widening road where the road was narrow by washaway of spill water from Madawachchiya tank.

(4) All resthouses and outhouses were white and colour washed, tarred, tiles shifted, and all necessary repairs attended to. Temporary cattle and car sheds were thatched with cadjans.

(5) All the District Road Committee buildings other than resthouses were white and colour washed, and the necessary repairs attended to. A permanent latrine to the Chief Clerk's quarters was built at a cost of Rs. 280.

3. The usual comparative statements of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1918 and 1919, together with receipts and expenditure for 1919, are annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1918 and 1919.

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census	—	74,137	—	—	74,137	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	21,805	—	—	22,110	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	19,826		90·92	18,662		84·40
(*b*) Paying double commutation	95		·44	86		·39
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	30		·14	15		·07
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		19,951	91·50		18,763	84·86
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	991		4·54	2,269		10·26
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere..	456		2·09	602		2·72
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	46		·21	49		·22
(*h*) Fined	—		—	—		—
(*i*) Imprisoned ..	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area ..	361		1·66	421		1·91
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		1,854	8·50		3,341	15·11
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	6	·03

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, District Road Committee, Nuwarakalawiya, for 1919.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Commutation realized in money ..	28,422	0	Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..	13,210	90
Commutation realized in labour ..	22	50	Amount expended on minor works ...	17,741	90
Government contribution in aid of minor works	9,932	0	Establishment and commission to division officers :—		
Miscellaneous receipts ..	699	8	(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment —		
			(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment .. 3,877 98		
			(*c*) Commission to division officers .. 2,585 70		
				6,463	68
			Miscellaneous charges ..	908	19
	39,078	58		38,324	67
Balance on January 1, 1919 ..	1,867	16	Balance on December 31, 1919 ..	2,618	7
Total ..	40,942	74	Total ..	40,942	74

District Road Committee's Office,
Anuradhapura, February 5, 1920.

F. G. TYRRELL,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, TAMANKADUWA, FOR 1919.

THE District Road Committee, Tamankaduwa, consisted in 1919 of the following members :— Mr. H. R. Freeman from January to August, and the writer from August to end of December, as Chairman ; Mr. D. C. de Silva, Revenue Officer ; and Mr. S. M. S. Rajasooriya, District Engineer, Maradankadawala, as Official Members ; and Messrs. P. L. Adirian Appuhamy, K. V. Varitamby, and M. A. Allis Appuhamy as Unofficial Members.

2. The correspondence was attended to by the Revenue Officer in his capacity as Additional Chairman, and all funds were administered by him under the direction of the Chairman.

3. Business was transacted by circulation of papers.

4. The members went out of office this year, and they were re-appointed by the Provincial Road Committee for the years 1920, 1921, and 1922, with the exception of Mr. P. L. Adirian Appuhamy, whose place was filled up by Mr. G. P. H. Simon de Silva.

5. There were no encroachments reported during the year.

6. Poll tax collections were Rs. 2,721, and the total amount standing at the beginning of the year to credit was Rs. 3,105·74.

7. The road connecting Minneriya and Alut-oya was cleared.

8. The works of metalling the road from resthouse approach road junction to the Topawewa gala and building permanent stone culverts in the first 2 miles of the road from Polonnaruwa to Magantota were sanctioned, but the contractors failed to commence work this year. The usual comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1918 and 1919, together with receipts and expenditure for 1919, are annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1918 and 1919.

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census	—	6,778	—	—	6,778	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	1,992	—	—	1,876	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation	1,826		91·66	1,702		90·72
(b) Paying double commutation	7		·35	18		·96
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation . ..		1,833	92·01		1,720	91·68
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	62		3·11	109		5·81
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	32		1·60	12		·64
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake.. ..	32		1·60	26		1·38
(h) Fined	—		—	—		—
(i) Imprisoned ..	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area ..	33		1·66	5		·26
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area . ..		159	7·97		152	8·10
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	4	·21

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, District Road Committee, Tamankaduwa, for 1919.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Commutation realized in money ..	2,721	0	Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..	469	75
Dividend on Ceylon War Loan Bond for 1918 and 1919	100	0	Amount expended on minor works ..	362	0
Government contribution in aid of minor works	349	0	Establishment and commission to division officers :—		
			(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment . Rs. 154 c. 0		
			(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment .. 426 8		
			(c) Commission to division officers .. 219 41		
				799	49
			Miscellaneous charges ..	3	0
	3,170	0		1,634	24
Balance on January 1, 1919 ..	3,105	74	Balance on December 31, 1919 ..	4,641	50
Total ..	6,275	74	Total ..	6,275	74

District Road Committee's Office,
Tamankaduwa, February 5, 1920.

F. G. TYRRELL,
Chairman.

IV.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, ANURADHAPURA, FOR 1919.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Local Board, Anuradhapura, for 1918 and 1919 is annexed :—

REVENUE.

	1918. Amount. Rs. c.	1918. Total. Rs. c.	1919. Amount. Rs. c.	1919. Total. Rs. c.
I.—Taxes :—				
Property rates ..	3,308 75		4,665 30	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	3,828 0		3,607 50	
Other ..	1,645 79		525 0	
		8,782 54		8,797 80
II.—Licenses :—				
Liquor ..	1,800 0		620 0	
Opium ..	3,200 4		1,600 2	
Carts ..	809 0		970 50	
Other ..	1,143 0		905 0	
		6,952 4		4,095 52
III.—Rents :—				
Market ..	5,414 26		5,547 53	
Other ..	2,299 80		2,825 13	
		7,714 6		8,372 66
IV.—Fines ..	—	481 62	—	629 0
V.—Miscellaneous	—	2,533 49	—	2,718 27
Total revenue ..	—	26,463 75	—	24,613 25
Temporary deposits ..	—	437 88	—	609 9
Refund of advances ..	—	100 0	—	235 0
		27,001 63		25,457 34
Balance on January 1 ..	—	7,256 4	—	8,797 36
Total ..		34,257 67		34,254 70

EXPENDITURE.

	1918. Amount. Rs. c.	1918. Total. Rs. c.	1919. Amount. Rs. c.	1919. Total. Rs. c.
I.—Cost of administration :—				
Establishment ..	2,879 0		2,999 0	
Office contingencies ..	427 84		669 24	
Cost of audit ..	116 5		132 31	
Revenue services ..	507 64		1,165 27	
		3,930 53		4,965 82
II.—Sanitation ..	—	11,938 81	—	13,237 30
III.—Lighting ..	—	2,021 16	—	1,786 2
IV.—Police charges ..	—	149 72	—	81 24
V.—Public works :—				
Maintenance ..	4,033 22		4,420 71	
New construction ..	1,341 28		1,474 43	
Tools and stores ..	265 78		175 90	
Other ..	497 0		489 54	
		6,137 28		6,560 58
VI.—Miscellaneous ..	—	775 13	—	1,021 62
Total expenditure ..	—	24,952 63	—	27,652 58
VII.—Other payments :—				
Refund of deposits ..	407 68		666 39	
Advances ..	100 0		245 0	
		507 68		911 39
VIII.—Investment :—				
Investment on account of war loan ..	—	—	—	—
		25,460 31		28,563 97
Balance on December 31 ..	—	8,797 36	—	5,690 73
Total ..		34,257 67		34,254 70

2. The revenue of 1919 shows a decrease of Rs. 1,850·50, due partly to the abolition of the foreign liquor tavern by local option, and partly to the inclusion in 1918 of revenue of arrears of compensation for loss of opium revenue.

3. It will be seen that the expenditure exceeded the revenue by Rs. 3,039·33. The Local Board has to provide for the sanitary needs of a large immigrant population of pilgrims, who visit the town in large numbers at the chief Buddhist festivals of the year, and also to upkeep a large mileage of roads, which are mainly used by tourists and visitors to the ruins, from whom the Board derives no revenue.

4. The chief wants of the town are an improved water supply system, additional and improved latrine accommodation, new and improved markets, the completion of the town drainage system.

5. The usual work of maintenance of roads and buildings was carried out during the year.

6. In the way of improvements, the following works were undertaken and completed during the year:—

(*a*) The Crown land adjoining the cemetery was cleared for its extension.
(*b*) A cement side drain was constructed along Cameron's road.

7. There were three cases of chickenpox and three cases of enteric during the year. Some of these cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases hospital. A sum of Rs. 13,237·30 was spent on sanitation.

8. *Lighting.*—This was maintained as far as possible. Owing to the difficulty of replacing damaged parts of petrol lamps, the lighting of these had to be discontinued.

9. Eleven meetings were held during the year. The Official Members were Mr. H. R. Freeman from January to August, when he was succeeded by Mr. F. G. Tyrrell, as Chairman; Mr. E. W. Cade from January to August, and Mr. A. Rothwell from August to December, Provincial Engineer; and Dr. A. Rajasingham, Provincial Surgeon. Unofficial Members were Messrs. S. Navaratnarajah, V. Ramasamy, and D. L. C. Jinadasa.

10. The comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1918 and 1919 is annexed:—

Comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1918 and 1919.

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census	—	5,354	—	—	5,354	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	2,842	—	—	2,873	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	2,478		87·19	2,359		82·10
(*b*) Paying double commutation	37		1·30	22		·76
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		2,515	88·49		2,381	82·86
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	34		1·19	23		·80
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere..	18		·63	13		·45
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake..	48		1·69	28		·97
(*h*) Fined	3		·11	1		·04
(*i*) Imprisoned ..	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area ..	203		7·14	425		14·79
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		306	10·77		490	17·05
7. Unaccounted for	—	21	·74	—	2	·07

Local Board Office,
Anuradhapura, February 5, 1920.

F. G. TYRRELL,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, PROVINCE OF UVA, FOR 1919.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THE conclusion of peace with Germany was celebrated throughout the Province. At Badulla there were sports and tea for the school children, and a parade attended by the Ceylon Light Infantry, Police, and Boy Scouts. Rice and cloth were distributed to the poor, and a big perahera held at night, the town being illuminated, and prizes offered for the best decorations. Mr. Chelliah, Shroff of the Uva Bank, won the first prize.

II.—CHANGES OF OFFICIALS.

Mr. F. Bartlett went on furlough, and was succeeded by Mr. L. W. C. Schrader on June 19, and he by Mr. W. L. Kindersley on September 16.

On March 10 Mr. F. Marshall was succeeded by Mr. A. E. Christoffelsz as Office Assistant.

Dr. L. Brohier, the Provincial Surgeon, went on leave in September, and Dr. F. Keyt was in temporary charge until relieved by Dr. J. C. Cooke in December.

Mr. D. de Kretser, Assistant Superintendent of Excise, was succeeded by Mr. T. V. Saravanamuttu on August 26.

Mr. P. J. May, Superintendent of Surveys, was succeeded by Mr. P. McC. Thornhill in February, and he by Mr. F. L. Baker in December.

Mr. D. J. T. Bandara, Ratemahatmaya of Buttala, retired from service, and was succeeded by Mr. J. G. Rambukpota in May.

Mr. K. B. Kadurugamuwa, Ratemahatmaya, Udukinda, retired at the close of the year.

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

For the financial year 1918–19 the revenue collected was Rs. 677,678, showing an increase over the previous year of Rs. 132,133. The principal increases were under the heads of Salt, Arrack and Toddy, Stamp Duties, Medical Aid, and Opium. There were decreases under Fines and Forfeitures, Survey Fees, and Railway Receipts. I annex a comparative statement showing details for the two years :—

Particulars.	1919. Rs. c.	1918. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Other Goods	19 47	5 15	14 32	—
Salt	30,870 30	4,627 94	26,242 36	—
Arrack, Rum, &c.	436,106 46	377,008 59	59,097 87	—
Sundries, Licenses	2,225 25	2,369 50	—	144 25
Tolls	115 0	39 0	76 0	—
Stamp Duties	51,671 66	36,634 40	15,037 26	—
Fines and Forfeitures	10,456 69	10,912 18	—	455 49
Police Rates	8,364 44	5,083 8	3,281 36	—
Cattle Branding	1,629 80	1,229 95	399 85	—
Contribution towards cost of Audit ..	260 3	282 53	—	22 50
Sale of Drugs, Medical Requisites, &c. ..	14 15	—	14 15	—
Hospital and Dispensary Receipts ..	2,280 16	1,374 76	905 40	—
Recoveries on Irrigation Works ..	5,732 36	5,175 52	556 84	—
Maintenance and Visits	28,255 35	23,230 10	5,025 25	—
Cost of Drugs	2,184 70	1,393 3	791 67	—
Opium Sales	9,540 0	8,008 20	1,531 80	—
Prison Labour	100 95	64 0	36 95	—
School Fees	341 0	100 0	241 0	—
Survey Fees	41 24	603 83	—	562 59
Sundries	3,786 80	4,049 94	—	263 14
Government Railway	6,358 75	7,559 81	—	1,201 6
Sale of old Stores	252 8	120 64	131 44	—
Abatements to Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund	1,998 74	2,209 35	—	210 61
Sundries	2,658 29	1,212 39	1,445 90	—
Rent of Buildings	357 30	275 75	81 55	—
Rent of Lands	15,407 26	10,323 10	5,084 16	—
Miscellaneous : Land Revenue ..	21 99	72 85	—	50 86
Revenue : Forest Department ..	23,799 82	19,659 36	4,140 46	—
Land Sales	32,828 94	21,920 84	10,908 10	—
Total ..	677,678 98	545,545 79	135,043 69	2,910 50

The expenditure was Rs. 256,614, showing an increase of Rs. 33,598 over the previous year.

IV.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The principal industries are agricultural, there being practically no manufactures, save here and there of bricks and tiles. Tea in the higher and rubber and tea in the lower areas are the staple products, and afford opportunities to villagers to earn ready cash. These industries are almost entirely under European management. The Sinhalese villagers cultivate rice where possible, supplementing it with chena products, such as Indian corn and kurakkan, those owning no lands obtaining Crown lands on permit to cultivate. The rice grown is insufficient for the support of even the Sinhalese population, and the additional area available for wet cultivation is small, and, as is generally the case, is situated in malarious districts in which the population is too sparse and enfeebled to take up more land, while outsiders fight shy of entering such unhealthy areas. It is thus impossible to extend the rice area except by slow degrees, and the only way to increase production would be by inducing the villager to improve his methods of cultivation by manuring his fields and transplanting. This he is reluctant to do, partly from sheer conservatism, and partly from lack of labour, and he also does not regard the production of rice as a commercial undertaking, but is content if he can grow enough for his own immediate needs.

The food shortage affected different divisions in different manners. In some areas, such as Bintenna and Wellassa, the people found but little difference, while in Udukinda and Yatikinda much hardship resulted, which increased as villagers consumed their supplies. The price of foods was greatly increased by the action of estate superintendents, who bought up supplies of locally-grown foods at rates previously unheard of, the short-sighted villagers selling even their seed paddy in order to realize these high prices, and finding themselves a few months later disastrously short of food. I had to forbid the purchase of locally-grown food by estates, in order to try and reduce to reasonable figures the prices of local foods, which were quite beyond the purses of the poorer folk.

V.—CHENAS.

Chena permits for 4,749 acres were issued in the year, an increase of 1,000 acres over 1918, and twenty-eight permits were issued to asweddumize Crown lands. Applications are still coming in, but several have to be refused, as the areas asked for contain springs that feed other fields.

In many cases areas far larger than those allowed on the permits were cleared, and in many cases chenas were cleared without the formality of asking for a permit. The figures of areas allowed on permit and of illicit clearings are given below :—

	On Permit. Acres.	Illicit. Acres.		On Permit. Acres.	Illicit. Acres.
1913	1,879	163	1917	3,624	1,880
1914	2,677	225	1918	3,750	4,768
1915	3,036	428	1919	4,749	—
1916	3,567	1,722			

The illicit figures for 1919 are not yet available.

Among estates 951 acres have been opened in rubber, 1,086 in tea, and 400 in foodstuffs.

VI.—HEALTH.

The health of the people, on the whole, was bad. There was a recrudescence in a milder form of the influenza epidemic of 1918, and in the less elevated parts of the Province malaria and its sequelæ are prevalent. Parangi is common in the remote districts, and the impossibility of procuring salvarsan during the war has probably increased its scope. A campaign was made against anchylostomiasis, and many estate labourers and villagers were treated. The villagers at first refused to take the treament, but later gave way, and now recognize its benefits. A similar campaign might be inaugurated against parangi.

Cholera appeared at first in Badulla hospital and then in the town, with 20 cases and 16 deaths, the last case occurring on November 1. From Badulla it moved down the road to Taldena and Egodawela and on to Migahakiyula and surrounding villages, and even appeared at Pangaragammana and Alutnuwara. In all in this outbreak there were 131 cases and 92 deaths, including those in Badulla town. The place that suffered most was Migahakiyula and the neighbouring villages, where there were 78 cases and 53 deaths. Several villages had only a single case, and the checking of the disease among a panicky people prone to bolt and so spread infection at the first signs of trouble reflects considerable credit on the Medical Department. The last cases of all occurred on January 7, 1920, in a segregation camp, but most villages were free before Christmas.

At the other side of the Province cholera appeared at Kotamuduna, where there were 7 cases and 4 deaths, and then at and around Buttala, whence it spread as far as Wellawaya and Telulla. It was speedily checked at Kotamuduna, which never appears to have spread the infection ; but gave more trouble around Buttala, where it appeared in isolated cases in village after village. In all on this side of the Province there were 34 cases and 28 deaths. No case occurred after December 29. In neither outbreak did infection spread to estates, and the Medical authorities proved themselves equal to the work of suppressing the disease.

The birth-rate was low, and the death-rate high. I give the figures for the last three years :—

	Births.	Deaths.
1917	10,194	7,763
1918	11,284	11,574
1919	9,058	11,842

The main contributing factors in the high death-rate are influenza, about 2,500 deaths, and infantile convulsions and pneumonia, each about 1,200 ; food shortage was probably a contributing factor

VII.—RAINFALL.

Rainfall for the year was fair, especially in the last quarter. I annex a statement of rainfall for the last three years :—

Month.	1917. Inches.	1918. Inches.	1919. Inches.
January	16·24	9·20	4·57
February	11·44	0·97	0·75
March	11·16	4·30	6·19
April	5·21	4·50	5·88
May	1·85	1·80	7·08
June	1·24	1·55	0·88
July	3·90	2·78	4·90
August	4·35	0·80	1·42
September	11·85	0·85	4·38
October	5·06	13·54	14·95
November	8·06	4·73	9·02
December	7·94	9·56	11·97
Total	88·30	54·18	71·99

VIII.—CATTLE.

Rinderpest appeared at Udaveriya, Lyburn, and Bray estates, the origin of infection being five cattle brought from Gampola. In all there were 16 cases and 8 deaths. Several outbreaks of hoof-and-mouth disease occurred, involving 4,000 cattle, of which 50 died of black quarter; there were 15 cases, all fatal.

The number of buffaloes for cultivation is inadequate, and allows of no extension of rice cultivation at present.

IX.—PILGRIMAGES.

The two pilgrimages to Kataragama were both stopped owing to cholera.

The Alutnuwara pilgrimage took place as usual, and was well supervised by the Dagoba Restoration Society in all respects, save that the latrine accommodation provided was insufficient. The Wesak festival at the Mutiyangana temple was largely attended.

X.—EDUCATION.

There are 40 Government schools (37 boys and 3 mixed), 24 grant-in-aid schools (4 boys, 14 mixed, and 6 girls), and 182 temple and mosque schools.

The construction of a new school at Arawa was begun during the course of the year and was nearing completion. The construction of the Bibilegama school, which was undertaken in 1918, was completed and opened at the beginning of the year. The construction of a school at Malpota, which was undertaken by the villagers in 1918, was also nearing completion at the end of the year. The Wesleyan Mission School at Gampaha was handed over to be continued as a Government school.

A special grant of Rs. 500 was allowed to the District School Committee for the construction of pit latrines for schools, and the following schools were provided with pit latrines according to a type plan :—Badalkumbura, Kalupahana, Koslanda, Tuppitiya, and Alutnuwara.

The school building at Buttala was burnt down, and school is being held at present at a house rented out, pending the construction of a new building.

The owner of the land on which the present school at Hepola stands wishes to build a vihare on the site, and in consequence a new school building has been found necessary. A grant of Rs. 2,000 was received for this, and the construction of the building is to be taken in hand early.

A sum of Rs. 9,021·13 was spent on repairs to buildings, fences, new buildings, and salaries.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure is appended below :—

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1919	4,154	18	Salaries	205	0
School fines	1,802	10	Repairs to buildings	5,163	99
Government contribution	4,253	25	Fences	173	10
Special contribution	4,215	0	New buildings	3,684	4
Miscellaneous	316	30	Miscellaneous	1,008	50
				10,234	63
			Balance	4,506	20
Total	14,740	83	Total	14,740	83

Extensions are urgently needed for the following schools :—Passara, Welimada, Palugama, Medawela, Udaperuwa, Maspane, and Medagama ; at the same time a number of new schools are urgently required, but the funds at the disposal of the District School Committee are inadequate to take any of these in hand.

The attendance at Government schools was fairly satisfactory during the early part of the year, but decreased considerably during the latter part owing to the outbreak of cholera in many parts of the Province. The school at Migahakiyula had to be kept closed for about four months owing to the serious outbreak of cholera there. The Chief Headman of Wellawaya took a great deal of interest in improving the attendance of schools within his division.

At the close of the year the Committee consisted of the following:—Mr. W. L. Kindersley, Government Agent, Uva (Chairman); Rev. W. H. Noble; Muhandiram D. H. Kotalawela; Mudaliyar J. G. de W. Tillekeratne; and K. B. Kadurugamuwa, Ratemahatmaya.

XI.—CRIME.

Serious crime is greatly on the increase, and there is a large increase in the number of undetected true cases of crime. The figures in the subjoined table indicate the serious nature of the increase. The reason for it is largely to be found in the food shortage, which compelled poorer people to realize that in jail they would at least be fed, whereas outside, however hard they laboured, they might go empty. This logic will always fill the jails in time of hunger. It is probable that criminals from policed Provinces make their way here, where the district is unpoliced, and successful evasion after crime committed is easier:—520 cases of serious crime were reported to court, as against 354 the previous year. Out of these 520 cases, 85 were found to be false, 101 resulted in convictions, 87 ended in acquittals, in 183 cases the evidence was insufficient to charge any one, 12 accused not apprehended, 2 accused dead or insane, 2 compounded, 1 otherwise disposed of, and 47 were pending at the end of the year. The number of burglary cases was 151 as against 93 last year, and 17 convictions as against 12. 118 cattle-stealing cases as against 45 last year, and 17 convictions as against 7. There were 34 cases of stabbing and 16 convictions, as compared with 37 cases and 21 convictions last year. There were 3 cases of homicide and 2 convictions, as compared with 8 cases and 4 convictions.

It will be noted that crimes of injury to the person are practically constant, and, in fact, show a slight decrease. A hungry man is not, as a rule, so quarrelsome as a full-fed one.

XII.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The following towns are under the operation of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance:—Haputale, Koslanda, Lunugala, Passara, Haldummulla, and Welimada. At Haldummulla a cement drain was built at a cost of Rs. 520, and a pit latrine at a cost of Rs. 323. At Welimada a slaughter-house was constructed costing Rs. 686. The scavenging and conservancy of the towns was satisfactorily carried on by the Board's coolies. I annex a statement of revenue and expenditure:—

Haputale.

REVENUE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Taxes ..	1,896 43	2,171 72	Establishment ..	194 65	170 40
Licenses ..	2,596 76	1,914 56	Office contingencies ..	226 56	316 27
Rents	386 25	605 0	Revenue services ..	229 77	429 81
Fines	227 50	27 50	Sanitation ..	1,007 79	630 68
Miscellaneous ..	5 50	602 94	Street lighting ..	88 60	180 51
Advances ..	300 0	—	Public works ..	657 8	718 37
			New construction ..	594 43	—
			Miscellaneous ..	393 60	364 6
			Advances ..	300 0	—
	5,412 44	5,321 72		3,692 48	2,810 10
Balance ..	14,206 97	15,926 93	Balance ..	15,926 93	18,438 55
Total ..	19,619 41	21,248 65	Total ..	19,619 41	21,248 65

Koslanda.

Taxes	916 42	772 23	Interest and sinking fund.	220 0	220 0
Licenses ..	969 0	446 50	Establishment ..	81 96	87 96
Fines	40 0	—	Office contingencies ..	14 25	46 13
Miscellaneous ..	18 0	19 95	Revenue services ..	133 4	137 15
			Sanitation ..	297 15	257 0
			Public works ..	442 20	—
			Miscellaneous ..	78 78	79 56
	1,943 42	1,238 68		1,267 38	827 80
Balance ..	1,030 79	1,706 83	Balance ..	1,706 83	2,117 71
Total ..	2,974 21	2,945 51	Total ..	2,974 21	2,945 51

Lunugala.

REVENUE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Taxes ..	722 44	968 71	Establishment ..	54 60	60 60
Licenses ..	370 20	245 60	Office contingencies ..	42 75	40 79
Miscellaneous ..	202 0	3 40	Revenue services ..	114 84	112 72
			Sanitation ..	394 15	340 64
			Public works ..	215 59	635 70
			Miscellaneous ..	58 49	71 61
	1,294 64	1,217 71		880 42	1,262 6
Balance ..	88 90	503 12	Balance ..	503 12	458 77
Total ..	1,383 54	1,720 83	Total ..	1,383 54	1,720 83

Passara.

Taxes ..	1,900 78	1,769 91	Interest and sinking fund.	286 0	858 0
Licenses ..	1,165 59	1,084 34	Establishment ..	109 44	115 44
Rents ..	179 70	263 40	Office contingencies ..	67 20	69 45
Miscellaneous ..	54 25	180 36	Revenue services ..	211 10	190 29
Deposit account ..	—	100 0	Sanitation ..	762 79	576 14
			Public works ..	82 0	125 92
			New construction ..	3,550 55	305 10
			Miscellaneous ..	172 54	163 50
	3,300 32	3,398 1		5,241 62	2,403 84
Balance ..	6,151 31	4,210 1	Balance ..	4,210 1	5,204 18
Total ..	9,451 63	7,608 2	Total ..	9,451 63	7,608 2

Haldummulla.

Taxes ..	569 34	524 58	Establishment ..	54 60	60 60
Licenses ..	125 0	266 50	Office contingencies ..	34 0	31 13
Miscellaneous ..	28 25	24 20	Revenue services ..	126 47	45 10
			Sanitation ..	397 13	352 50
			Public works ..	520 0	520 0
			New construction ..	—	397 73
			Miscellaneous ..	125 83	61 10
	722 59	815 28		1,258 3	1,468 16
Balance ..	1,188 61	653 17	Balance ..	653 17	0 29
Total ..	1,911 20	1,468 45	Total ..	1,911 20	1,468 45

Welimada.

Taxes ..	296 77	385 40	Office contingencies ..	8 29	31 12
Licenses ..	350 25	258 30	Revenue services ..	64 95	62 60
Miscellaneous ..	13 45	2 0	Sanitation ..	207 71	178 71
			New construction ..	10 60	722 27
			Miscellaneous ..	34 40	21 51
	660 47	645 70		325 95	1,016 21
Balance ..	746 40	1,080 92	Balance ..	1,080 92	710 41
Total ..	1,406 87	1,726 62	Total ..	1,406 87	1,726 62

Village Committees and Gansabhawas.—The improvements effected from the funds were repairs to the Village Tribunal building at Passara at a cost of Rs. 736·58, the repairs of Lunugala court at a cost of Rs. 105·82, and the erection of a Sunday market at Passara at a cost of Rs. 393·12. Besides this, a few minor repairs were effected to some village roads, but the funds available are quite insufficient to improve or even to maintain such roads in decent order. I append a statement of the income and expenditure of each Village Committee :—

	Balance on January 1, 1919.	Receipts.	Payments.	Balance on December 31, 1919.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Udukinda ..	2 64	6,725 8	6,714 67	13 5
Yatikinda ..	139 52	5,550 52	5,626 95	63 9
Wiyaluwa ..	128 16	2,927 3	2,979 83	75 36
Wellassa ..	178 62	4,198 2	4,355 46	21 18
Buttala ..	224 16	2,808 49	2,995 24	37 41
Wellawaya ..	43 8	1,598 32	1,537 7	104 33
Bintenna ..	135 66	1,519 50	1,644 52	10 64
Total ..	851 84	25,326 96	25,853 74	325 6

There are four Village Tribunals for the Province. In all 3,059 civil and 3,455 criminal cases were instituted in the year, and on January 1, 1919, 216 civil and 486 criminal cases were pending. During the year 2,888 civil cases were decided and 207 were amicably settled, and 3,034 criminal cases were decided and 416 amicably settled. 111 appeals were received by the Government Agent, with the result that in 83 cases the judgment was affirmed, while in 23 it was reversed. There were 2 appeals to His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council.

XIII.—LAND SALES AND SETTLEMENTS.

Thirty-two land sales were held, and a total area of 279 acres 1 rood and 32 perches was sold for Rs. 18,238·31, *i.e.*, at an average price of Rs. 65·26 per acre. In 1918 205 acres 2 roods and 26 perches were sold at an average price of Rs. 50·07 per acre. Of the area sold, 83 acres were purchased by Europeans for tea and rubber, and the rest by natives. In addition to the above, the Settlement Officer sold 181 acres 1 rood and 11 perches for Rs. 5,092·84. Leasing under the new system resulted in the lease of 883 acres at a premium of Rs. 16,110. Of this area, 797 acres were taken by Europeans, and the rest by natives. I annex statement of lands settled under the Waste Lands Ordinance :—

By whom settled.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Amount realized.	Declared Private.	Total settled.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Government Agent ..	1 3 13	—	—	—	1 3 13
Settlement Officer ..	10,835 3 38	68 3 38	965 50	67 1 23	10,972 1 19

Food Production.—Twenty-eight permits to cultivate Crown land with paddy were issued to villagers for an area of 35 acres 1 rood and 2 perches. Applications are still coming in.

The following lands were acquired :—

Number of Plan.	Lot No.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.	Purpose of Acquisition.
Preliminary plan No. 2,015 ..	1	0 0 6	50 62	For removing a slip which occurred at the 2¾ mile of the Ambawela road.
	2	0 1 0·6	342 55	
	3	0 0 11·8	99 55	
	4	0 1 13·6	452 23	
Preliminary plan No. 2,012 ..	1	0 1 38·6	73 68	For extending the cooly lines and erecting cooly latrines.
	2	0 0 7·2	6 75	
Preliminary plan No. 2,013 ..	1	0 0 26·3	81 34	
Preliminary plan No. 2,025 ..	1	0 0 4·9	10 0	For the erection of a slaughter-house at Passara. Paid from Local Board funds.
Advance extract No. 4 of block survey preliminary plan No. 279 ..	1	0 0 7	2 18	For the construction of three sets of latrines for Public Works Department cooly lines.
Supplementary to final village plan No. 174	44B	0 0 3·50	4 9	
Extract No. 1 of block survey preliminary plan No. 1	560A	0 0 11·50	5 59	
Supplementary to final village plan No. 20	39A	0 2 18	61 25	For improving the Dikwela-Hangiliela road at the 79th milepost.
Supplementary B to final village plan No. 20	28AR	0 0 33	18 56	For the construction of the Badulla Railway. Referred to court.
Supplementary to final village plan No. 281	1B	0 3 5	27 34	For Public Works Department overseer's quarters and cooly lines.
	1C	0 2 35	55 15	
Supplementary to final village plan No. 119	1M	0 2 37·50	36 71	For improving the Bandarawela-Haputale road near the 19¼ milepost.
Preliminary plan No. 2,047 ..	1	0 1 2	52 50	For Public Works Department overseer's quarters, cooly lines, and gala.

Number of Plan.	Lot No.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.	Purpose of Acquisition.
Preliminary plan No. 2,072	1	0 0 5	32 0	For the construction of a pit latrine at Haletitenna. Paid from Board of Health funds.
Extract No. 3 of block survey preliminary plan No. 197	9c	0 0 16	13 0	For a school garden at Ettampitiya. Paid from District School Committee funds.
Preliminary plan No. 2,078	2	0 0 19·2	3 60	For a school garden for Tuppitiya school. Paid from District School Committee funds.

Several encroachments were detected by the Chena Muhandiram, and steps are being taken to effect a settlement. Besides this, he inspected 55 settled villages, and reported about 500 acres of illicit chena clearing.

XIV.—IRRIGATION.

The Divisional Irrigation Engineer reports :—

Major Works: Surveys and Investigations.—The following works of survey and investigations were carried out during the year :—A survey for the extension of Hambegamuwa right bank channel, and five minor surveys to investigate proposed restorations of small works, &c.

Maintenance.—All the major works in the Province were maintained in fair order considering the limited funds available. No work calling for special mention was carried out under this heading during the year.

Cultivation.—A statement of the areas cultivated under the major works in the Province during the year is given below :—

	Acres.		Acres.
Kumbukkan	210	Alut-ela	246
Galoya	305	Hingurugama-ela	78
Hambagamuwa	212	Hanwella-ela	178
Sudupanawila	221	Mawela	64
Soraborawewa	205	Uma-ela	831
Kudawewa	142	Dehigola-ela	103
Udawewa	151	Taldena-ela	75
Kehelandawewa	34		
Buttala	575	Total	4,731
Badulupitiya	430		
Kendala-ela	171		

The above figures include both maha and yala crops, and some portions of the yala crops were not reaped at the end of the year.

Construction.—No construction work was done in the Province during the year.

XV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Several roads have been widened and improved, and quarters provided for the Assistant Conservator of Forests at Haputale, for married surveyors at Diyatalawa, and for a Forest Clerk at Haputale. Some other roads are in course of improvement, and a Forest Office is being built at Moneragala.

XVI.—EXCISE, &c.

With one exception, viz., the Ratemahatmaya of Wellassa, the Ratemahatmayas of my Province agree that drunkenness is on the decrease, and all agree that the control of taverns and illicit practices is improved. The Magistrate reports a decrease in prosecution both for drunkenness and for illicit practices. These are supported by the figures for consumption, viz. :—

	1918. Gallons.	1919. Gallons.	Degrees. Gallons.
Arrack	44,251	41,654	2,597
Toddy	140,296	136,581	3,715
Foreign liquor	14,323	11,818	2,505

From foreign liquor licensing the revenue has decreased from Rs. 7,436 to Rs. 5,356. That from arrack shows an increase from Rs. 338,960 to Rs. 392,972. From toddy from Rs. 46,554 to Rs. 54,576.

The relations between Excise Officers and headmen are generally good, but I fined one arachchi for giving away an intended raid. The reduction in consumption is probably due to high price of food.

Cattle Branding.—4,365 head were branded.

Salt.—The closing of the Hambantota road by cholera caused a considerable increase in the consumption of salt, of which 4,446 cwt. were sold for Rs. 30,870 at the Haputale store, in contrast with 908 cwt. sold in 1918 for Rs. 4,627. The wastage of salt was unduly high in the early part of the year, rising to 7 per cent.

Opium.—There are 360 registered consumers and 92 vedaralas. The revenue was Rs. 9,540, as against Rs. 8,008·20 in the previous year. The increase is due to the increase of 50 per cent. in the price, though it is clear that many consumers must have done without their full supply.

517 carts were registered in the year ; in 1918 528 were registered.

4,397 dogs were registered, and 439 destroyed.

Game.—Ninety-nine game licenses were issued, of which 81 were taken by Europeans.

Four licenses to kill rogue elephants were issued, as well as 14 licenses to capture elephants and 6 to shoot dangerous buffaloes. Elephants are too numerous in the low-country, where they do much damage to crops. Three deaths were caused by elephants.

Labour Ordinance.—Monthly declarations were received from 220 estates, and medical aid dues regularly collected. There were no prosecutions.

Registration of Business Names.—Eighty-nine firms and 150 individuals were registered. None were foreign.

XVII.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

The Assistant Conservator of Forests reports as follows :—

The result of inspections proves conclusively that the whole system of chena cultivation has once again been allowed to get badly out of hand in this Province. It will require considerable firmness on the part of the Revenue Officer before things can be expected to return to the normal. During the year under review 3,309 chena permits were issued from the Kachcheri, covering an area of 4,749 acres. The clearing of jungle for chena cultivation usually takes place in July, by which month permits should be in the hands of the people desirous of clearing, so that when the Forest Officers go round on their inspections, they can tell at a glance whether the area being cleared is illicit or in excess of the area granted. Up to July 31, 1919, only 411 duplicate permits had been received out of a total of 3,309. During August a batch of 2,014 permits were received. September brought in a further batch of 636, and even October brought forth 198. The belated issue of these permits thoroughly disorganized work, and made the detection of offences well-nigh impossible. In my opinion every chena application should be made so as to reach the Kachcheri by May 31, enabling permits to be issued in June. This, and this alone, will give the Forest Officer a chance of detecting and reporting on offences. At present inspections can only be made long after the forests have been cleared and burned.

Protection of Forests.—The amount of damage done annually in this Province by unrestricted fires is appalling. These fires sweep all over the Province, and it appears to be nobody's business to put a stop to them. Frequent reports have been made on the subject, but no real attempt has ever been made to seriously handle the subject. These fires, as in India, are started by villagers on patana lands, with the object of producing an early crop of young grass shoots immediately the rains commence for their cattle. The fires are started, and no attempt is ever made to control or prevent their spread. As long as this indiscriminate firing of patana lands is allowed to continue, we can never expect to get any forest growth on our patanas, and the area of waste patana land in the Province of Uva will increase annually.

I have ordered all permits to be received and reported on in May.

XVIII.—HEADMEN.

The work of these men varies considerably, but some officers, notably the Town Arachchi of Haputale, have distinguished themselves in the detection of thefts and recovery of stolen property. All, however, were prone to delay the writing of their crime reports for a period of a day to a week, though the regulations in their book require them to write them at once. The only reason for delay, apart from the natural inclination to postpone a piece of work, is to see which side will pay most, and then write a report in accordance with the desire of that side. Thus, I find that, though convictions are the rule when reports are promptly written, they are rare in other cases, and the explanation given is that the evidence "became bad."

XIX.—CONCLUSION.

The work in the Province is steadily increasing, as will be seen from the following table of correspondence :—

To whom written.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Government Agent	1,134	1,344	1,713
Headmen	2,743	2,943	4,317

Badulla Kachcheri,
March 9, 1920.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, BADULLA, FOR 1919.

THE revenue for 1919 amounted to Rs. 38,388·94, showing an increase of Rs. 3,109·32 on that of the previous year, this is accounted for by a sum of Rs. 3,813·37 having been realized by the sale of rice and paddy and treated as receipts during the year. The statement of revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1918 and 1919 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Taxes	15,749 93	17,115 84
Licenses	7,103 0	6,935 54
Rents	2,097 75	2,465 3
Fines	327 30	782 0
Sundries	7,783 60	11,091 53
Balance on January 1	2,218 4	2,856 28
Total	35,279 62	41,245 22

EXPENDITURE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loans	2,841 62	2,841 62
Cost of administration	4,332 59	6,342 14
Sanitation	3,968 56	4,765 8
Conservancy scheme	3,773 42	4,406 34
Mosquito brigade	870 15	398 86
Street lighting	1,617 54	1,821 0
Police charges	119 40	89 71
Public works	13,329 5	7,833 73
Petty expenses	1,571 1	5,771 80
Balance on December 31	2,856 28	1,341 85
Total	35,279 62	41,245 22

The scavenging of the town was satisfactorily carried out by the contractor at a cost of Rs. 2,470.

Sanitary Precaution.—A sum of Rs. 1,170·08 was spent in connection with the outbreak of cholera, chickenpox, &c. The latrine conservancy of the town was carried out satisfactorily under the supervision of the Local Board Inspector at a cost of Rs. 4,406·34, and an additional piece of land was acquired at a cost of Rs. 515·24 for burying night soil.

Street Lighting.—All the street lamps were maintained in good order. The lighting was done departmentally at a cost of Rs. 1,821.

Bakeries.—All bakeries were periodically inspected and kept in good order.

Dogs.—The following statement shows the number of dogs registered and destroyed within the Local Board town of Badulla :—

	Registered.	Destroyed.
1918	90 ..	146
1919	77 ..	145

Weights and Measures.—Weights and measures in the town were inspected and stamped during the year.

Cemetery.—The cemetery was maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 360.

Water Supply.—The water supply was, on the whole, satisfactory, but the question of augmenting the supply will have to be considered in the near future.

Roads, &c.—The roads, drains, and culverts were kept in fair order at a cost of Rs. 4,066·66.

Public Health.—Influenza was prevailing in an acute form during the early months of the year, and continued in mild form during the rest of the year. In October there was an outbreak of cholera in Badulla town, the first known case occurring in the hospital. It was promptly stamped out, only 8 cases having taken place in the town outside the hospital. There were 12 cases in hospital, and 9 died. Outside the hospital there were 8 cases, with 5 deaths. In other respects the general sanitary condition of the people was unsatisfactory owing mainly to scarcity of foodstuffs. 248 births and 447 deaths were registered, as against 315 births and 460 deaths the previous year.

Deviation of Badulla-oya.—A sum of Rs. 3,157·35 was spent during the year. The Badulla esplanade was extended by acquiring a piece of land at a cost of Rs. 1,083·90.

Constitution of the Board.—The Official Members were Messrs. F. Bartlett, L. W. C. Schrader, and W. L. Kindersley, Government Agents; A. de C. Carson, Provincial Engineer; Drs. L. Brohier and F. Keyt, Provincial Surgeons. The Unofficial Members were Messrs. D. H. Kotalawala, A. I. Jainudeen, and P. Packir Saibo. Six meetings of the Board were held during the year.

A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during the years 1918 and 1919 is annexed :—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	6,488	—	—	6,488	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	2,223	—	—	2,080	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	1,781		82·22	1,712		82·307
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	31		1·43	29		1·39
(*c*) Labouring six days	8		·36	12		·57
(*d*) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		1,820	84·05		1,753	85·04
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	133		6·14	81		3·89
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	24		1·1	34		1·63
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	13		·6	8		·38
(*h*) Fined	1		·04	—		—
(*i*) Imprisoned	2		·09	1		·04
(*j*) Left local area	3		·13	3		·14
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		176	8·12		127	6·105
7. Unaccounted for	—	170	7·84	—	200	9·61

The local debt is Rs. 27,765·96, particulars of which are given in the annexed statement :—

Year in which Loan was raised.	Original Amount of Loan.	Present Amount of Loan.	Rate of Sinking Fund.	Rate of Interest.	Annual Amount payable for Sinking Fund.	Annual Amount payable for Interest.	Date when Loan will be extinguished.
	Rs.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1890 ..	8,480	27,765 96	2 per cent.	3½ per cent.	1,170 52	1,671 10	1942
1894 ..	15,200			4½ per cent.			
1895 ..	4,000			4½ per cent.			
1897 ..	2,500			4 per cent.			
1911 ..	15,000						
1913 ..	5,000						

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the year 1919 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

Local Board Office,
Badulla, March 9, 1920.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Chairman.

9(I)20

II.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, BANDARAWELA, FOR 1919.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure for 1918 and 1919 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Taxes	13,503 61	13,786 45	Interest and sinking fund on loans ..	3,311 16	3,311 16
Licenses ..	5,557 80	5,649 25	Cost of administration ..	3,851 43	4,389 85
Rents	1,815 70	1,782 20	Sanitation ..	2,611 96	2,884 2
Fines	102 50	270 75	Conservancy scheme ..	1,343 24	1,410 50
Sundries ..	1,283 18	3,901 56	Mosquito brigade ..	121 34	124 10
Deposit account ..	100 0	150 30	Street lighting ..	700 15	785 86
Advance account ..	700 0	1,281 0	Police charges ..	56 50	97 10
Loan from Government for improving water supply	—	17,000 0	Public works ..	3,922 32	20,909 29
Balance on January 1 ..	8,873 13	8,088 6	Deposit account ..	5,000 0	—
			Advance account ..	1,200 0	681 0
			Petty expenses ..	1,729 76	2,697 13
			Balance on December 31	8,088 6	14,619 56
Total ..	31,935 92	51,909 57	Total ..	31,935 92	51,909 57

The scavenging of the town was carried out by a staff of five sweepers and also a contractor under the supervision of the Local Board Inspector at a cost of Rs. 1,431·32.

The latrine conservancy was carried out satisfactorily by a staff of six conservancy coolies at a cost of Rs. 1,410·50.

Sanitary Precautions.—A sum of Rs. 1,452·70 was spent in this connection.

Bakeries.—All the bakeries in the town were kept in good order.

Street Lighting.—The lighting was carried out by a contractor at a cost of Rs. 785·86.

Dogs.—The following statement shows the number of dogs registered and destroyed during the year :—

Registered	16
Destroyed	89

Weights and Measures.—Weights and measures in the town were tested and stamped.

Water Supply.—The water supply was inadequate. A scheme for augmenting the supply by laying a 4-inch main in place of the 3-inch main has been sanctioned, and it is hoped that the work will be put in hand in 1920.

Roads, &c.—The roads and drains in the town were kept in good order at a cost of Rs. 894·81.

Public Health.—The health of the town was satisfactory.

Constitution of the Board.—The Official Members were Messrs. F. Bartlett, L. W. C. Schrader, and W. L. Kindersley, Government Agents; Dr. C. L. A. de Silva, District Medical Officer, Haputale; Mr. P. M. Norris, District Engineer, Diyatalawa. The Unofficial Members were Messrs. M. J. Peeris, S. J. Soris, and D. D. Abeyasakara. Six meetings of the Board were held during the year.

A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during the years 1918 and 1919 is annexed :—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	1,478	—	—	1,478	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	845	—	—	865	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	721		85·32	699		80·807
(b) Paying double commutation ..	3		·35	4		·46
(c) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		724	85·68		703	81·27
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	10		1·18	9		·104
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	17		2·01	34		3·93
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	3		·35	8		·92
(h) Fined	5		·59	9		·104
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	40		4·73	83		9·59
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		75	8·87		143	16·53
7. Unaccounted for	—	46	5·44	—	19	2·19

The local debt is Rs. 46,659·67, particulars of which are given in the annexed statement :—.

Year in which Loan was raised.	Original Amount of Loan.	Present Amount of Loan.	Rate of Sinking Fund.	Rate of Interest.	Annual Amount payable for Sinking Fund.	Annual Amount payable for Interest.	Date when Loan will be extinguished.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1906	49,918 0	46,659 67	2 per cent.	3½ per cent.	1,182 24	2,128 92	1943
1908	4,807 0			4½ per cent.			
1908 ..	6,000 0						
1913 ..							

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the year 1919 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

Local Board Office,
March 9, 1920.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, PROVINCE OF UVA, FOR 1919.

I.—PROCEDURE.

A COMPARATIVE statement showing the results of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for the years 1918 and 1919 is annexed :—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	216,692	—	—	216,692	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	35,907	—	—	34,570	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	31,266		87·07	29,790		86·17
(b) Paying double commutation ..	189		·52	175		·506
(c) Labouring six days	32		·08	31		·08
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		31,487	87·69		29,996	86·76
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	2,127		5·92	2,775		8·02
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	2,253		6·27	1,756		5·07
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	38		·105	36		·104
(h) Fined	1		·002	2		·005
(i) Imprisoned	1		·002	1		·002
(j) Left local area	—		—	4		·01
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		4,420	12·309		4,574	13·23
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appended is a comparative statement for the last ten years showing the percentage of the commutation recovered at single rate :—

Year.	Percentage.	Year.	Percentage.
1910 ..	87·77	1915 ..	85·90
1911 ..	89·40	1916 ..	85·75
1912 ..	84·54	1917 ..	86·21
1913 ..	83·14	1918 ..	86·19
1914 ..	86·44	1919 ..	86·17

A comparative statement of money collected as commutation tax and value of labour for the last ten years, inclusive of the year under review, is appended :—

Year.	Amount collected in Money.	Value of Labour.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1910	46,206 66	111 0	46,317 66
1911	47,538 18	145 50	47,683 68
1912	46,321 70	85 50	46,407 20
1913	46,117 76	58 50	46,176 26
1914	46,053 0	49 50	46,102 50
1915	45,988 16	39 0	46,027 16
1916	46,361 93	46 50	46,408 43
1917	47,689 28	7 50	47,696 78
1918	47,466 29	46 50	47,512 79
1919	45,210 29	46 50	45,256 79

The decrease in 1919 is due to the great number of deaths of the tax-paying population from influenza in 1918.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue realized and expended is shown in the following statement:—

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.
Road tax, Upper Uva	27,924 27
Road tax, Lower Uva	17,286 2
Resthouse collections	5,016 43
Branch road assessments ..	2,805 0
Abatements of salaries	86 20
Security of resthouse-keepers ..	237 0
Repayment of War Loan Bond advances	105 0
Estate contributions	150 0
Miscellaneous receipts	163 27
Value of labour	46 50
Government grant for roads ..	1,000 0
	54,819 69
Previous year's balance	1,943 68
Amount reserved for Badulla new resthouse	8,000 0
Total ..	64,763 37

PAYMENTS.	Amount. Rs. c.
Contribution on account of principal roads	12,716 16
Branch road repairs	2,805 0
Salaries of clerical staff	2,614 40
Salary of Superintendent of Minor Roads	2,411 20
Pensions	324 76
Commuted allowance to Superintendent of Minor Roads, Uva	750 0
Upkeep of resthouses	2,537 38
Equipment of resthouses ..	750 22
Salaries of resthouse-keepers ..	4,198 81
Commission to division officers ..	4,547 76
Office contingencies	685 95
Refund of security of resthouse-keepers ..	112 0
Audit fees	110 0
Refund of road tax twice paid ..	59 75
Advances to resthouse-keepers on account of liquor	77 25
Miscellaneous expenditure ..	1,488 28
Minor roads	13,313 50
Repairs to bungalows	260 40
Salary of bungalow-keepers ..	310 0
Overseer's pay	1,039 84
Salary of messenger of Superintendent of Minor Roads	265 50
Fixing milestones	378 0
Ambalams (repairs)	500 0
Outstanding claims of 1918 ..	2,775 55
Obbekota road (repairs)	1,000 0
Abatements	86 20
Security of resthouse-keepers (refunds) ..	237 0
Travelling allowances	200 0
	56,554 91
Amount reserved for Badulla new resthouse	8,000 0
Balance on December 31, 1919 ..	208 46
Total ..	64,763 37

The amount paid as two-thirds commutation towards principal roads for 1919 is Rs. 12,716·16.

Branch Roads.—There are three branch roads, viz., Haputale-Dambetenna, Liyangahawela-Punagala, and Koslanda-Punagala. A sum of Rs. 2,805 was recovered and remitted to the Colonial Treasurer as contributions from the estates for the upkeep of these roads for 1919.

New Works.—Conversion of 26 chains of the minor road No. 4, Welimada to Amherst Gap, into a natural surface cart road. Building a portion of a causeway at the 3rd milepost of the minor road No. 50, Dambagalla to Obbekota. Fixing milestones on minor roads Nos. 49, 52, 54, and 93.

Constitution of Committee.—At the close of the year 1919 the Provincial Road Committee was composed of the following:—The Government Agent, Uva (Chairman); the Provincial Engineer, Uva; and Messrs. J. Duncan, P. de P. Carey, D. G. Norman, and K. B. Kadurugamuwa.

Staff.—At the close of the year the staff composed of the following:—Mr. O. H. Amerasekera, Head Clerk; Mr. J. W. Gunasekera, Second Clerk; Mr. A. C. Wijeyekoon, Third Clerk.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Chairman.

March 9, 1920.

SABARAGAMUWA.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA, FOR 1919.

I.—HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

THIS report deals mainly with Ratnapura District. Kegalla District is separately reviewed by the Assistant Government Agent.

The year 1919 will always be remembered for the shortage of imported rice. Owing to the uncertainty as to future supplies, May and June were very critical months; but ration tickets were started as soon as the shortage began, rice was evenly distributed, and the ration allowed to the district was sufficient. The people suffered most at the end of November and December, when locally grown food supplies were exhausted, and the ration allowed to the district was insufficient for the population. The year was also marked by great activity in paddy and chena cultivation, which materially helped to alleviate a situation which would otherwise have been more serious.

Five Agricultural Instructors were appointed for the district, and vel-vidanes were appointed for all the villages, and placed under their charge. They are doing most useful work, and a further extension and improvement in the methods of cultivation may confidently be anticipated. We shall have, for the first time since the grain tax was—very rightly—abolished, accurate returns of paddy cultivation and crops in 1920.

The year has been a severe test of the administration, and has, I venture to hope, proved the soundness of the Kandyan Headmen System as a whole. The headmen carried out the work of rice control intelligently; their fairness was unquestioned, and their orders were obeyed by all sections of the community. In the control of the estate districts of Balangoda and Rakwana, Messrs. E. C. Villiers, J.P., U.P.M., and E. R. E. Geddes, J.P., U.P.M., were associated with the Ratemahatmayas to consider and deal with applications for relief from estates. They carried out their voluntary duties in a very successful manner. My thanks are also due to Mr. T. Wallooppillai, Proctor, who spared himself no trouble in motoring round the district to keep me informed of the general situation, and to Mr. A. H. E. Molamure, Proctor, for his assistance in Kukul korale. A great many other gentlemen assisted by donations and in other ways to tide over the crisis. The brunt of the work fell on my Office Assistant, Mr. E. Rodrigo. The success of the system of control was largely due to him.

The chief event of the year was the visit of His Excellency the Governor to the district to open the extension of the railway to Opanake. His Excellency motored through part of the district, and his visit gave great encouragement to all those who are anxious for its development.

Peace Celebrations were held throughout the district with great enthusiasm on July 19, 1919. A Local War Memorial Fund was started to commemorate the officers and men of the district who sacrificed their lives in the war. With the liberal subscriptions already received, it is hoped to build a clock tower in Ratnapura town.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue collected from the Ratnapura District during the financial year 1918–19 amounted to Rs. 1,009,585·06, as against Rs. 764,393·02 for the preceding financial year, there being thus an increase of Rs. 245,192·04. The items calling for remarks are :—

Increases.

(1) Arrack, Rum, and Toddy, Rs. 218,000, due to higher bids at the sales of the arrack and toddy rents.
(2) Opium Sales, Rs. 6,569·15, due to increase of transfers of opium eaters from other provinces, and to regularity of purchase of opium by vedaralas.
(3) Rent of Lands, Rs. 6,525·10, due to issue of chena permits.
(4) Receipts—Forest Department, Rs. 6,598·81, due to demand for common timber for rubber and tea chests.
(5) Land Sales, Rs. 9,652·85, due to more lands being sold.

Decreases.

(1) Fines, Rs. 7,055·47. Decrease due to fewer Excise prosecutions. During the previous year there was a large number of prosecutions under the Excise Ordinance, in which heavy fines were imposed.

III.—FOOD SUPPLY AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The Village Committees have a useful rule that every field shall be cultivated annually if there is sufficient water, but the anxiety of the villagers to escape possible starvation acted as a still more efficient spur to make them cultivate all they could. Fields long since abandoned and in jungle and others, which they previously claimed to be unworkable owing to silt from estates, were brought under cultivation again. Still more remains to be, and will be, done.

The following table shows the number of permits issued to asweddumize new land, the extent of that land, and the number and extent of chena permits in 1919 as compared with 1918 :—

	1919.	1918.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Permits to asweddumize, 43 for ..	647 3 32 ..	—
Chena permits, 808 for	3,160 2 12 ..	1,004 3 14

The lease of 500 acres under Hingurp-ara tank to the Hon. Mr. J. H. Meedeniya, Dissawa, of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, will bring a most fertile area under cultivation in 1920.

Several other proposed schemes are engaging the attention of the Divisional Irrigation Engineer.

The appointment of five Agricultural Instructors and the appointment of a large number of additional vel-vidanes under their immediate control have already been alluded to in Section 1. I alllude to it again as marking the beginning of a prosperous era for the villagers. The Instructors are young and active, and their keenness is bound to infect the villagers with new ideas. New experiments in cultivation are being started in a great many villages.

The plumbago industry, which was moribund under the prevailing low market prices, was killed by the shortage and dearness of the price of rice, except in a very few places. This told severely on the local labour employed in the industry.

Fortunately labour on estates was not very much affected. Over 6,000 Sinhalese from outside the Province are employed in estates in the Province, and the estates employ several thousands of villagers of the Province. It was a bad year for the poorer classes. They sayed themselves only by their exertions in growing foodstuffs.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Notwithstanding the shortage of rice, there were no serious epidemics during the year. There was cholera in Hambantota and Badulla districts, but it fortunately did not cross our border.

The Inspectors of the Sanitary Board towns were subordinated to the District Medical Officers and apothecaries resident in such towns. The personal daily supervision and interest taken by the latter over the public health of their towns had a good effect.

V.—INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.

Paddy Cultivation.—A very large increase, but no reliable statistics.

Chena Cultivation.—3,160 acres 2 roods 12 perches on Crown permits in 1919, as compared with 1,004 acres 3 roods 14 perches in 1918, exclusive of chenaing on private land.

Plumbago Mining.—Only 21 pits registered, as compared with 98 in 1918, 325 in 1917, and 644 in 1916.

Gemming Industry.—217 licenses issued in 1919, as compared with 63 in 1918, owing to the high market price for sapphires and other precious stones. If the new regulations advocated by the Gemming Industry Committee, of which I was a member, become law, a great impetus will be given to the industry, to the benefit especially of the villagers.

Tea and Rubber.—About 4,000 acres, both in tea and rubber, were opened up during the year No accurate figures are available as to the total extent of land under cultivation, but the acreage of the larger estates as given by the Honorary Secretary of the Sabaragamuwa Planters' Association is 54,555, against 50,480 in 1918.

More Land Settlement Officers and surveyors are required to keep pace with the development of the district. The want of land settlement is the chief bar to orderly and rapid progress, and causes friction with the villagers.

VI.—RAINFALL.

The following table shows the rainfall for various places in the district :—

Month.	Ratnapura.		Pelmadulla.		Keenagahaela.		Keragala.		Godakawala.		Mahawalatenna.		Maduwanwala		Carney.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
January ..	8·62	14	7·72	11	11·35	18	5·72	10	6·45	10	7·30	9	7·83	11	7·83	10
February ..	3·09	11	5·41	9	5·23	9	3·02	3	2·42	6	2·12	3	4·23	6	4·51	8
March ..	12·77	18	12·35	11	10·92	14	11·63	15	7·58	8	12·19	8	4·32	8	7·51	13
April ..	8·44	25	7·64	13	7·68	18	10·90	20	8·92	17	5·30	10	6·45	15	11·83	20
May ..	26·40	26	18·78	23	10·10	16	30·25	26	8·50	21	4·81	8	6·00	15	49·43	30
June ..	10·31	30	14·23	26	4·12	19	13·41	27	5·32	25	2·25	9	2·43	12	22·67	30
July ..	18·85	26	15·17	21	3·34	10	16·74	26	7·91	17	2·34	7	1·81	14	21·11	28
August ..	9·94	28	6·92	25	0·47	3	11·25	26	3·26	16	0·69	3	0·47	6	16·15	27
September	38·11	25	20·56	22	7·97	11	28·90	23	7·83	15	6·07	8	3·94	12	34·55	23
October ..	13·20	28	10·20	21	13·35	17	14·67	25	6·55	14	14·19	10	2·35	12	16·46	24
November.	19·68	23	10·30	22	8·61	19	23·64	21	9·74	17	4·96	11	6·35	14	27·87	23
December.	8·80	21	7·38	22	16·90	21	9·60	19	11·04	15	5·98	9	15·22	16	9·83	18
Total ..	178·21	275	136·66	226	100·04	175	179·73	241	85·52	181	68·20	95	61·40	141	229·75	254

The rainfall was well above the average, and evenly distributed. For paddy cultivation nothing could have been better, and all round excellent crops were obtained. In the Kalu-ganga valley the floods in September lasted ten days, and caused some damage. Many fields had to be re-sown, but the fields were well manured by the mud brought down by the floods.

The later season chena cultivation suffered because of the impossibility of burning chenas in many parts of the district in August and September. Where burning was possible, the crops were excellent.

VII.—PILGRIMAGES.

The two important pilgrimages in the district are the Adam's Peak Pilgrimage and the Esala Perahera Festival of the Sabaragamu Maha Saman Dewala.

The Adam's Peak Pilgrimage commences in February and lasts till the end of April (from "Durutu" full moon to "Wesak" full moon). The sanitary work of this pilgrimage is attended to by a Sanitary Inspector, assisted by a patrol and four scavenging coolies. Medical aid is rendered to the pilgrims by an apothecary appointed by the Principal Civil Medical Officer and stationed at Heramitipana, about halfway from the Peak.

The principal halting places along the route are provided with ambalams by the Buddhist community. Pipe water service for Heramitipana, Andiyamalatenna, and Nilihela has also been provided.

The cost of this pilgrimage for the year was Rs. 444·56, of which Rs. 344·56 was paid out of the Government vote, and the balance Rs. 100, by the Buddhist Temporalities Committee of the district. The number of pilgrims from the Ratnapura route was estimated at 10,000.

The Esala Perahera Festival of the Sabaragamu Maha Saman Dewala begins in August and lasts for a fortnight. The large annual fair held on account of this festival attracts crowds of people from all parts of the Island.

Some of the less important pilgrimages are Kuragala Muhammadan Pilgrimage, Alutnuwara Dewale Perahera Festival, and Boltumbe Dewale Perahera Festival. These, too, attract people from several parts of the Island.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

The Rural Schools Ordinance is in force throughout the district, except in Ratnapura town, which is under the Town Schools Ordinance. The number of Government schools in the district is—

Boys' schools ..	47	Girls' schools ..	12	Mixed schools ..	12

There are also 7 mission schools and 14 estate schools.

The District School Committee consisted of the Government Agent, the Director of Education, Rev. Father P. Wallyn, S.J., Rev. J. B. Radley, Mr. D. E. Jayatilleke, and Mr. H. A. Gunasekera, Ratemahatmaya.

The following new school buildings were constructed during the year—

Weligepola, Colombugama, and Karawita ..	Boys' schools	Kalatuwawa ..	Girls' school
		Weddagala ..	Mixed school

Of the above, the schools at Karawita and Kalatuwawa were first opened during the year under review. The girls' school at Kalatuwawa was put up by the villagers. During the year the villagers of Iddamalgoda, Mudunkotuwa, and Teppanawa began the construction of new girls' schools in their respective villages. These will be opened in the course of next year.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the District School Committee is annexed. This does not include the fairly large contribution which Village Committees make towards the maintenance of schools, both in money and in labour :—

	1918. Rs. c.	1919. R. c.
REVENUE.		
Balance brought forward ..	11,414 85	9,384 94
Government contribution ..	9,236 67	4,811 8
Village Committee contribution ..	5,881 90	3,108 74
Fines in school cases ..	1,527 80	1,908 90
Miscellaneous ..	81 50	18 40
Total ..	28,142 72	19,232 6
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries ..	483 75	602 50
Repairs to buildings ..	5,056 21	4,563 65
Making and repairing fences, &c. ..	1,014 26	462 19
Furniture and school apparatus ..	16 50	—
Erections of new buildings ..	11,577 32	6,791 84
Miscellaneous ..	609 74	521 49
Balance ..	9,384 94	6,290 39
Total ..	28,142 72	19,232 6

IX.—CRIME.

The Superintendent of Police furnishes the following abstract of true cases of serious crime in the years 1918 and 1919 and his remarks thereon :—

	1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
Nawadun korale ..	115	83	Kukul korale ..	19	16
Kuruwiti korale ..	111	99	Kolonna korale ..	16	12
Atakalan korale ..	26	39	Kadawat and Meda korales	44	51

There was a decrease of 10 per cent. in true cases of crime reported in 1919 as compared to 1918, the most noticeable decrease being a decrease of 25 per cent. in the case of theft of property worth Rs. 20 or more.

The most noticeable increase was an increase of 65 per cent. in cases of cattle theft, and I put this down as being due to the shortage of food. In several cases stray cattle were seized by estate coolies and killed for food purposes. Burglary also shows an increase of 8 per cent.

Offences against the person have increased in the case of murder : 10 cases in 1919, as against 7 in 1918, but have decreased by 51 per cent. in the case of grievous hurt, and 11 per cent. in the case of causing hurt with a dangerous weapon.

Convictions in police cases have increased from 36 per cent. in 1918 to 41 per cent. in 1919, but have decreased in headmen's cases from 31 per cent. to 23 per cent.

As regards minor statutory offences, there were 650, as compared with 681 in 1918. Cases of drunkenness dropped from 73 to 42, possibly due to the increased cost of foodstuffs. Petty thefts increased from 62 in 1918 to 123 in 1919, and I think the increase almost entirely due to the increased cost of food. There were a large number of petty thefts of vegetables and fruit.

The following is a list of arachchies who received rewards of Rs. 5 each for specially good work on night patrols with the police:—

Gan-Arachchi of—	Gan-Arachchi of—	Gan-Arachchi of—	Gan-Arachchi of—
Imbulpitiya	Ellawala	Godigomuwa	Hangomuwa
Mahara	Pathberiya	Ellegedara	Niriella
Talawitiya	Kiriporuwa	Walandure	Karangoda
Walawita	Kalatuwawa West	Kuruwita	Raddella
Teppanawa	Iddamalgoda	Gilimale South	Patagama
Kalatuwawa East	Kandangoda	Marapona	Dambuluwana
Bulugahapitiya	Pussella	Hakamuwa	Elapata
Kendangamuwa Pahala	Poharabawa	Batugedara	Watuyaya
Kendangamuwa Ihala	Dewalegawa	Muwagama	

The machinery for dealing with crime within the jurisdiction of Ratnapura Police Court works well; crime has decreased, and is comparatively light. The criminal work within the jurisdiction of Avissawella Police Court is not so satisfactory. Most of it lies in Three Korales in Kegalla District, but crime has also increased in the area covered by the police station at Kendangamuwa. Mr. C. E. de Pinto, Police Magistrate, Avissawella, reports that the police are doing excellent work, but are handicapped by inadequate strength to meet the requirements of the district. He advocates that the court should itinerate to Ruwanwella monthly, as witnesses are reluctant to travel so far as Avissawella.

The report of Mr. H. J. V. Ekanayake, Police Magistrate, Ratnapura, attributes the decrease in crime generally to the satisfactory co-operation of the police and headmen, and the revival of certain trades and occupations after the war. In spite of food shortage, his court returns show a decrease in thefts of cattle and prædial products, which "indicates efficient tackling of the food question in the district during the year." He complains that the headmen are not sufficiently prompt in bringing up the parties and as many witnesses as possible on the first day so as to avoid postponements. There were 296 cases of prosecution of coolies for bolting from estates, as compared with 235 in 1918.

X.—POLICE.

There were no changes in police stations during the year. One police sergeant and 4 police constables intended for the new station at Mahawala were added to the strength of the district. The following additional police stations have been recommended:—Mahawala, Kiriella, and either Pelmadulla or Kahawatta. It is hoped that a police station will be established at Mahawala before the end of 1920.

The Superintendent of Police has furnished a long list of headmen who have zealously co-operated with the police and assisted them on night patrols. I have received satisfactory testimony from all classes as to the increase in the efficiency and discipline of the Police Force. It is noticeable even to the most casual observer.

XI.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A separate report on the Local Board town of Ratnapura appears in an appendix to this report. Three meetings of the Sanitary Board of Ratnapura District were held during the year, and on thirteen occasions papers were circulated among members and sanction obtained for necessary expenditure

Important Works done during the Year.

	Rs.	c.
Balangoda.		
Repairs to Post Office road	72	0
Rakwana.		
Repairs to boys' vernacular school latrine	80	19
Repairs to bridge on Courthouse-Resthouse road	114	12
Dela.		
Metalling cart gala	240	0
Constructing a shed for cart gala	109	11
Welandura.		
Improvements to wells	174	71
Kahawatta.		
Acquisition of land for a market	101	0
Total ..	891	13

Important Works to be done in 1920.

	Rs.	c.
Kuruwita.		
Contribution from Sanitary Board towards the construction of side drains in bazaars	388	12
Kendangamuwa.		
Contribution from Sanitary Board towards the construction of side drains in bazaars	517	50
Pelmadulla.		
Contribution from Sanitary Board towards the construction of side drains in bazaars	258	75
Dela.		
Contribution from Sanitary Board towards the construction of side drains in bazaars	258	75
Balangoda.		
Metalling Post Office road	250	0
Rakwana.		
Improvements to boys' vernacular school	600	0
Total ..	2,273	12

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the ten small towns in the district :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Balance on December 31, 1919.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balangoda	3,937 59	4,016 64	79 5*
Rakwana	3,065 72	2,767 82	297 90
Kuruwita	1,695 18	882 95	812 23
Kendangamuwa	2,332 35	1,825 68	506 67
Pelmadulla	1,345 48	1,185 34	160 14
Wellandura	701 48	476 68	224 80
Dela	1,544 98	936 20	608 78
Kahawatta	715 5	491 37	223 68
Dumbara	2,368 19	1,330 43	1,037 76
Opanake	632 94	48 86	584 8

* The deficit of Rs. 79·05 is due to the Sanitary Board having to pay the whole of the salary of the Inspector.

XII.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

The Village Committees call out four days' labour each year, which may be commuted by payment of Re. 1·28. The revenues of the Committees are derived mainly from this commutation, but a large proportion of the villagers do actual work, and most of the jungle clearing on village paths is done by village labour under the supervision of the headmen. Works on which money was spent include the following :—

	Rs. c.
(1) Construction of two edandas over Hangomu-ganga at Karangoda and Godawela (balance on the vote—see Administration Report for 1918)	1,467 50
(2) Repairs to the Gansabhawa bungalow at Pelmadulla ..	319 48
(3) Clearing the Village Committee road from Karangoda to Weragama	75 0
(4) Construction of three edandas on the Village Committee road from Karangoda to Weragama	307 0
(5) Upkeep of Udawela-Weligepola Village Committee road ..	100 0
(6) Upkeep of the Uggalkaltota-Weligepola Village Committee road ..	204 0
(7) Construction of a Village Committee bungalow at Bulutota (vote on account)	150 0
(8) Repairs to the Gansabhawa bungalow at Koppakanda ..	50 54
(9) Repairs to the edanda over Palli-ela	197 0
(10) Repairs to the edanda over Jamburaliya-ela	172 0
(11) Repairs to the edanda over Petekerewa-ela	210 0
(12) Repairs to bridge over Dawla-ela	274 0
(13) Providing a double canoe for the ferry at Nawangoda ..	180 0
(14) Construction of an edanda over Nirieli-ganga at Ginihiriya ..	851 10
(15) Repairs to the edanda over Hangomu-ganga at Godawela ..	55 50
Total ..	4,613 12

The sum of Rs. 3,108·74 was contributed from Village Committee Funds to the District School Committee. Among other works the following were carried out during the year :—

	Rs. c.
(1) New school at Karawita (half contribution)	242 5
(2) Extension of the new school at Nivitigala	766 30
(3) Constructing a kitchen for the Emitiyagoda boys' vernacular school	225 77
(4) Maintenance of the existing schools of Kuruwiti, Nawadun, Kadawata, and Meda korales during 1919	1,410 10
(5) Putting up a fence round the Kella school garden	80 0
Total ..	2,724 22

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of each Chief Headman's division :—

Name of Village Committee.	Balance on December 31, 1918.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Balance on December 31, 1919.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kuruwiti korale	1,395 63	3,144 93	3,631 56	909 0
Nawadun korale	5,970 79	4,187 20	6,551 52	3,606 47
Atakalan korale	9,132 28	2,590 86	2,312 79	9,410 35
Kolonna korale	1,078 41	1,252 72	1,641 58	689 55
Kukul korale	385 81	1,670 98	2,606 46	—*
Meda korale	4,390 18	1,956 86	2,807 35	3,539 69
Kadawata korale	637 43	1,163 17	976 15	824 45
Godakawela Experimental garden ..	—	67 62	—	67 62
Balangoda Experimental garden ..	—	16 93	—	16 93
Total ..	22,990 53	16,051 27	20,527 41	19,064 6

* Deficit Rs. 549·67.

There are two Village Tribunals in the district: one for Nawadun korale, sitting at Marapona, Pelmadulla, and Karangoda; and one for Kuruwiti korale, sitting at Kendangamuwa, Kuruwita, and Kiriella. I annex a statement showing the number of civil and criminal institutions in each Village Tribunal for the last five years :—

Name of Village Tribunal.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Kuruwiti korale ..	1,727	2,159	2,240	2,034	2,235
Nawadun korale ..	1,739	1,842	1,627	1,570	1,692
Total ..	3,466	4,001	3,867	3,604	3,927

There were 80 appeals during the year from the judgments of the two Presidents to the Government Agent, of which 13 were successful. Appeal was made to His Excellency the Governor in Council in 4 cases, the judgment of the Government Agent being affirmed in 3 cases, and set aside in 1 case on his recommendation after further inquiry.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the two Village Tribunals in Ratnapura District :—

	Balance on December 31, 1918.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Balance on December 31, 1919.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kuruwiti korale ..	84 37	2,842 95	2,293 68	633 64
Nawadun korale ..	618 4	1,980 50	2,565 24	33 30
Total ..	702 41	4,823 45	4,858 92	666 94

XIII.—WORKING OF SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

Kandyan Marriages.—The following figures show the working of the Ordinance :—

	1918.	1919.
Marriages under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance ..	585	686
Marriages under the General Marriage Ordinance ..	358	320
Muhammadan Marriages	—	12
Divorces	86	70
Causes of divorce :—		
Adultery	3	3
Desertion or inablity to live happily together ..	7	7
Mutual consent	76	60

Waste Lands Ordinance.—There are 21 cases of lands, in extent 3,421 acres 3 roods 38 perches, for which notices have been issued under the Waste Lands Ordinance, still awaiting settlement. Most of them are incapable of settlement pending the settlement of the villages by the Land Settlement Department. The Government Agent has neither the time nor the staff to deal with them satisfactorily. Notice No. 5,784 for 1,482 acres 3 roods 32 perches has been referred to court, and is awaiting judgment in appeal.

Excise Ordinance.

	1918. Gallons.	1919. Gallons.	Increase. Gallons.	Decrease. Gallons.
Consumption of liquor :—				
Arrack consumed ..	37,100	33,711	—	3,389
Toddy consumed ..	101,297	101,415	118	—

The fall in the consumption of arrack is due to—

(*a*) Higher selling price of arrack and of rice.
(*b*) Depression in some industries.
(*c*) Higher cost price of arrack.
(*d*) Higher price of rice and other foodstuffs, leaving less spare cash for drink.

Dog Registration.—The number of dogs registered was 2,211, against 2,504 in 1918, and 2,699 in 1917.

Firearms Ordinance.—The stamp duty on the village cap gun was reduced to 50 cents from Re. 1. The number of guns licensed was 2,187, against 2,180 in 1918, and 2,405 in 1917.

Opium Ordinance.—During the year 23 consumers were transferred to this district from other districts, 2 were transferred to other districts, 7 died, and 7 were struck off the register for failing to draw opium for six months. The number now stands at 474, as against 467 in 1918. The number of vedáralas drawing opium had been increased by 4, and is now 151. The issues were 1,723,149 grains, as compared with 1,916,453 grains in 1918.

XIV.—IRRIGATION.

The following sums were recovered on account of irrigation rate for 1919 :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Panamure channel ..	500 0	Embilipitiya channel ..	201 86
Tunkamewewa ..	21 87	Walalgoda channel ..	107 44
Alutwewa	8 0	Rakwana-ganga scheme ..	344 59
Epitagodawewa ..	8 0	Malwatta channel ..	175 84
Beliatta anicut ..	17 50	Batugedara channel ..	175 92
Opanake spout ..	61 58	Uggalkaltota channel ..	662 18
Hinguruarawewa ..	194 16		
Mulgama tank ..	30 44	Total ..	2,579 50
Kinchigune channel ..	49 12		
Kirigalkatuwa tank ..	21 0		

The amount of arrears due at the close of the year was Rs. 10·61.

Two lands under Uggalkaltota channel, in extent 5 acres and 38 perches, were sold for default of payment of irrigation rate for 1918 and purchased on behalf of the Crown. 500 acres under Hinguruara channel were leased, and 58 acres given out on permits to asweddumize. 34 acres and 38 perches under Uggalkaltota channel were also given out on permits to asweddumize.

A sum of Rs. 41·40 was paid out of "Major Works Fine Fund" for a cattle crossing on Batugedara channel, and Rs. 65·25 out of "Village Works Fund" for certain repairs to the same channel. The balance at the end of the year under Irrigation Fine Fund: Rs. 37·75 under Major Irrigation Works; Rs. 2,096·05 under Village Irrigation Works.

XV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The principal public works carried out in 1919 were :—

(1) New hospital at Aranayaka.
(2) Additions to Balangoda hospital.
(3) Cattle pound, Balangoda Police Station.
(4) Extending drain, Undugoda hospital.
(5) Improvements to Karawanella hospital.
(6) Kegalla town drainage.
(7) Side drains along Parussella road.
(8) Widening Kahawatta–Rakwana road.
(9) Improvements, Ellearawa–Pinnawala road.

The extension of the railway to Opanake was completed, and the line opened for passenger traffic by His Excellency the Governor on May 1.

The principal wants of the district are :—

(A) Those repeated from last Year's List.

(1) Cart roads to connect the Ratnapura–Avissawella and Ratnapura–Nambapana roads. (The survey of a trace for the road from Karandana to Yatipauwa has been sanctioned.)
(2) Waterworks and drainage for Ratnapura town.
(3) Quarters for public officers in Ratnapura.
(4) Inter-district roads connecting Sabaragamuwa with the Southern and Central Provinces.
(5) New police stations at Pelmadulla or Kahawatta, Mahawala, and Kiriella.
(6) Post and Telegraph Offices at Kalawana and Kiriella.

The bridge over the Kalu-ganga at Ratnapura, mentioned in last year's list, has been sanctioned. The post and telegraph office at Mahawala (Nivitigala) has been built.

(B) Additional Requirements.

(7) Telephone exchange in Ratnapura District.
(8) Railway feeder road from Opanake to Uggalkaltota—now being traced.
(9) Extension of Malwala Ferry-Wewelwatta Factory road to link up with Balangoda–Rassagala road (now being traced).
(10) Extension of estate road from Mahawala to Houpe on to Madampe and its conversion into a branch road (now being traced).
(11) A road from Ratnapura through Elapata along the valley of Nirieli-ganga to Karawita (now being traced).
(12) A dispensary at Kalatuwawa.

The following works have been sanctioned in addition to the bridge over the Kalu-ganga at Ratnapura :—

Extension of first section of 7 miles of the Kukul korale road from Karawita.
Bridge over the Gomal-oya on the Bevila-Digowa road.
The construction and maintenance by the Public Works Department of a new trace of the section of road between Woodend and Algoda causeway.

A special grant of Rs. 15,000 has been allowed for new school buildings in Ratnapura District; Government has also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 14,000 for minor village works, and Rs. 1,000 for the bridge at Bowatta on the Lankabarana–Uggalkaltota District Road Committee road.

I heartily endorse the remarks of my predecessor as to the need for the survey and settlement of Crown lands.

XVI.—FORESTS.

The Acting Divisional Forest Officer reports as follows :—

(1) The total revenue recovered in cash and credited to revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 29,138·87.

(2) *Works done during the Period.*—Demarcation: 250 chains artificial boundary lines 10 feet wide round Marakele reserve were cleared at a cost of Rs. 115·20. 50 chains artificial boundary lines were cleared and five new boundary pillars were erected in Masimbula reserve at a cost of Rs. 54·75. Plantation: A total sum of Rs. 149·25 was spent on works under "sowing and planting" for maintenance and upkeep of nurseries and plantations in the district.

(3) *Forest Offences.*—(*a*) Prosecution: Four cases were instituted during the year, 3 resulted in convictions, carrying a total fine of Rs. 280; in the other case accused were acquitted. (*b*) Compensation: Ten cases were compounded. The compensation amounted to Rs. 149·80.

(4) *Miscellaneous.*—Seventeen land applications and preliminary plans, covering an extent of 1,512 acres, were inspected and reported on.

Apart from the action taken by the Forest Department, the following statement shows the action taken by the Government Agent with regard to forest offences :—

Number of forest offences reported	212
Number of cases in which compensation was recovered ..	91
Amount of compensation recovered	Rs. 940·75
Number of prosecutions	49
Number of convictions	36
Fines inflicted by court	Rs. 2,835
Number of acquittals	8
Number of cases withdrawn	4
Number of cases pending	1
Number of cases not prosecuted, nor compensation recovered ..	16
Number still under correspondence	56

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Work of the Land Department of the Kachcheri.—There were 11 land sales during 1919, as against 10 of the previous year. The results were as follows :—

	A.	R.	P.
Extent offered for lease, sales, and settlement	279	2	4
Extent sold by public auction	63	0	22
Extent leased under the new leasing system	142	3	17
Total amount realized by leases, sales, and settlements ..	Rs. 9,754·04		

The average rate per acre at which lands were sold in 1919 was Rs. 95·50 per acre. This is the same as the average for 1918. The maximum in 1919 was Rs. 150 per acre ; in 1918 it was Rs. 323·01.

During the year 131 applications for the purchase or lease of Crown lands were received for an aggregate extent of 1,455 acres and 8 perches, of which 10 applications for an extent of 1,062 acres 1 rood and 36 perches were from European applicants. In the previous year there were 47 applications for an extent of 660 acres 3 roods and 27 perches, of which the extent applied for by European applicants was 240 acres.

The following is a statement of private applications received during the last five years :—

Year.	Number of Applications.	Extent Applied for. A.	R.	P.	Year.	Number of Applications.	Extent Applied for. A.	R.	P.
1915 ..	35 ..	644	3	17	1918 ..	47 ..	660	3	27
1916 ..	32 ..	2,139	3	4	1919 ..	131 ..	1,455	0	8
1917 ..	31 ..	1,776	1	30					

The demand for land did not improve till about September, 1919. This was due to the fact that up to that time Government had prohibited the sale of blocks of over one acre in extent, and the villagers who desired to acquire larger extents had to do so on the new leasing system. This system has so far not found favour with villagers, who are accustomed to, and prefer, a freehold system.

In September, 1919, Government relaxed the 1-acre limit, and allowed sales up to 10 acres. This concession was gladly availed of by villagers, who sent in a large number of applications, which will receive attention in the coming year.

Though the new leasing system has not appealed to the villager, capitalists, both small and large, have taken advantage of it, and have sent in a fairly large number of applications for leases.

During the year under review two claims comprising an extent of 668 acres 1 rood and 1 perch situated in Akarella and Batadura villages of Meda korale were inspected, and preliminary inquiry held. One claim is now awaiting a further report from the Forest Department, and the other was found to be a suitable case to be dealt with under the Waste Lands Ordinance, and will accordingly be brought under the Waste Lands Ordinance in the coming year.

A certificate of quiet possession claim, comprising an extent of 64 acres 1 rood and 29 perches at Yaddehikanda, was also inquired into and settled during the year.

Forty-three permits to asweddumize Crown lands were issued during the year for an aggregate extent of 647 acres 3 roods and 32 perches. Further applications from villagers continue to be received. This shows that the villagers are keen on getting Crown lands for asweddumizing on the very liberal terms now offered by Government.

Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes.—During 1919 50 allotments of land, aggregating in extent 37 acres and 5·90 perches, were acquired by the Crown, of which an extent of 28 acres 1 rood 5 perches was on account of the Pelmadulla Railway. The total amount paid in compensation was Rs. 5,596·76, of which a sum of Rs. 3,123·54 was on account of Railway acquisition.

The following is a statement of cases under the Land Acquisition Ordinance referred to court :—

Number of cases pending on January 1, 1919 ..	6	Number of cases tried	5
Number of cases referred to court ..	1	Number of cases pending at the end of 1919 ..	—
Number of cases settled	2		

The Land Department had a very strenuous period during the year. Besides its usual heavy work, it had to report, after reference to papers and plans, on no less than 808 chena applications, and also on a very large number of forest offence reports.

During the rice crisis, the Department was further handicapped by one of the Assistants having to be employed for several days as a storekeeper at the jail rice depôt.

The following extracts are taken from the report of the Chena Surveyor Muhandiram :—

(*a*) The number of final villages in the district is 58, in 15 of which there are no Crown lands. I inspected 19 of the more important villages covering an area of 4,500 acres, and located 13 encroachments made by the villagers. The number of cases instituted was 3. In two of these, convictions were obtained. In one case the accused was acquitted by the Police Magistrate. Six cases were departmentally dealt with by the Government Agent. Two cases are under reference to the Ratemahatmayas, and the remaining case has been surveyed with a view to settlement.

(*b*) Inspected and located chena applications in 22 villages which had been finally settled.

(*c*) Inspected 27 villages on report made by the Ratemahatmayas with regard to illicit clearings and fellings of timber and illicit gemming, and located some encroachments in closed villages at the request of the Settlement Officer.

(*d*) Besides inspections, attendance at court in connection with encroachments, and forest offence cases, I was engaged on tracing a 6-feet road through the newly proclaimed small town of Opanake.

Experimental Gardens.

The following extracts are taken out from the report of Mr. L. A. D. Silva, Agricultural Instructor :—

Balangoda.—Work confined chiefly to the cultivation of vegetables, fruit trees, and other products.

The distribution of vegetable seeds in large quantities free of charge among the villagers has given a great impetus to the cultivation of vegetables in the district. A large number of new vegetable gardens have been opened, and consequently the supply of vegetables has increased.

Several good varieties of fruit plants have been established in the garden, and it is hoped that it will be of immense benefit to the locality.

Onion cultivation, which was introduced through this garden, has made great progress in this part of the district.

Coffea robusta experiment in this garden has proved a great success, and plants and seeds have been distributed among the cultivators. The increasing demand for seed leads one to hope that the future of this cultivation will be a bright one. I have taken care during my periodical visits to give the necessary instructions as to the method of cultivation.

The frequent visits of teachers and others to the garden have drawn much public attention to the work that is being done here.

Godakawela.—This was opened last year. The first attempt was made with vegetables, onions, ground nuts, yams, such as kukul-ala, kiri-kondol, hinguru-ala, and rata-ala. Careful treatment in these cases has proved very successful. In consequence of these experiments the villagers are deeply interested in the cultivation of onions, yams, and chillies.

As at Balangoda, vegetable seeds were distributed. This has given great encouragement to the cultivation of vegetables.

In the economic section, *Coffea robusta*, cacao, cinnamon, and garden dhall have been planted, and they are thriving well. If these experiments prove successful, there can be no doubt that they will not only give employment to a large number of people, but also will open up the whole district.

A large quantity of *Coffea robusta* berries was put in a nursery, and seedlings were sold to the neighbours at Rs. 5 per 100. Necessary instructions were given to them as to the method of cultivation, with the hope of popularizing the growing of *Coffea robusta*.

In the fruit section several good varieties have been planted.

School Gardens.—These gardens have had close supervision, and the teachers have been given instructions periodically. Seeds and plants for these gardens were procured from time to time from the Balangoda and Godakawela Gardens.

Tobacco Growing Experiment at Pallewela.—Experiment with tobacco at Pallewela has been very successful. The people in that locality have taken up the cultivation of tobacco. About 10 acres are already planted. In order to encourage this cultivation further, I have taught two villagers how to cure tobacco.

Staff.—In the course of this year I have been provided with four assistants, and the vel-vidanes have been placed under our control.

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Government Agent.

Ratnapura, March 1, 1920.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF RATNAPURA FOR 1919.

THE following comparative statement shows the revenue and expenditure for 1918 and 1919 :—

REVENUE.

	1918. Amount. Rs. c.	1918. Total. Rs. c.	1919. Amount. Rs. c.	1919. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates	8,967 87		9,534 73	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collection	4,674 0		4,259 70	
Animals and vehicles	254 0		223 0	
Motor vehicles	1,705 0		1,040 0	
Dogs	114 0		107 0	
		15,714 87		15,164 43
Licenses :—				
Liquor	1,850 0		1,240 0	
Opium	3,409 23		3,409 23	
Carts	642 50		563 50	
Stamp duty on licenses	2,054 0		1,677 50	
Local licenses	131 0		130 0	
		8,086 73		7,020 23
Rents :—				
Market	2,102 0		3,611 75	
Lands	287 75		451 60	
Wace Memorial Hall	85 0		65 0	
		2,744 75		4,128 35
Fines :—				
Judicial	1,125 0		1,244 50	
Departmental	119 66		75 63	
Stray cattle	425 25		677 0	
		1,669 91		1,997 13
Miscellaneous :—				
Cemetery fees	641 0		537 0	
Cattle pound and slaughter-house fees	975 0		1,064 75	
Conservancy fees	3,477 0		3,115 50	
Sundries	664 46		1,072 6	
		5,757 46		5,789 31
		33,703 72		34,099 45
Balance of previous year	—	6,775 89	—	8,634 66
Total		40,479 61		42,734 11

EXPENDITURE.

	1918. Amount. Rs. c.	1918. Total. Rs. c.	1919. Amount. Rs. c.	1919. Total. Rs. c.
Cost of administration :—				
Establishment ..	4,708 0		4,482 0	
Office contingencies ..	328 19		340 54	
Cost of Audit ..	171 53		168 51	
Revenue service ..	1,125 9		1,506 96	
		6,332 81		6,498 1
Education ..	—	254 0	—	255 30
Sanitation ..	—	9,127 96	—	8,487 81
Lighting	—	2,558 7	—	2,408 80
Police	—	64 40	—	187 22
Public works :—				
Maintenance ..	8,520 7		9,647 22	
New construction ..	3,645 82		5,278 63	
		12,165 89		14,925 85
Miscellaneous ..	—	1,341 82	—	2,906 58
		31,844 95		35,669 57
Balance at end of year ..	—	8,634 66	—	7,064 54
Total ..		40,479 61		42,734 11

A comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1918 and 1919 is appended :—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	5,476	—	—	5,476	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	2,585	—	—	2,451	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	2,228		86·19	2,035		83·02
(b) Paying double commutation ..	26		1·00	25		1·02
(c) Labouring six days	1		·04	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		2,255	87·23		2,060	84·04
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	70		2·71	78		3·18
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	93		3·60	125		5·10
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	29		1·12	27		1·10
(h) Fines	8		·31	7		·29
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	1		·04
(j) Left local area	130		5·03	153		6·24
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		330	12·77		391	15·95
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sanitation.—The health of the town was satisfactory. There has been no epidemic during the year under review. The number of births and deaths in the town during the year is as follows :—

Births .. .. 187 | Deaths .. 325

The shortage of food supplies during the second half of the year did not cause extreme hardship, mainly because of the manner in which both the traders and the general public co-operated in securing a fair distribution of the limited quantities available.

The Board has decided to take up without any delay the construction of surface dramage outlets emptying into the river. The Provincial Engineer is preparing estimates for the outlets at the Warakatota end of the town.

The unhealthy swamp near the railway station was acquired by the Board at a cost of Rs. 359·34. It is proposed to fill it up.

Public Works.—The following are the most important public works carried out during the year :—

(1) Improvement of the public bathing well at Batugedara.
(2) Rebuilding of the second bridge over the Katugas-ela.
(3) An edanda on the Mahawala path.
(4) Cement drain below Cross street.
(5) Water supply to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, the Board contributing only half the cost.
(6) Improvement of the esplanade by drainage and by the removal of the old clump of bamboos from the centre. With the removal of the town tennis court from its present position to the north end of the green, a good playground will be available for the children of the town.

Water Supply.—The present water supply is liable to be exhausted during the draught at the beginning of each year, nor can any house connections be established until there is a larger supply. The Provincial Engineer has not yet completed the preliminary investigations in connection with the proposed reservoir near Umandola in Batugedara Hill.

Miscellaneous.—The Board held eleven meetings in 1919. There was no election of new Unofficial Members during the year. The members who had been elected in the previous year and held offices during the year under review were Messrs. D. E. Jayatilleke, T. Wallooppillai, and A. H. E. Molamure.

The following changes took place amongst the Official Members : Mr. B. Constantine, Government Agent, was succeeded by Mr. E. B. Alexander in April ; Mr. A. N. Robertson, Provincial Engineer, was succeeded by Mr. O. T. Nettleton in October.

There was a flood in September. Some of the poorer dwelling houses in low-lying areas were damaged. Some distress prevailed amongst the inhabitants of those houses. Relief was given in the form of money and free timber.

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Chairman.

Ratnapura, March 1, 1920.

II.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE OF THE PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA FOR 1919.

SIX meetings were held during the year. Papers were also circulated among members for approval.

2. The following works were carried out during the year :—

	Rs.	c.
(1) General repairs to Ratnapura resthouse, extending outlet drain, repairing water pump, and fixing wooden putties to glass panes of doors and windows	1,530	35
(2) Repairs to Pelmadulla resthouse	88	28
(3) General repairs, Balangoda resthouse	451	0
(4) Widening and improving approach road, Balangoda resthouse ..	400	0
(5) Minor repairs, Madampe resthouse	29	0
(6) General repairs, Rakwana resthouse	200	0
(7) General repairs, Kolonna bungalow	209	0
(8) General repairs, Ratnapura ambalam	188	0
(9) General repairs, Karawita bungalow	166	85
(10) General repairs, Ayagama bungalow	199	0
(11) Laying out flower garden at Balangoda resthouse	47	0
(12) Providing a cooking range for Kegalla resthouse	275	0
(13) Purchase of tools for flower garden at Kitulgala resthouse ..	82	45

3. Three new bedrooms for Kitulgala resthouse were provided at a cost of Rs. 9,150. Of this sum, Rs. 6,000 was expended in 1918, and the balance in 1919.

4. The expenditure on resthouses, bungalows, and ambalams during 1919, exclusive of the cost of equipment, was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Ratnapura District ..	3,474	12	Kegalla District ..	2,984	95

The expenditure on the equipment of resthouses in the two districts amounted to Rs. 4,650.

5. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Committee for 1919 is appended :—

REVENUE.			Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1919			14,127 75
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—			
(a) From Ratnapura District Road Committee	Rs. c. 18,693 0		
(b) From Kegalla District Road Committee	33,187 50		
			51,880 50
Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads			2,439 0
Government grant in aid of minor works			1,000 0
Resthouse collections :—			
(a) From Ratnapura District Road Committee	Rs. c. 3,395 75		
(b) From Kegalla District Road Committee	2,345 94		
			5,741 69
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—			
(a) From Ratnapura District Road Committee	Rs. c. 600 0		
(b) From Kegalla District Road Committee	600 0		
			1,200 0
Miscellaneous receipts			1,319 18
		Total	77,708 12

EXPENDITURE.			Rs. c.
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of—			
(a) Principal roads			38,528 0
(b) Resthouses			11,458 31
Pay of resthouse-keepers			4,367 50
Provincial Road Committee's establishment			1,975 47
Toll grants remitted to—			
(a) Ratnapura District Road Committee	Rs. c. —		
(b) Kegalla District Road Committee	2,439 0		
			2,439 0
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—			
(a) Ratnapura District Road Committee	Rs. c. 500 0		
(b) Kegalla District Road Committee	500 0		
			1,000 0
Miscellaneous charges			5,893 51
Balance on December 31, 1919			12,046 33
		Total	77,708 12

6. *Branch Roads Department.*—The annexed statement shows the number of branch roads in the Province which are controlled under Ordinance No. 14 of 1896, their situations, mileage, and contributions by Government and estates :—

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.	Government Contribution. Rs. c.	Estate Contribution Rs. c.
Ratnapura District.			
(1) Ratnapura-Malwala ferry	5	3,500 0	3,570 0
(2) Balangoda-Chetnole	3	1,100 0	1,122 0
(3) Elleyarawa-Pinnawala	6·50	3,150 0	3,213 0
Kegalla District.			
(4) Glenalla-Havilland	3·50	1,750 0	1,785 0
(5) Dehiowita-Algoda	1·50	500 0	510 0
(6) Parakaduwa-Hemingford	1·48	600 0	612 0
(7) Gewilipitiya-Hatgampola	1·65	600 0	612 0

7. All estate contributions were paid during the year.

8. *Estate Roads Department, Ordinance No. 12 of 1902.*—These roads comprise the following :—

Ratnapura District : Malwala ferry-Wewelwatta factory.

Kegalla District : (1) Bevilla-Digowa, 5½ miles ; (2) Morontota-Arandara, 2·21 lines ; (3) Yattagoda-Yattawala, 43 lines.

9. There were no changes in the staff. The work of the office was increased considerably by several applications from estate proprietors under the Branch Roads and Estate Roads Ordinance. The following is the list of roads :—

(1) Ellearawa-Pinnawala extension.
(2) Karandana estate-Labugama.
(3) Arachchikade-Watapota.
(4) Malwala ferry-Wewelwatta.
(5) Balangoda-Bombuwa (Estate Roads Ordinance).

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, RATNAPURA, FOR 1919.

THE District Road Committee, Ratnapura, consisted of the following members :—The Government Agent, Mr. B. Constantine, up to April 11, thereafter Mr. E. B. Alexander (Chairman); Mr. C. W. Dias, District Engineer; Mr. W. E. Peiris; Mr. J. Vandenberg; Mr. J. Hawke up to April, thereafter Mr. H. F. Pearson; and Mr. E. E. Megget, Additional member under section 23 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861 up to July, thereafter Mr. E. C. Villiers.

2. Three meetings were held during the year. Papers were also circulated among members for approval.

3. I append a statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for the years 1918 and 1919 : —

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	130,151	—	—	130,151	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	34,761	—	—	35,522	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	30,370		87·37	30,916		87·03
(b) Paying double commutation ..	180		·52	161		·45
(c) Labouring six days	7		·02	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		30,557	87·91		31,077	87·48
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	2,503		7·20	2,648		7·45
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	1,131		3·25	1,073		3·02
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	36		·11	27		·08
(h) Fined	3		·01	8		·02
(i) Imprisoned	3		·01	5		·01
(j) Left local area	386		1·11	491		1·38
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		4,062	11·69		*4,252	11·96
7. Unaccounted for	—	142	—	—	193	—

4. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the District Road Committee for 1919 is appended :—

REVENUE.			Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1919			8,431	25
Commutation realized in money			45,276	50
Commutation realized in labour			—	
Toll grant on minor roads			3,076	74
Government contribution in aid of minor works ..			500	0
Miscellaneous receipts			62	60
	Total ..		57,347	9

EXPENDITURE.				
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..			18,693	0
Amount expended on minor works			19,686	55
Establishment and commission to division officers :—				
	Rs.	c.		
(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	600	0		
(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	2,844	0		
(c) Commission to division officers ..	4,936	89		
			8,380	89
Miscellaneous charges			1,446	81
Balance on December 31, 1919			9,139	84
Total ..			57,347	9

5. The amount expended on minor roads in charge of the Committee is shown in the annexed statement :—

No.	Name of Road.	Length in Miles.	Amount. Rs.	c.
	Maintenance.			
1.	Malwala-Ilukwatta-Tibbotuoya-Carney ..	10 ..	250	0
2.	Ilukwatta-Tuntota	1½ ..	60	0
3.	Talawitiya-Kurugammodara cart road ..	3 ..	1,150	0
4.	Talawitiya-Kurugammodara bridle road ..	4 ..	160	0
5.	Kurugammodara end to Matuwagala factory ..	1 ..	125	0
6.	Meennana-Mahadeniya or Mapota ..	4 ..	160	0
7.	Karandana school to estate	3¼ ..	130	0
8.	Kuruwita-Eratna, first mile, cart road ..	1 ..	420	0
9.	Kuruwita-Eratna, from 2nd to 7th mile ..	6 ..	300	0
10.	Kuruwita-Eratna, from 8th to 11th mile ..	4 ..	160	0
11.	Tiriwanaketiya-Dela	5 ..	325	0
12.	Kahawatta-Hunuwala	·57 ..	42	75
13.	First mile, Demuwatta ferry road ..	1 ..	285	0
14.	Fourth mile, Demuwatta ferry to Wewelkandura ..	11 ..	165	0
15.	Wewelwatta-Agarsland	4 ..	100	0
16.	Wewelkandura-Dunukeiyagala	13 ..	162	50
17.	Rambukkanda turn off to Hangomuwa ..	3·14 ..	625	0
18.	Idangoda-Ayagama	9 ..	1,000	0
19.	Kalawana-Depedene	22 ..	275	0
20.	Ayagama-Kukulegama	11 ..	137	50
21.	Rakwana-Depedene	8 ..	90	0
22.	Barra-Elchico	6 ..	500	0
23.	Rakwana-Godakewela	5½ ..	200	0
24.	Petit's bridge-Houpe	7 ..	250	0
25.	Madampe-Rakwana old road	3½ ..	75	0
26.	Pallewela-Medaganoya	6¾ ..	101	25
27.	Ereporuwa-Embilipitiya	16 ..	1,000	0
28.	Balangoda-Damahana-Mahawalatenna ..	8 ..	1,600	0
29.	Lankabarana-Kaltota	16 ..	490	0
30.	Chetnole-Agarsland	7 ..	250	0
31.	Olugantota-Bogawantalawa	5¾ ..	350	0
32.	Imbulpe-Maratenna	9 ..	200	0
33.	Belihuloya-Horton Plains	9 ..	243	0
34.	87th milepost, main road, to Denagan-oya bridge ..	1½ ..	30	0
35.	Rassagala-Waleboda	3½ ..	75	0
36.	Rassagala-Pinnawala	5 ..	150	0
37.	Approach roads to resthouses	— ..	321	20
38.	Small public works	— ..	90	63
38*a*.	Rakwana-Bulutota	4 ..	170	0
	Improvements.			
39.	Second and 3rd mile, Demuwatta ferry road ..	— ..	370	0
40.	Construction of culvert at the junction, Talawitiya-Kurugammodara road	— ..	140	0
41.	Extra gravelling washaways in 1918, and providing a wooden platform over channel on 2nd mile, Talawitiya-Kurugammodara road ..	— ..	66	50
42.	Extension of dam on 4th mile, Talawitiya-Kurugammodara road	— ..	133	0
43.	Repair of Meepe-ela wire bridge	— ..	168	50
44.	Improvement on 3rd mile, Demuwatta ferry road ..	— ..	300	0
45.	Repair of bridge over Delwala-ganga ..	— ..	210	50
46.	Part cost of repair of bridge near Nahawinna factory	— ..	13	54
47.	Repair of bridges between Panamure and Kolonna ..	— ..	853	60
48.	Repair of abutment of bridge at Ela Ihala ..	— ..	800	0
49.	Widening bridge on Tumbagoda-Bogahalanga road	— ..	358	50
50.	Improvement, 4th mile, Lankabarana-Kaltota road	— ..	637	8
51.	Repairing two bridges on Olugantota-Bogawantalawa road	— ..	50	0
52.	Rebuilding culverts on Ereporuwa-Embilipitiya road	— ..	100	0
53.	Part construction of edandas in Dumbara wasama	— ..	426	50
	Pay of Boat Keepers.			
54.	Boat keeper of Hangomuwa	— ..	60	0
55.	Boat keeper of Yakgahapitiya	— ..	70	0
	Superintendent of Minor Roads.			
56.	Salary from January 1 to December 31, 1919 ..	— ..	1,440	0
57.	Temporary increase from January 1 to December 31, 1919	— ..	270	0
58.	Commuted allowance from January 1 to December 31, 1919	— ..	1,000	0
	Total ..	239·11	19,686	55

Ratnapura, March 1, 1920.

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Chairman.

REPORT ON THE KEGALLA DISTRICT FOR 1919.

I.—HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

Administrative Changes.—Mr. C. W. Bickmore succeeded Mr. H. E. Beven as District Judge in June, and was in turn succeeded by Mr. V. P. Redlich in October. In November Captain T. G. Salmon, Temporary Assistant Superintendent of Police, reverted to civil employment, and was succeeded by Mr. B. Langran. Captain T. G. Salmon left behind him an admirable record of four years' work, and his departure was much regretted by all communities. The death of Mr. L. B. Nugawela, the Senior Ratemahatmaya, in July was a distinct loss to the district. He had been Ratemahatmaya of Beligal korale for twenty-five years. A Kandyan gentleman of the good old type, he was regarded with affection and esteem by all who knew him. He was succeeded by Mr. P. C. Dedigama.

2. *Events.*—The outstanding feature of the year was the shortage of imported rice, with the consequent control of sale and distribution. This added very greatly to the volume of Kachcheri work. It is dealt with in more detail below.

3. In February a successful Agri-Horticultural Show was held at Rambukkana, and was opened by His Excellency the Governor. The prevailing drought interfered somewhat with the quality of the exhibits, but the general arrangements and buildings left nothing to be desired, and reflected great credit on Mr. H. W. Boyagoda, Ratemahatmaya, and his committee.

4. On July 19 the signing of Peace was celebrated throughout the district. The writer visited several centres, and was much impressed with the enthusiasm displayed by the whole population. At night a chain of bonfires was lighted on the commanding hills.

5. On November 25 the district was honoured with a visit by His Excellency the Governor, who was entertained to luncheon at the Talduwa Club by the Kelani Valley Planters' Association. He received addresses from the associations, as well as from the headmen of the Three Korales. The latter also provided a perahera.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

6. The revenue for the financial year ended September 30, 1919, was Rs. 450,890·51, as against Rs. 386,729·74 in 1918 and Rs. 368,455·23 in 1917. This considerable increase is a satisfactory indication of the progress of the district. The chief heads under which increases were shown were Arrack and Toddy, Rs. 37,016·66; Stamp Duties, Rs. 6,124·70; Opium Sales, Rs. 4,403·13; Forest Department Revenue, Rs. 3,273·87; and Land Sales, Rs. 16,001·46. There was a decrease of Rs. 3,966·66 under Fines and Forfeitures. It may be mentioned that the revenue from the arrack rent of the Three Korales, which properly belongs to this district, is for the convenience of the renters credited at the Ratnapura Kachcheri. The expenditure was Rs. 57,083·02, as against Rs. 47,966·53 for the previous year, the increase being chiefly due to the payment of temporary allowances to Government officers.

III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

7. *Public Health.*—The health of the district was good throughout the year. Deaths numbered 6,808, as against 8,624 in 1918. Estimating the population at 280,000, this roughly represents the low death-rate of 20·7, which would certainly appear to indicate that the food shortage had no adverse effect on the public health. On the contrary more work and smaller rations seem to have rendered the people harder and fitter than usual. Births decreased from 12,996 to 11,007. This may be attributed to the less satisfactory conditions prevailing in 1918. With a view to coping with the problem of infantile mortality, a trained midwife was appointed in January for the town of Kegalla and the surrounding villages. Her salary is paid half by the Local Board and half by the Village Committees. From the returns of work rendered by her it is evident that her services are becoming appreciated.

8. *Food Supply.*—The prospect of a rice shortage was in view from the beginning of the year, but it was not till June that difficulties actually arose. Rice became unobtainable in Colombo, and for a short time the situation was grave. From this time the district was strictly rationed, and while supplies were never adequate, there was no serious distress. The situation was always worse in the Three Korales, where paddy fields are few, and the people are dependent on the estates for a livelihood. The normal requirements of this area are 1,600 bags a week, but it was for a considerable period reduced to 750. It was found necessary to introduce ration cards in this part of the district as early as July. In the Four Korales, on the other hand, there are large areas of paddy fields, and little difficulty was experienced till November, by which time local stocks had become almost exhausted. Ration cards had then to be introduced within this area also. The ration was the lowest minimum possible, but even so it is to be feared that many had to go without. In December the allotment for the district was 1,800 bags, *i.e.*, 144,000 measures a week, which was obviously inadequate to supply a population of at least 180,000 dependents at this time on imported rice. One of the most satisfactory features of the situation was the patient way in which the people faced their difficulties. Even the prejudice against Bangkok rice soon disappeared, and inferior qualities of rice were also readily accepted without demur.

9. The Assistant Government Agent was appointed Deputy Food Controller for the district in June. The retail prices of rice were fixed by him, and various orders published to secure the proper conservation of local stocks. Occasionally it became necessary to commandeer supplies of paddy for the use of the town. As regards distribution to the dealers, they were at first sent to Colombo with orders on the Granaries, but this method proving unsatisfactory, the local allotment was sent direct from Colombo to the different railway stations in the district. The dealers then attended the Kachcheri, paid for the rice they required, and removed it from the stations. This threw much extra work on the Kachcheri staff. My thanks are due to Mr. A. F. Gunaratna, the Kachcheri Mudaliyar, for his careful supervision of the details. In the Three Korales the brunt of the work fell on Mr. Meedeniya, Ratemahatmaya, and he carried it out very ably.

10. *Industries.*—The rice situation focussed attention on food production as the most vital industry of the year. A Durbar was held at Kandy in January, and, as a result of its deliberations, it was decided to give out on easy terms all available Crown lands. The people readily took advantage of this concession, and applications came in fast. Unfortunately very large areas in this district have to be reserved either for the protection of rivers and paddy fields or for the railway fuel supply, and many applications had to be rejected on these grounds. However, 31 applications covering an area of 185 acres were allowed for dry cultivation, and 13 applications covering an area of 154 acres for conversion into paddy fields. Owing to the steep and broken nature of the country, little extension of paddy cultivation is possible. Intensive methods are therefore necessary. Transplanting, seed selection, and manuring were made the chief points in our agricultural propaganda. In addition to the Kegalla Agricultural Instructor, four Assistant Instructors were appointed. A local Food Production Committee was constituted, and its efforts were certainly not without success. For the maha harvest of 1920 every available patch of paddy field was put under cultivation, and thanks to favourable rains the harvest gave every prospect of being one of the best on record for many years. The advantage of transplanting became very obvious, and it is hoped that this practice may become universal. Very large extents of chena also gave excellent promise. The cultivation of vegetables was adopted widely; gold and silver medals were awarded for the best garden in each korale. The garden which won the first prize in Paranakuru korale would have done credit to any market gardener. But the strongest incentives to increased production were, on the one hand, fear of hunger, and, on the other, high prices. So far, as it has contributed to this end, the rice shortage has not been an unmixed evil.

11. With the exception of plumbago, which again had a bad year, other local industries prospered. Large extensions were made in rubber cultivation. Coconuts and plantains realized very high prices.

12. Among minor industries may be mentioned the manufacture of rubber chests, pottery gold, silver, brass and iron work, carts and furniture, and a certain amount of gemming. Mr. Boyagoda, Ratemahatmaya, has started an interesting experiment in the shape of a weaving school at Pinnawala. Six hand looms have been provided. It is hoped this will catch on as a village industry.

13. Owing to increased activity in nearly all industries the demand for labour was good.

14. *Co-operative Credit Societies.*—There are four societies in the district, but owing to abnormal conditions little progress was recorded.

15. *Health of Cattle.*—There were two slight outbreaks of rinderpest in October : one at Makura on the Kegalla-Undugoda road, and the other at Walagama on the Polgahawela road. The source of infection was the North-Western Province. Thanks to the prompt steps taken, which included the closing of the roads to cart traffic for ten days, the outbreaks were very promptly checked, and did not spread beyond the original contacts. Otherwise the health of cattle was excellent. In the interests of agriculture, the export of buffaloes from the district was prohibited.

16. *Pilgrimages.*—The chief centres in the district are Alutnuwara Dewale, Deraniyagala Maha Saman Dewale, and Wattarama Vihare. Sanitary measures were effectively carried out by the headmen.

IV.—EDUCATION.

17. The District School Committee consisted of the Assistant Government Agent, the Director of Education, the Rev. Father A. M. Verstraeten, the Rev. C. B. Weerasinghe, Mr. L. Krasse, Mudaliyar A. F. Gunaratna, and the late Mr. L. B. Nugawela, Ratemahatmaya.

18. The revenue and expenditure of the Committee were as follows :—

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance of previous year ..	12,382	74	Erection of new buildings ..	17,234	12
Government contribution ..	17,841	50	Repairs to buildings	4,123	33
Village Committee contributions ..	4,200	0	Fences and wells	1,463	85
School fines	1,979	31	Garden implements	100	0
Miscellaneous	76	75	Furniture and school apparatus ..	50	0
			Salaries	941	25
			Miscellaneous	327	93
			Balance on December 31, 1919 ..	12,239	82
Total ..	36,480	30	Total ..	36,480	30

19. Works of importance completed during the year were the reconstruction on new sites of the Hatnagoda mixed school and the Deraniyagala boys' school, a new school at Magala on the edge of the Peak Wilderness, and permanent extensions to the schools at Kahambiliyawala and Dedigama.

20. The larger works in progress at the end of the year were the reconstruction on new sites of the Mawatugoda, Molagoda, and Dombemada boys' schools, and new schools at Rangalla and Malalpola.

21. The needs of the district as regards boys' schools are approaching finality, but the necessary facilities for the education of girls are still inadequate. Progress was, however, made in this direction. It was decided during the year to open seven girls' schools. The sites and buildings for five of these schools are being given free by the villagers. In the case of the other two, existing buildings rendered vacant by the building of new boys' schools will be utilized. These seven schools will be opened during 1920.

22. *Attendance.*—The percentage average attendance in all schools was 65, as against 66 in 1918. The only reason which can be assigned for the decrease is the rice shortage, which certainly made it more difficult for parents to send their children to school. A new system of prosecution of defaulters is being given a trial, but it is to be feared that there can be little improvement without the appointment of salaried attendance officers. This would be too severe a strain on the funds of the Committee.

V.—POLICE AND CRIME.

23. Crime does not show any tendency to decrease. On the contrary, there has been an increase of 16 per cent. in "true" cases over 1918, which year showed an increase of 12 per cent. over 1917. That the police have worked well is shown by the fact that they have increased the percentage of convictions in "true" cases from 34 to 35.

24. The comparative figures of true cases under certain heads of crime for 1918 and 1919 are as follows :—

	1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
Arson ..	17	8	Hurt by knife ..	44	60
Burglary ..	181	217	Rape ..	1	5
Cattle stealing ..	39	75	Robbery ..	29	25
Grievous hurt ..	40	41	Theft over Rs. 20 ..	107	112
Homicide ..	12	9			

The chief increases were under Burglary and Cattle Stealing, and this was no doubt a result of the prevailing economic conditions.

25. The Police Magistrate of Avissawella (Mr. C. E. de Pinto) in reporting on crime in the Three Korales attributes the difficulty in obtaining convictions partly to the police being inadequate in numbers, and partly to the reluctance of witnesses to attend court. "Travelling in this district is so notoriously expensive and tedious, especially to those in the more remote villages in Three Korales, that it is scarcely surprising if the villagers avoid attending courts of justice as far as possible." He makes the interesting suggestion that a circuit court should be held at Ruwanwella, the centre of the Three Korales.

26. The police and headmen co-operated satisfactorily in the suppression and investigation of crime. Credit is due to Mr. Mapitigama, Ratemahatmaya, Paranakuru korale, for the reduction of crime in his division, which in 1918 had the two most criminal villages in the district, viz., Talewala and Hettimulla. The Assistant Superintendent of Police brought to my notice all cases of good work by the minor headmen, and they received rewards amounting to Rs. 5,205, as against Rs. 3,394 in 1918.

VI.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

27. The Local Board of Kegalla is dealt with in a separate report.

28. *Sanitary Board.*—There are three towns worked under the Small Towns Ordinance, viz., Dehiowita, Yatiyantota, and Rambukkana. There is a Sanitary Inspector in charge of each with a force of scavenging coolies.

29. The revenue and expenditure of each town was as follows :—

Rambukkana.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1918 ..	7,273 48	Expenditure ..	10,823 37
Revenue	9,680 6	Balance on December 31, 1919 ..	6,130 17

Yatiyantota.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1918 ..	5,793 86	Expenditure ..	..Rs. 7,350 44
Revenue	3,564 31	Balance on December 31, 1919 ..	2,010 73

Dehiowita.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1918 ..	7,074 98	Expenditure	6,142 31
Revenue	4,111 64	Balance on December 31, 1919 ..	5,044 31

30. The above statement indicates the considerable amount of work done at each town. At Rambukkana a set of lines for the Board coolies was built at a cost of Rs. 1,191·50, and two wells at a cost of Rs. 620. Three new roads were constructed for Rs. 2,485: one to Werellapota, one to Dompemulla, and the other to the cemetery. Rs. 215 was spent on converting the old gala into a vegetable market, the unsightly booths in the main bazaar being done away with. The prosperity of the town is indicated by the large number of boutiques recently constructed or in course of construction. At Yatiyantota two new masonry latrines were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,000, and cement drains were built on the Parusella road. At Dehiowita a new latrine for males was built costing Rs. 1,000, a cattle pound at a cost of Rs. 250, and 500 feet of drain behind the bazaar was regraded and rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 500. Both Yatiyantota and Dehiowita were provided with new scavenging and street watering carts. The health of all the towns was good.

VII.—GANSABHAWAS.

31. *Village Committees.*—The revenue of the four Village Committees, including balances carried forward, amounted to Rs. 51,161·31, and the expenditure to Rs. 45,199·95. The salaries of all employees had to be raised to meet the higher cost of living. Among the more important works undertaken were the following :—

(1) Construction of one mile of the Alpitiya-Hemmatagama road.
(2) Construction of a dispensary at Deraniyagala.
(3) Construction of a new Village Tribunal at Mawatugoda.
(4) Conversion of part of the Hettimulla-Ussapitiya path into a cart road.

32. *Village Tribunals.*—A new court was established at Mawatugoda to deal with cases from Tumpalata pattu and to relieve the Rambukkana court, the work of which was heavy. Later in the year Government sanctioned my recommendation for the appointment of an additional President. Previously there were only three Presidents and six courts for the four Ratemahatmayas' divisions. There is now one President and two courts for each. This measure has tended to the equalization of work among the Presidents and to the convenience of the public. For the new post Mr. B. M. Kiri Banda Polgasdeniya was selected.

33. The following is a statement of the number of institutions, civil and criminal, for the last three years :—

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Galboda and Kinigoda Korales ..	5,717	5,078	5,849
Beligal Korale	2,906	2,872	2,728
Paranakuru Korale			2,591
Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama ..	2,350	2,217	2,622

34. There were 120 appeals to the Assistant Government Agent. In 108 cases the judgments of the Presidents were affirmed and in 12 set aside. There were 6 appeals to His Excellency the Governor. In all of these the decisions of the Assistant Government Agent were affirmed.

VIII.—LAND SETTLEMENT.

35. The following statement shows the extent of Crown land disposed of during the year :—

	Sold.		Settled.		Total.	
	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
To Europeans.	35 0 29 ..	3,315 29 ..	511 2 15·46 ..	25,038 10 ..	546 3 4·46 ..	28,353 36
To Natives ..	125 2 7 ..	6,943 20 ..	42 3 24·56 ..	1,662 54 ..	168 1 31·56 ..	8,605 74

36. Thirty-seven lots covering an extent of 110 acres and 31 perches were leased out under the new leasing scheme. The amount realized in premia was Rs. 5,757·37. The majority of the leases were bought by capitalists. The scheme has not proved popular with the villagers, and it is satisfactory to note that it has been modified. Except in the case of lots over 50 acres, it is now left to the option of the applicants to state whether they wish to lease or purchase outright.

37. *Waste Lands Ordinance.*—No fresh villages were closed by the Settlement Officer during 1919. Four villages have been released from closure, but no final plans have yet been issued.

38. Three certificates of quiet possession, involving an extent of 50 acres 1 rood and 4 perches, have been issued during the year. There are in hand 18 plans awaiting settlement and covering an extent of 2,487 acres. Applications for a settlement with the Crown by the purchasers of unsettled chena lands were very numerous. In the absence of any definite principles of settlement, each case has to be treated on its merits, and involves much investigation and correspondence.

39. *Land Acquisition.*—An extent of 15 acres 1 rood and 28 perches was acquired in 1919 at a cost of Rs 11,273·24.

IX.—WORKING OF ORDINANCES.

40. *Excise.*—Owing partly to the closure of several taverns, and partly to the increased cost of arrack, the two arrack rents of the district realized a considerably lower figure than in 1918, viz., Rs. 421,488, as against Rs. 621,009. The toddy rents also dropped from Rs. 43,380 to Rs. 38,915. The fees for the foreign liquor taverns show a slight increase from Rs. 4,136 to Rs. 4,461.

41. Twelve arrack taverns, viz., at Deraniyagala, Madola, Panawala, Yogama, Asgangula, Pahala Kadugannawa, Moradana, Karandupone, Opatha, Ampe, Yattattawala, and Dewalegama, were closed as from October 1, 1919. Also five toddy taverns and two out of the three foreign liquor taverns in Kegalla town.

42. *Local Option.*—Pollings were held in October and November for four toddy taverns and resulted as follows :—

Gevilipitiya ...	76 per cent. for abolition	Yatanwala ..	82 per cent. for abolition
Hungampola ...	80 do. do.	Hapugastenna ...	77 do. do.

To what extent these results express the real feelings of the people is doubtful. The impression gained is that the average villager is more or less indifferent, but is constrained to vote by one or two influential organizers. The renter being merely a "bird of passage," there is no one to work on the other side. It is to be regretted that the organizers were on occasions not averse from improper methods ; several cases of false personation occurred. If there were any possibility of stopping illicit sales, the closure of any tavern would be welcome, but it is far from being the case that such closure results in much decrease of consumption.

43. *Opium.*—The number of registered consumers was 405, as against 423 in 1918. The quantity of opium sold decreased from 195 to 182 pounds.

44. *Registration of Cattle and Dogs, &c.*:—The number of cattle branded was 5,745. The number of dogs registered was 6,311, as against 6,290 in 1918. The number of carts licensed was 818, as against 795 in 1918.

45. *Kandyan Marriage Ordinance.*—The number of marriages registered was 901, as against 822 in 1918 ; the applications for divorce were 248, as against 205.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

46. The principal roads were well maintained. The Public Works Department took over another 2½ miles of the Pindeniya road, and Government has undertaken to take over the rest of the road eventually and to construct a bridge at Arandara in place of the present causeway. Government has also decided to convert the Algoda-Woodend District Road Committee road into a main road; Rs. 30,000 has been provided on this account in the Estimates for 1919–20. Negotiations were in progress for constructing a new road from Dehiowita to Deraniyagala under the Branch Roads Ordinance.

47. The following works were in progress or completed during 1919 :—

(1) Track-bottoming 38 to 45 miles, Colombo-Kandy road.
(2) Cement drains, Kegalla town.
(3) Water supply, Karawanella hospital.
(4) Additional buildings, Karawanella hospital.
(5) Cement drains, Parussella road, Yatiyantota.

48. The chief works required are :—

(1) Railway Extensions, Ambepussa to Kegalla and Morontota.
(2) A new Kachcheri.
(3) Clerks' quarters, Kegalla.
(4) Telegraph Office at Aranayaka.
(5) Post and Telegraph Office at Ambepussa.
(6) Telephones.

XI.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

49. The total number of offences under the Forest Ordinance reported by the headmen was 99, as against 112 in the previous year. In 65 of these cases, compensation amounting to Rs. 316 was recovered at the Kachcheri. Thirteen cases were reported to court, and resulted in 11 convictions and 2 acquittals, the fines imposed amounting to Rs. 435.

50. The revenue recovered by the Forest Department was Rs. 7,982·59.

XII.—METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

51. The first three months of the year were hot and dry. The remainder was remarkable for the almost continuous wet weather which prevailed, the rainfall at Kegalla amounting to 120 inches, as against an annual average of 105 inches. Floods in October caused considerable damage to growing crops, and paddy fields also suffered by silt from new clearings. But generally the crops benefitted by the regularity of the rain and gave promise of a record harvest.

Kegalla Kachcheri,
February 27, 1920.

G. F. R. BROWNING,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF KEGALLA FOR 1919.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

Composition of the Board.—The following members held office during the year 1919:—Officials: The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman); Dr. Hinton de Silva, Medical Officer; and Mr. H. E. de Kretser, District Engineer. Unofficials: Mr. A. A. Wickramasinghe, Mr. A. F. Molamure, and Mr. K. B. Nugapitiya.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

2. Comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board for the years 1918 and 1919 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rate	2,277 17	2,272 23
Thoroughfares Ordinance collection	1,386 50	1,418 50
Other	717 25	1,012 25
Licenses :—		
Liquor	350 0	1,843 25
Opium	678 97	678 97
Carts	116 0	97 0
Other	1,012 0	952 0
Rents :—		
Markets	1,178 0	1,026 50
Other	813 2	1,030 14
Fines	55 25	384 50
Miscellaneous	1,286 0	1,245 26
Deposit	113 30	88 50
	9,983 46	12,049 10
Balance on January 1	2,160 12	673 33
Total	12,143 58	12,722 43

EXPENDITURE.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loans	1,020 0	1,020 0
Cost of administration :—		
Establishment	1,947 0	2,110 50
Office contingencies	133 24	207 46
Cost of audit	51 99	49 35
Revenue services	427 49	406 37
Education : Town Schools Ordinance	45 0	60 0
Sanitation	2,073 46	1,901 87
Plague expenses	372 58	—
Lighting	1,686 96	1,107 95
Police	33 70	70 32
Public works :—		
Maintenance	2,558 96	2,473 68
New construction	381 80	69 0
Miscellaneous	608 77	605 44
Advances	—	1,035 0
Deposit	129 30	68 50
	11,470 25	11,185 44
Balance on December 31	673 33	1,536 99
Total	12,143 58	12,722 43

3. *Taxes, Other.*—The increase was due to a larger amount being recovered as tax on motor cars during the year.

4. *Licenses, Liquor.*—The figures for 1918 represent only the refund of stamp duty on liquor licenses issued from December 1, 1917, to August 31, 1918, whereas the figures for 1919 represent the stamp duty on licenses issued from October 1, 1918, to November 30, 1918, and also on licenses issued from December 1, 1918, to November 30, 1919.

5. *Rents, Other.*—The increase was due to the license to sell refreshments near the court-house fetching a higher figure for 1919 at the auction sale.

6. *Fines.*—The increase was chiefly due to fines, erroneously credited to revenue, being refunded to the Local Board during the year.

7. *Cost of Administration, Establishment.*—The increase was due to temporary increase of salaries being given to the peon, cemetery-keeper, and cooly in charge of public grounds.

8. *Cost of Administration, Office Contingencies.*—The increase was due to a larger amount being expended on printed forms and receipt books during the year.

9. *Lighting.*—The decrease was due to the street lamps being lighted for shorter hours.

10. *Public Works, New Construction.*—A new well was excavated on a field opposite to Wewaladeniya Pansala.

11. *Advances.*—The Board contributed a sum of Rs. 1,035 as its share for the construction of side drains in the town. The work was done by the Public Works Department, and has effected a great improvement to the town. It will be continued during 1920.

III.—THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

12. A comparative statement of working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the years 1918 and 1919 is appended :—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	2,536	—	—	2,536	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	880	—	—	877	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	683		77·61	698		79·58
(b) Paying double commutation ..	4		·45	5		·57
(c) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		687	78·06		703	80·15
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	23		2·61	14		1·60
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	86		9·77	49		5·59
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake..	11		1·25	11		1·25
(h) Fines	—		—	—		—
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	69		7·84	91		10·37
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		189	21·47		185	18·81
7. Unaccounted for	—	4	·45	—	9	1·03

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

13. The health of the people during the year was satisfactory.

14. The scavenging of roads, maintenance of public grounds, and the conservancy of public latrines were carried out by coolies in the employ of the Board under the supervision of the Inspector.

V.—GENERAL.

15. Five meetings of the Board were held during the year.

16. Statement of debts due by the Board is appended :—

	Loan for the Construction, &c., of the Public Market.	Loan for completing, &c., of the Public Market.
Year in which the loan was raised ..	1908	1911
Original amount of loan	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 8,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 6,115·41	Rs. 6,720
Rate for sinking fund	2 per cent.	2 per cent.
Rate for interest	4½ per cent.	4½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund ..	Rs. 160	Rs. 160
Annual amount payable for interest ..	Rs. 340	Rs. 360
Date when loan will be extinguished ..	1957	1961

Local Board Office,
Kegalla, February 24, 1920.

G. F. R. BROWNING,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, KEGALLA, FOR 1919.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

THE District Road Committee of Kegalla during 1919 consisted of the Chairman, Mr. G. F. R. Browning; the District Engineer, Mr. H. K. de Kretser; Mr. E. G. T. Ward Simpson, European Member; Mr. E. O. C. Vandergert from January to February, Mr. L. E. Markus from March, Burgher Member; Mr. A. A. Wickramasinghe, Native Member; Mr. A. W. Cantlay representing the Kelani Valley Planters' Association; Mr. M. B. Blount for January, and Mr. H. A. Trail from February, representing the Dolosbage and Yakdessa Planters' Association as Additional Members appointed under Ordinance No. 10 of 1887.

2. One meeting was held during the year on January 23, 1919, and the opinion of the members was taken by circular at other times.

II.—COMMUTATION.

3. A comparative statement showing the results of the Committee's efforts to call out labour and to collect commutation money is annexed:—

	1918.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1919.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	180,674	—	—	180,674	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	51,267	—	—	52,606	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	47,198		92·06	48,256		91·73
(b) Paying double commutation ..	329		·64	301		·57
(c) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		47,527	92·70		48,557	92·30
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	1,801		3·51	1,753		3·33
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	1,640		3·20	1,901		3·61
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	65		·13	65		·12
(h) Fined	8		·01	10		·02
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	226		·44	320		·61
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		3,740	7·29		4,049	7·69
7. Unaccounted for	226	—	—	320	—	—

4. A statement showing the revenue and expenditure during the year under review is also annexed:—

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1919	12,254	75
Commutation realized in money	73,296	0
Toll grant on minor roads	2,439	0
Government contribution in aid of minor works	4,500	0
Miscellaneous receipts	9,495	33
Estate contributions	4,975	0
Total ..	106,960	8

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..			33,187	50
Amount expended on minor works			33,759	51
Establishment and commission to division officers:—				
(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	600	0		
(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	5,906	0		
(c) Commission to division officers ..	8,880	46		
			15,386	46
Miscellaneous charges			12,155	1
Balance on December 31, 1919			12,471	60
Total ..			106,960	8

5. The report of the Superintendent of Minor Roads, Kegalla, is as follows:—

MINOR ROADS AND RESTHOUSES.

The roads in this district in charge of the District Road Committee have been maintained in as satisfactory condition as possible with the meagre funds at its disposal, notwithstanding the adverse climatic conditions due to the abnormal rainfall for practically three-fourths of the year. 1919 was unusually wet in this very wet District.

There were several floods since October, and many bridges and culverts were washed away, and also much scour, slips, and washaways occurred. The repairs to these washaways and erosions, especially on the natural portions of the roads, will be costly to repair satisfactorily.

Except for a big bridge and half a mile of the Hatgampola-Hettimulla road, which were rendered impassable for cart traffic, there was no interruption to traffic in any of the other roads, as temporary bridges were erected, and urgent repair works done immediately. A large expenditure will be required to repair all the damages.

Pindeniya Road.

This road has been well maintained. After our completion of the maintenance work, a further 2¼ miles was given over to the Public Works Department.

The causeway at Arandara was impassable frequently owing to floods.

Warakapola-Ruwanwella Road.

The metal portion of 5¼ miles was re-metalled and maintained, and also half a mile beyond Niyadurupola was track-metalled and several new culverts built. Portions of this road get under water often, especially the 4th and 5th miles, which are also badly silted from the neighbouring estates. The road beyond Niyadurupola is getting badly silted up from the adjacent estates. A good number of waterways are absolutely necessary.

The road was kept fit for traffic in spite of the damages.

Nelundeniya-Dedigama Road.

The whole of this road is now maintained as a metalled road.

Hingula-Alupotha Road.

This connecting road has been greatly improved. One mile is kept up as a track-metalled road, and a further ¾ mile has been track-metalled as a preliminary improvement. Some additional culverts were also built. This road is much used now.

Mawanella-Alpitiya Road.

This natural and fair weather road requires much work to be done. The last year's track-metalled portions of 3 miles were kept up satisfactorily. But funds being limited, sufficiently satisfactory work cannot be done to meet the heavy traffic put on it. Two new culverts were built. The natural portion of this road, about 2½ miles in length, is getting badly scoured for want of waterways. Owing to this year being so wet, there has been very little chance for the road to dry up. It is anticipated that sufficient funds will be available for improvement and metalling another mile. Otherwise, the Government will have to be approached for help. This road is important as it runs into the heart of the interior.

Rambukkana-Katupitiya Road.

The metalled portion of 3 miles was kept up very satisfactorily. Extensive damage occurred during rains to several bridges, and the natural portion towards the end was washed away in many places. The damages in the more important section were immediately repaired and temporary bridges erected, and there was no interruption to traffic.

Kansalagamuwa-Dunukewatta Road.

Half a mile of this was track-metalled, and additional culverts were built and improved. The rest of the road is kept up as a natural road. A big bridge, near 8th milepost, was seriously damaged, and is being repaired. Traffic has been kept up without interruption.

Hatgampola-Hettimulla Road.

Nearly three-fourths of this road has now been brought to a very satisfactory state of repair, compared with what it was some time back. The natural portion crossing the jungle is being gradually improved by way of track-metalling and additional waterways. A good length of this road was fit for heavy traffic and motors, but unfortunately a big bridge and nearly half a mile of road was practically washed away during the recent heavy floods, which rose higher than ever known before. Traffic was interrupted, as repairs done immediately after could not stand owing to the subsequent higher floods, which occurred at quite an unusual period. However, repairs are being effected, and the road is now practically ready for traffic again. It is proposed to deviate the portion of road subject to annual flood damages to a higher level, and the question of funds awaits decision.

Heenabowa-Galagedera Road.

This road, too, suffered much by the floods. Temporary repairs were effected at once. Traffic is greatly increasing, as the section under the District Road Committee, Central Province, has been improved.

The Other Roads.

The other roads have been maintained satisfactorily, but with difficulty.

Labour.

The scarcity of rice is affecting our labour, and the better pay and rates offered by other departments are attracting it elsewhere.

Resthouses.

The resthouses have been well maintained. The three new bedrooms, &c., so much needed for the Kitulgala resthouse, were completed at a cost of Rs. 9,629·86.

6. *Encroachments and Damage to Roads.*—Twenty-eight prosecutions were instituted during the year under review, viz., 27 for building without permission and one for damage done to a road; of these, 13 resulted in convictions, 3 in acquittals, and 10 were withdrawn, as the parties removed the encroachments; 2 cases are pending.

7. 127 permits for building houses have been issued during the year.

District Road Committee,
Kegalla, January 29, 1920.

G. F. R. BROWNING,
Chairman.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL FOR 1919.

FOR the first half of the year under review this Department was still very short of supervising officers owing to the non-return of those who left on war service; by the end of the year, however, fourteen officers out of those who had left on war service had returned. As regards the field surveyors' staff, the Departmental Training School, which had been closed in consequence of the war, was re-opened. Thirty-nine students have been under training during the year, of which eight will receive appointments from January 1, 1920, the remainder will complete their training during 1920. The vacancies in this grade now stand at seventy-seven.

2. The following officers returned from war service during the year :—

March 7	..	Mr. K. W. S. Mitchell, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys.
June 17	..	Mr. T. Y. Price, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys.
June 25	..	Mr. H. O. Clark, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys.
July 22	..	Messrs. H. P. Harrison and C. C. S. Stephenson, Assistant Superintendents of Surveys.
August 4	..	Messrs. L. G. O. Woodhouse, Superintendent of Surveys; S. Easten, L. E. S. Mitchell, and A. R. Watson, Assistant Superintendents of Surveys.
August 16	..	Mr. C. W. F. Wavell, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys.
September 4	..	Mr. W. C. de Zylva, Grade II. Surveyor (from Mesopotamia).
September 15	..	Mr. G. K. Thornhill, Superintendent of Application Surveys.
November 21	..	Mr. P. Moriarty, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys.
November 25	..	Mr. F. J. Salmon, Superintendent of Surveys.
December 1	..	Mr. R. W. E. Ruddock, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys.
December 4	..	Mr. H. W. Johnson, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of Surveys.

The following officers are expected to return to the Island shortly :—

Mr. E. B. Manson, Superintendent of Surveys.
Mr. A. J. Bamford, Superintendent, Observatory.
Mr. J. Ferguson, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys.
Mr. R. J. Johnston, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys.
Mr. W. S. Maddams, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of Surveys.
Mr. C. A. Copland, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys (date not known).
Mr. W. H. Crutchley, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys (date not known).

This brings the Assistant Superintendents' staff up to nineteen officers out of a total of thirty-seven, to fill which only four are expected to return in the near future. Ten Assistant Superintendents have been indented for from England to fill existing vacancies. Four vacancies have been reserved for returning men.

3. As survey officers return from the war zones, much useful information regarding survey methods resorted to under fire is brought to light, the use to which aerial photography can be put in connection with mapping being of paramount interest. Very fine specimens of such photographs are now available, and though they would prove valuable over entirely unmapped country, they cannot compete with theodolite or plane table work, but would be of great assistance in survey operations of any nature. The day may be looked forward to when reliable aerial photos of this Island will be available, and perhaps this Department may be supplied with a "Blimp," or whatever machine is considered most serviceable. In this connection the following extract from the British Journal of Photography, Volume LXVI., No. 3,095, dated August 29, 1919, will be read with interest :—

From the purely photographic standpoint the war-created art or craft of aerial photography can too easily be regarded as having been brought to a high pitch of perfection. It is quite true that by the combined efforts of opticians, camera constructors, and emulsion makers the obstacles which sheer height, the movement of the aeroplane, or atmospheric conditions put in the way of obtaining well-defined negatives from the air have been almost completely overcome. Yet that, after all, is only half the battle. An aerial photograph is nothing except in so far as it fulfils a useful purpose. In the important work of map-making, the following paper by Lieutenant-Colonel M. N. MacLeod before the Royal Geographical Society is a timely reminder, by an authority, of the distance the aero-photographic method has still to traverse before it can dispense with the surveyor to supplement or check its results. To anticipate Colonel MacLeod, a general conclusion to which he comes is that "for accurate work we cannot, of course, dispense with the surveyor altogether, and in hilly country, until we can devise some satisfactory form of stereo-plotter, the air photograph will not help us very much." Other geographers who discussed the paper shared this view, that aero-photo survey is a branch demanding further research, and that more at the hands of surveyors and topographers than at those experienced in the purely photographic problems.

4. As I anticipated in my report last year, a fair number of officers have returned from the war during the year under review, but supervision has been short, and unfortunately some time yet must elapse before the Department can be brought up to a satisfactory state as regards close supervision, without which the work and *morale* of the field surveyors always suffers.

5. **The Town Guard, Survey Section.**—Early in the year ordinary drills were suspended. On July 19 the section paraded with the rest of the battalion on the occasion of the review of the local forces by His Excellency the Governor and behaved with commendable steadiness. The percentage of efficients for the year, based on the result of the musketry course, was ninety-four, and, in spite of the small amount of musketry instruction possible owing to the suspension of drills, some good scores were made.

6. **Town Surveys.**—In these days when schemes for improving the sanitary condition of large and small towns are continually under consideration, the question of town surveys becomes one of increased importance. Such surveys require a staff of specially trained surveyors, who should combine the qualifications of accuracy in the field with good draughtsmanship. Satisfactory progress with the staff available has been made with surveys in different parts of the Island. Large surveys include Colombo, Matara, Galle, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Nawalapitiya, whilst smaller ones of Madampe and Nattandiya in the North-Western Province and Panwila in the Central Province have been completed, and surveys of Anuradhapura, Hatton, Dikoya, and Bogawantalawa are under consideration.

The first sheets of the Colombo town survey are now available. This work is progressing well, and so far the estimate has been worked to. It is intended to supplement already existing levels by further data, from which close contours, say 2 or 5 feet, may be determined with precision. In course of time, as required, this skeleton survey can be converted into a cadastral town survey of great accuracy on any scale required.

7. **Topographical Surveys.**—Mr. P. J. May and the whole staff engaged on these surveys are again to be congratulated on the good outturn of work for the year. Some 2,401 square miles were contoured, averaging 7 square miles per mensem per surveyor. This good progress is partly due to the fact that a portion of the area was already covered by good flat maps with numerous spot heights and levels. For the same reason equally good progress may be expected in next year's programme, and, in addition, much useful information in the way of levels has already been compiled in advance from sections kindly supplied to me by the Director of Public Works and the Director of Irrigation, to whom the writer's thanks are due. The area covered may be conveniently considered as three distinct blocks described below, and reference may be made to the diagram attached to this report showing the areas modelled, mapped both flat and contour sheets), contoured during the year under review, and the programme to be carried out in 1920.

The following description of the three blocks referred to above is culled from the report of the Superintendent, Topographical Surveys, Mr. P. J. May :—

(*a*) The cultivated and thickly populated area in the Kegalla-Ratnapura Districts, which is easily accessible, the steep and rugged country covering the Peak wilderness extending up to the top of Adam's Peak range, and the abandoned coffee districts near Balangoda on the slopes of the Maskeliya-Bogawantalawa range (Doturagala, Detanagalla, &c.).

(*b*) The Uva portion, which includes the southern slopes of the Haputale and Namunukuli ranges right down to Monaragala Hill on the east and the Madulsima range on the north. About 200 square miles of this area is low, gently undulating, forest country, where intersection work is almost impossible except by staging, and most of the work was therefore done by traversing.

(*c*) The Colombo portion, which is all densely populated, gently undulating country, thickly planted with coconut trees, rendered intersection work almost impossible. Work in this area was simplified by the existence of a modern flat map with many lines of levels and numerous spot heights. Most of the work was done by traverses, and these were plotted direct on the flat map record sheets.

The area between the Peak district and Colombo was specially taken up with a view to providing early information in connection with the investigations now being undertaken by the Public Works Department regarding the feasibility of utilizing the water power for hydro-electric purposes, as well as providing a water supply to several towns and supplementing the Labugama reservoir supply.

The chief difficulty to be contended with this year was the shortage of rice, which at one time threatened to be so serious as to stop field work in some districts. This was particularly so in the case of Sabaragamuwa, which has only a small area of paddy land, and is densely populated, in addition to the many estates with large immigrant labour forces. The natives in these parts have, in many places, almost abandoned the practice of planting up gardens and foodstuffs in favour of the more profitable rubber tree, which is found in small patches everywhere. In many cases I noticed that even coconut and jak trees have been cut out to make room for rubber. Survey coolies, not being residents of the district, receive but little sympathy from the natives, and when trying to purchase foodstuffs were often told to go back to their own villages to buy them. The shortage of rice was severely felt, but I was occasionally able to relieve the situation by obtaining supplies from headquarters.

The health of the party was, on the whole, fair, there was no unusual amount of sickness among the coolies during the year.

8. **Mapping Room.**—This branch has again been very busy during the year, and has been hard put to it to meet all demands made. The work was carried on in the top room of the Mutual Life Insurance Buildings from July, 1914, to April, 1919, and at the time of writing is located in the old offices of Messrs. Aitken, Spence & Co., and will shortly be moved again into the new extension now being built behind the Headquarters Office. The half-mile contour surveys made in 1918 were all drawn up; this by itself entails a great deal of work. The drawing of the agricultural maps of the Southern, Sabaragamuwa, and Western Provinces on a scale of 4 miles to an inch was completed, so that agricultural maps of the nine Provinces will shortly be available for issue. The following one-mile contour sheets from the new surveys of 1918 and the revised sheet M/11 kept back last year were published :—J/6, J/7, J/12, J/17, J/21, and J/22. The following are being printed in the Process Department :—I/10, I/15, J/11, J/16, M/2, and M/16.

The greater part of the mapping staff was employed during the year on models, and, owing to the demand, has necessitated speeding up the work without increasing the staff to overcrowding, for it is realized that the office in the new extension will not be so commodious as the present temporary quarters. An attempt was made to expedite the colouring by means of masks, but these were not found workable owing to their flexibility when perforated, which made it impossible to register the colours accurately. The experiment of turning out printed maps suitable for pasting over models met with more success, and would seem to meet the requirements, where finely finished work is not altogether essential. With

the addition of paper models, it is estimated that the future demand will be conveniently met by hand-coloured plaster models, supplemented by paper models, mounted with printed maps. These latter will no doubt be very useful for educational purposes in all schools, and with this idea in view, Mr. E. Evans, the Acting Director of Education, was invited to visit the Mapping Room and discussed the question of supply and demand. The matter is now before Government.

The large scale model of the Diyatalawa Military area, commenced last year, was proceeded with as opportunity occurred. It consists of four matrices, all of which have been completed, and one cast made. The horizontal scale is 16 chains to an inch, or 5 inches to a mile, while the vertical scale is 6½ inches to a mile, with contours at 50-foot intervals. This model should be ready during 1920, and should prove of value from a Military training point of view, as well as from an Engineering standpoint, when extensions of roads and buildings are contemplated in Diyatalawa.

The following original cardboard matrices have been completed :—I/10, J/6, J/7, J/11, J/12, M/2, and M/16.

Plaster of Paris Models.—Thirteen sets of casts were prepared during the year from the 1918 survey, and out of these, twelve sets were coloured and eleven issued. The following are particulars of models issued :—

Official Use.

One set of contour models of 1918 surveys to His Excellency the Governor.
One complete set of contour models up to date to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.
One specimen set of models showing surveys prior to 1918 to be kept in the Mapping Department for inspection by visitors.

To Private Parties.

One set of contour models of 1918 surveys to Messrs. The Colombo Commercial Co., Ltd.; Aitken, Spence & Co.; J. M. Robertson & Co.; The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce; The Ceylon Association in London; Carson & Co.; George Steuart & Co.; Whittall & Co. (in January); The Planters' Association, Kandy (casts and edges compared); and one model of L/15 to Mr. P. Hirst, Nuwara Eliya.

The charge made for each set was Rs. 315 and the single model Rs. 30, which brings the total sum obtained to Rs. 2,550.

Paper Models.—Three full models of I/10, I/15, J/6, J/11, I/20, I/25, J/16, J/21, and L/5, L/10, M/1, M/6 were prepared, and detail drawings of I/20, I/25, J/11, J/16 completed and sent to the Process Department for reproduction.

Before leaving the subject of the models, it may be well to draw attention to the fact that the vertical scale has been exaggerated as compared with the horizontal scale, in order to bring out the relief, which would otherwise be practically lost if left on the natural scale, especially when the low-country is reached. The scale of 2 inches to the mile was therefore adopted to suit the one-mile horizontal scale.

The following special work was also carried out :—A copy of Galle Municipality map was prepared and issued to the Government Agent, Southern Province, and a 16-chain map of Hambantota town, for sanitary purposes, to the Assistant Government Agent; thirty copies of the 24-mile map of the Island, showing principal waterfalls in the Island, and three tracings on 20-chain scale, showing contours, for hydro-electric power scheme in the Maskeliya-oya and Hambantota-oya Valleys to the Director of Public Works.

The Ceylon motor map, school map, and Colombo Municipality map were revised, and a large number of tracings for the reproduction of the Colombo town skeleton survey were prepared.

The Store Department was supplied with 512 mounted ruled double elephant sheets and 455 mounted half sheets, with headings, certificates, &c., and 104 half-mile coloured blue prints of block survey areas and 16-chain record sheets with index tracings were supplied for topographical compilation.

As the work in the Mapping Branch progresses, every effort is made to cheapen, expedite, and improve the outturn of maps and models, and in this connection great credit is due to those in charge and many of those working in this branch, whose names I have mentioned in previous reports.

9. **Application Surveys.**—As explained in the reports for 1916 and 1917, the activities of this branch deal with surveys of a varied nature over the whole Island. The total number of applications received for revenue and special surveys in this branch amounted to 2,272, being 466 in deficit of those received for 1918. The figures for the past six years are as follows :—2,738 in 1918, 2,567 in 1917, 2,278 in 1916, 3,056 in 1915, 3,057 in 1914, and 3,208 in 1913.

Appendix I. shows the actual number of application and special surveys received and dealt with during the year. As a matter of public interest, a table has again been inserted in this report (Appendix II.) showing the lands surveyed on application during the year subdivided under the different cultivations and other requirements.

The closure system, which was explained at length in the report of 1911–12, continues to work satisfactorily. The demand for land has been below the normal, taken as a whole. It has been high in the Southern Province and the North-Central Province, followed closely by the Northern Province and the Western Province, the least demand being in the North-Western Province. It is satisfactory to note that the North-Central Province and the Northern Province figure well in this respect, and that lands are now being taken up more freely in the low-country. Appendix I. shows the applications received in each Province.

The outturn of work in the field during the year has been normal and calls for no special comment. The outturn of work in Head Office has been normal and quite up to standard.

Owing to the scarcity of rice, a special feature this year has been made of surveys for the increased local production of foodstuffs. These surveys have been treated as of primary importance, and expedited in every way possible; a fair amount of land has been surveyed and brought under cultivation for this purpose, covering 970 acres in the Western, Central, North-Central, and Uva Provinces.

Surveys of salterns of a special nature have been undertaken at the request of the Ceylon Government Salt Adviser in connection with the improved methods of manufacturing salt.

The miscellaneous surveys dealt with by the Application Staff during the year include the following :—

Survey of the small town of Agalawatta.
Survey of the Blomendahl Mills.
Survey of 325 acres at Embilipitiya for Waste Lands Ordinance settlements.
Survey for the improvement of the Madampe-Hambantota road.
Demarcation survey for a model farm and pasture grounds at Ragedara, Kurunegala District.
Survey of application for 300 acres at Ragedara for the same purpose.
Survey at Maha Iluppallama of 2,200 acres to be leased for hemp cultivation.
Kunittivu village survey.
Tamblegam survey for settling claims.
Survey of 100 acres at Sankattaravayal, Pachchilaippali, Jaffna, for cattle farming.
Survey of Lady McCallum's Drive, Nuwara Eliya.
Gampola-Pussellawa road survey.
Survey of Nuwara Eliya Park, for the Director of Agriculture.

Road Contract Surveys.—Contracts for the survey of the following roads were issued to two private surveyors, Messrs. K. Vale Muruku and S. Ehamperam. These surveys have been taken up and are still in progress. A large amount of detail is involved in connection therewith, which requires careful supervision :—Tellipallai-Batticotta and Punnalai roads by Mr. Vale Muruku ; Point Pedro-Kodikamam and Manippay-Kaitadi roads by Mr. Ehamperam.

Acquisition Surveys.—The demand for these surveys has decreased in the past year, and is now almost normal ; as previously reported, most of the questions are situated in the Western Province. The Chilaw-Puttalam Railway acquisition survey is nearing completion. The following are a few of the most important acquisition surveys attended to, which deserve special mention :—

Western Province : Acquisition surveys for the Kolonnawa Oil Installation ; for the deviation of the Pitumpe-Waga Village Committee road ; for the improvement to roads at Moratuwa ; for widening the Olimulla road at Kalutara South ; for widening the Mitotamulla road and for a rickshaw stand.

Province of Sabaragamuwa : For the deviation of Ellearawa-Pinnawala road.

Central Province : For widening Bailey road, Nawalapitiya ; for the protection of the Hatton-Dikoya road ; for raising above flood level the Gampola, Nawalapitiya, and Lantern Hill roads.

Northern Province : For providing for the future development of the port of Talaimannar ; for an experimental station and agricultural school at Tirunelveli, Nallur Division, Jaffna District.

Southern Province : For the beacon at Dondra ; for the bund and reservation for the Walawe right bank scheme.

While not entirely giving up the policy of leasing Crown lands, Government has decided to revert to outright sale as heretofore.

10. **Irrigation Surveys.**—Extensive surveys at Nachchaduwa were carried out. The survey requirements have been considerably increased since the work was commenced, and now covers an area of approximately 9,000 acres, on which eight surveyors and an Assistant Superintendent of Surveys have been engaged. The greater part of the field work has been completed, and plans are being drawn up in recess. In the meantime plans of 490 acres have been forwarded to the Government Agent, North-Central Province, for immediate disposal.

A survey under Giant's tank, 558 acres in extent, was completed and forwarded to the Government Agent, Northern Province.

11. **Land Settlement Surveys.**—Activities in this branch continue, unfortunately, to be much restricted owing to the staff of the Land Settlement Department being so greatly reduced. This is due to the great war, the after effects of which will no doubt continue to be felt for some years. Meanwhile the demand for lands *in unsettled districts*, often covered by claims, genuine and bogus, goes on, which demand it is not possible to meet by dealing piecemeal with certificates of quiet possession surveys, for the settlement of which the services of the Government Agents have to be requisitioned. The result is unavoidable delay, causing dissatisfaction and loss to the public. The remedy, of course, is obvious : increase of experienced officers in the Land Settlement Staff.

The following details are taken from the report of the Superintendent, Waste Lands Ordinance Surveys :—

General.—The staff was mostly engaged throughout the year on new block surveys and settlement surveys in the North-Central and North-Western Provinces.

Cadastral Surveys.—The area covered by new surveys was approximately 24,900 acres, consisting of 17,000 acres in Kanadara korale of the North-Central Province ; 2,500 acres in Giritalana korale, North-Western Province ; 2,300 acres in Neliyagama village, North-Western Province ; and a cadastral survey of 3,100 acres in Labugama and villages adjoining Labugama reservoir, for the settlement and better protection of the waterworks catchment area.

During the year forty-five block survey preliminary plans were issued to the Settlement Officer, containing 5,791 lots, and covering an area of 55,614 acres, *i.e.*, 18,145 acres in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, 3,686 acres in the North-Western Province, 31,382 in the North-Central Province, and 2,401 in the Province of Uva.

Forest Reserve Surveys.—Seven plans of forest reserve surveys were issued to the Settlement Officer, covering an extent of 158,464 acres.

Interim Villages.—Two final reports on interim villages were received during the year, leaving a balance of eight interim villages outstanding.

Closed Villages.—Fifty-six villages were closed to the Revenue Officer, as the Settlement Officer was working in them, and 204 villages were released during the year. A total of 2,741 villages has been closed up to date, and 1,667 released, leaving a balance of 1,074 in the hands of the Settlement Officer.

Settlement Survey Questions.—There were 187 settlement survey questions outstanding at the end of 1918, and 113 were received from the Settlement Officer during the year. The completed questions forwarded to the Settlement Officer numbered 245, leaving a balance in hand of 55 questions. In addition to this, a large number of applications were attended to.

Waste Lands Ordinance.—During the year 2,142 Waste Lands Ordinance sketches to accompany Waste Lands Ordinance notices and final reports were examined and certified.

Final Reports.—The final reports of 171 villages were received from the Settlement Officer during the year, and 234 printed reports were issued, making a total of 2,303 final reports issued. This leaves a balance in hand of 118, of which 61 final reports are being prepared, 2 have been referred back to the Settlement Officer, 5 have been sent to Government for approval, 26 are with the Government Printer, and 24 are in this office awaiting distribution.

Final Village Plans.—The number of final village plans issued during the year was 167, bringing the total to 2,229, and leaving a balance of 74 under preparation.

Village Forest Reserves.—Crown requisitions for the demarcation of eighteen village forests in the Southern Province were received from the Assistant Government Agent, Matara. The survey of eight questions was completed, and ten questions are still unsurveyed.

Irrigation Surveys.—The field work of the survey for the Nachchaduwa irrigation scheme, comprising about 9,000 acres, which was commenced in 1918, is almost complete, and plans of 490 acres have been issued to the Government Agent.

Tembichchiya.—The survey of irrigable lands, which was commenced last year, was completed, 1,300 acres were surveyed, plans of which are being drawn up.

Giant's Tank.—Plans of 550 acres of irrigable lands were issued to the Government Agent.

12. **Inspections.**—During the year the Provinces were inspected by the writer; the Deputy Surveyor-General, Mr. A. J. Wickwar; the Acting Deputy Surveyor-General, Mr. A. H. G. Dawson; the Acting Assistant Surveyor-General, Mr. C. R. Lundie. In all inspections evidence was brought to light that the want of close supervision in the field leads to loss of efficiency in the field staff. In many reports on survey operations in other colonies this fact has been emphasized during the great war. The Surveyor-General of New Zealand states in his report dated March 31, 1919, that "The want of supervision led to surveyors getting careless, and showing remissness as well." Now that the supervising staff are returning, this fault will disappear.

13. **North-Western Province.**—The year opened unfavourably in this Province for the field staff, as the fever epidemic of 1918 was still in evidence. The health of the staff was very unsatisfactory until the end of March, when conditions were again normal.

Settlement and Demarcation Surveys.—These surveys constituted an important part of the work carried out. During the year 164 such surveys were in hand and received, of which 151 were disposed of. 5,458 acres were cut out in villages covering an extent of 19,206 acres.

Cadastral Surveys.—The only new work sent in was the survey of Nelliyagama village, in extent 2,360 acres. In September a start was made to complete the 5,500 acres in the Giratalana korale left over from 1917. 2,500 acres were surveyed, and the balance, which will complete the whole of the Giratalana korale, will be finished early in 1920.

The Superintendent of Surveys, Mr. A. J. Stronach, reports as follows :—

The block survey of Kumariwanni pattu in Demala hatpattu, in Puttalam District—our fixed block survey programme—was to have been started this year, and I inspected the area for this purpose, but owing to the food shortage in rice, &c., and the want of water in the village tanks, no survey was possible, so we abandoned our fixed programme until after the north-east monsoon, when we propose to make a fresh start in January, 1920. This is a most uninteresting area in the dry zone, flat, and covered by low jungle, chena, with native gardens and paddy fields, sparsely inhabited, and very poor.

A further request for the survey of two isolated villages, Munamalagaswewa and Halmillagollewa, about 3,700 acres in extent, in the Puttalam District, was received from the Government Agent, but no action could be taken owing to the shortage of staff and the advent of the monsoon, so that the survey will not be taken up till early in 1920. This area does not form part of the Settlement Officer's programme.

Application Surveys.—The total area surveyed amounts to 656 acres, as against 460 in the previous year. There were only two large applications received for food production, amounting to 329 and 51 acres. Special surveys were carried out in connection with the definition of boundaries of old title plans, road reservations, town surveys, such as Madampe 405 acres and Nattandiya 80 acres, and a skeleton survey for the Sanitary Board of Polgahawela town, in extent 750 acres.

Irrigation Surveys.—Surveys were continued of Maha Uswewa lands, and 2,450 acres were dealt with. Further work has to be done here, but it is only intended at present to deal with a portion of this area likely to be taken up by the local population, as it is unlikely to attract capitalists.

Railway Survey.—The Chilaw-Puttalam railway survey was continued, and two sections were completed, leaving a balance of 6½ miles. It is estimated that this portion will be completed by the end of February next. Unfortunately one of the surveyors engaged on this work had to be transferred owing to ill-health, and this delayed the survey.

Certificate of Quiet Possession Surveys.—No improvement is shown in connection with private surveyors dealing with these surveys. In this connection the Superintendent of Surveys, Mr. A. J. Stronach, reports :—

There were 15 letters of instructions with surveyors at the beginning, and 7 issued during the year. Of all these 22 surveys, only 5 were attended to, and plans examined and forwarded for acceptance, leaving a balance of 17 surveys at the end of the year.

In this connection I may point out that the survey of 100 acres referred to in my last Administration Report has not yet been received back for final examination. This means that not only are all the instructions becoming out of date, but the surveyors keep me corresponding with them, and their clients are being put to great inconvenience.

Out of 17 letters outstanding at the end of this year, only 6 are 1919 questions. The rest are outstanding since 1914. Not a single private surveyor has sent in the plans on the date fixed for its completion and return to this office.

Plans of surveys of three years ago and of 1914 have not been received in this office yet.

There is no doubt that this class of survey necessitates a great deal of work. Claims generally occur in those parts of the country which are covered by very old surveys and title plans, old features have to be picked up and incorporated in the new survey, and many miles may be so surveyed in connection with a small claim. Again, the land often has to be visited more than once to obtain further data, and, finally, landmarks have to be transported and laid down with great accuracy before the final plan can be drawn up and accepted by this Department. Meanwhile the private surveyor may fall ill, or may not

wish to miss a chance of further work elsewhere, and the Surveyor-General has no powers to force him to complete his survey, but can only refuse to grant him permission to carry out further certificate of quiet possession surveys pending receipt of the outstanding one.

14. **Western Province.**—Applications for land have again decreased in this Province, the figures being 42 during 1919 and 80 during 1918. Many applications for land were made in the Kalutara District, some for large areas, which cannot be entertained, as no decision has yet been arrived at regarding the requirements of the Forest Department. The area consequently hung up is very large, possibly over 100 square miles of country.

Special Surveys.—Amongst the most important surveys carried out were the following :—

Seven surveys in connection with the site for rail connection to Kolonnawa Oil Installation, embracing in all 38A. 3R. 8P.

Eight surveys in connection with the Harbour Rail Connection with the Main line, embracing in all 19A. 2R. 36P.

A survey of the boundaries of the new small town of Agalawatta, 260A. 0R. 0P.

A survey of the Anti-Tuberculosis Hospital and quarters at Ragama, 0A. 0R. 38P.

A survey for the improvements to roads at Moratuwa, 2A. 3R. 30P.

A survey for the Kalawellawa Police Station, 0A. 3R. 39P.

A survey of Blomendahl Mills, 18A. 0R. 0P.

Eleven surveys in connection with foodstuffs, embracing in all about 660 acres.

Colombo Town Survey.—Good progress has been made with this work. The survey of the Wellawatta Ward is complete, and 38 sheets out of 49 have been sent to the Mapping Department. The survey of the Kollupitiya Ward is complete, and 6 sheets out of 22 have been sent in. The survey of Slave Island Ward has been commenced.

Block and Settlement Surveys.—Triangulation for the block survey of four villages near Labugama was completed in February, the main traverses were finished by May, and the field work was completed by the end of the year, when the surveyors came in to Colombo to plot their work. There was some very rough country to be covered in connection with this work, but the traverses closed remarkably well. Line plotting is complete, and detail plotting has been commenced.

15. **Southern Province.**—There was again a heavy programme of work in this Province, consisting of Waste Lands Ordinance surveys (comprising settlement, demarcation, Settlement Officer's applications, and landmarking of sold lots), Government Agent's applications and special questions, the Galle town Engineering survey, the Matara town survey, the Galle swamp survey, and surveys of Village Forest Reserves. No block surveys were carried out.

Application Surveys.—315 applications and special survey questions were outstanding at the beginning of the year, 505 were received during the year, 485 were completed or cancelled, leaving a balance of 302 applications and 33 special survey questions requiring attention, of which 81 of the former will shortly be forwarded to headquarters. The estimated number of applications expected in area 1 during 1920 is 475. Now that Messrs. Wavell and Watson have returned after war service and are stationed in the Southern Province in direct charge of applications and special question surveys, it is anticipated that the outstandings will be reduced, but, as frequently pointed out in former reports, no close estimate of the amount of work entailed in any one application or special question can be made, but estimates are based on averages obtained over a series of years. There were seven applications for purchase of land over 100 acres in extent, and one of 500 acres in Udamalagala village was under survey at the close of the year. Altogether in the Province 4,154 landmarks were laid down and 460 cut on solid rock.

Settlement Surveys.—Waste Land surveys were carried out in a total of twelve villages, covering an aggregate area of 44,969 acres.

Galle Town Engineering Survey.—This survey was taken up in two areas : (1) part of Galupiyadda Ward ; (2) part of Kaluwella Ward. Plans of the former, drawn to a scale of 1 chain to an inch, were completed on October 31, 1919 ; and preliminary work was commenced in the latter towards the end of the year. All primary and secondary traverses closed satisfactorily. The primary traverses were connected to three new triangulation stations, which were specially established last year for this survey.

All main and minor roads, cart tracks, footpaths, rights of way, road frontages, railway lines, streams, waterways, drains, and Municipal lands and buildings are shown on the plans ; and Municipal lands, indefinite edges of roads, and edges of cultivation along the sea coast were defined with landmarks. Several encroachments on roads and waterways were detected. Separate tracings showing these were prepared and forwarded to the Government Agent in order that he might deal with them.

Lines of initial levels were first run along all roads in the area, leaving bench marks at junctions of roads, &c. Spot levels along side drains and centres of roads were taken 1½ chains apart where the gradient was uniform and also at any change of gradient.

Longitudinal sections were taken along the middle of the beds of streams and waterways and carried out to sea to below mean sea level. These longitudinal sections were plotted to the scale of 132 feet horizontal and 20 feet vertical. The spot levels were shown on cloth skeleton tracings, together with all bench marks with their values.

Matara Town Survey.—The Superintendent of Surveys, Mr. D. Bloxham, reports as follows :—

It was hoped that all field work would be completed during this year, but excessively bad weather seriously hampered progress, especially in September, when floods occurred. About two weeks' field work will remain to be done in 1920. Besides this, there is the landmarking of indefinite edges of roads. Altogether twenty sheets require this definition, of which eight have still to await the Assistant Government Agent's inspection on the ground. Forty-one "one-chain" field sheets are required in all, of which thirty-nine have been taken up ; of these, thirty-four have been completely plotted and inked up, and out of the thirty-four, thirteen have been fully completed and sent in. Linen tracings of this survey, and also of the Galle town engineering survey, are being made in Matara Office.

An example of the great value of a survey of this nature was mentioned by the Assistant Superintendent of Surveys in charge in his diary for October. It occurred during the checking of the survey along the Tangalla road, where boutiques and huts, very closely situated and in great confusion, form the road boundary.

A certain boutique owner had encroached 1¼ links on to the road by adding another course of bricks to his verandah. This was pointed out to the Assistant Government Agent, and the encroachment was at once removed. Without the help of the present survey such an encroachment would either not have been detected, or would be very difficult and troublesome to establish. Subsequent courses of bricks would doubtless be added to the first encroachment as time went on.

Galle Swamp Survey.—The purposes of this survey were to determine the extent of swampy land in Galle, and also the possibility of draining it. It originated from a request in a memorial presented to His Excellency the Governor by the Galle Association praying that steps might be taken to fill in or drain the swamps, and so improve the health of the town. A cadastral survey was made showing the swamps lying between the Colombo railway line and the Wakwella road. Spot levels were taken along both the above boundaries, cross sections were run over the swamps every chain apart, and longitudinal sections were obtained along the waterways. The result of the levels so taken showed that the beds of the waterways were, for the most part, below sea level, precluding any possibility of draining the swamps without pumping apparatus. Filling in appears to be the only remedy, and, in fact, since the survey was first started, a considerable portion of the swamps, which are privately owned, have been filled in by the owners and planted up with coconuts. Whether this was done from a fear of acquisition or in order to enhance the value of the land in case of acquisition, the result of the survey has to some extent been beneficial.

Village Forest Surveys.—These require little comment. Their object is to reserve portions of low forest in certain villages for the use of the villagers. They are straightforward, and are being carried out by a party of five surveyors. They are for the most part situated in Morawak korale in finally settled villages. Excessively bad weather has hindered progress to a considerable extent.

Survey Office and Bungalow.—Land has been acquired within the Municipal limits of Galle for the erection of a Survey Office and bungalow—a long-felt want, indeed, in this Province.

Health.—The Superintendent of Surveys reports :—

The health of the staff has, on the whole, been good throughout the year. An outbreak of cholera occurred at Hambantota ; luckily only one surveyor was working there at the time. Two coolies of his gang died from the disease. Prompt measures on the part of the medical authorities prevented further casualties in the gang.

16. **Central Province.**—The surveys referred to in the 1918 report were completed, namely, Kandy waterworks catchment area, a very intricate piece of work from a revenue survey point of view ; St. Margarets-Kirklees road ; the Peradeniya road ; Kadugannawa town ; Nuwara Eliya park ; and the Riverside road. 137 applications and special survey questions were attended to.

Settlement Surveys were made in eight villages. Important demarcation surveys were carried out in Weliwita, Amunewala, Galgedewala, and Akarahediya villages ; for this latter work the one-inch topographical survey was used.

Town Surveys.—The large scale survey of Panwila town was completed. The Nawalapitiya large scale town survey was continued. The Superintendent, Mr. L. G. O. Woodhouse, reports as follows :—

There is only another month's field work to be done for the town survey proper, but there are over thirty questions which involve re-plotting old work, title plan fixation, demarcation of title plans and settlements by the Government Agent. I am working as far as possible with the Government Agent direct, but as the railway have an interest in the majority of these lots, delay is unavoidable.

An advance plan of the road frontages was compiled and issued on the scale of one chain to an inch in March. This has been of great assistance to the Public Works Department in connection with the town improvements.

The drawing up of the plan will take three or four months to complete. Two surveyors were sent down to Colombo to be shown the latest methods, and were given a six weeks' course.

Bogawantalawa town survey was sanctioned, and a surveyor transferred from the North-Central Province to carry it out.

Health.—Several surveyors and their coolies underwent the anchylostomiasis treatment early in the year. The three surveyors and their coolies on the Wēliwita demarcation surveys suffered from tick bites and fever. In November and December there was a recurrence of a mild form of influenza ; the attack lasted for three or four days only, but apparently leaves no ill-effect. The experience of last year no doubt made the patients careful to take ordinary precautions.

17. **Province of Sabaragamuwa.**—No new block or cadastral surveys were carried out in this Province during the year, and only six settlement surveys were made. It is expected that settlement and demarcation surveys on an extensive scale will be called for by the Settlement Department next year. Application surveys were chiefly for rubber, tea, and the erection of buildings. The following surveys made for rubber cultivation may be mentioned as of interest : 141 acres in Nahalwatura, 444 acres in Karawita, and 1,475 acres in Niriella, all within the Ratnapura District. There is a growing tendency for investors to purchase small areas for rubber cultivation in the Ratnapura District, while the proposed continuation of the Kukul korale road through Karawita to Kalawana, and eventually onwards to Badureliya, is expected to open up a large area eminently suitable for this product. The total area covered by applications amounted to 1,695 acres.

Special Surveys.—These comprised a murder scene survey ; acquisition for extension and deviation of roads ; Government Agent's demarcation and acquisition questions ; questions regarding re-definition of old preliminary and title plan boundaries and miscellaneous work. The following special surveys were made :—

Survey of the land to be acquired for the widening and extension of the Ellearawa-Pinnawala road (Balangoda district).

Survey for deviation and widening of portions of the Madampe-Hambantota road, near 84½ and 88¾ mileposts.

Definition of Marakele forest reserve.

Re-definition of large forest lots within Dodampe and Kitulpe villages.

Re-definition of extensive lands claimed as private at Hatarabage.

Survey and definition of the catchment area for the proposed water supply to Ratnapura town.

The special question surveys carried out near Ratnapura town were generally of a complicated nature, involving much work, with little to show as a result.

Certificate of Quiet Possession Surveys.—Applications for instructions for certificate of quiet possession surveys were received from seven licensed surveyors during the year. The acreage dealt with amounted to 260 acres. Preliminary steps are being taken for the survey, by a licensed surveyor, of 5,400 acres in Delwela village. As already reported in Mr. Stronach's case, the Superintendent of Surveys, Mr. R. W. E. Ruddock, has a complaint to make of the difficulty in getting this class of survey pushed through. He reports as follows :—" Delay on the part of the licensed surveyors in carrying through their work is very marked. These men go from one survey to another putting in a few days at each, I presume in order to draw payment on account. When attention is drawn to the delay, sickness is invariably pleaded as an excuse."

Buildings.—A long-felt want in this Province was supplied this year in the shape of a new office completed by the Public Works Department and handed over to this Department on February 10, 1919. Great difficulty was experienced before in keeping valuable records dry, and the work of the clerical staff and draughtsmen often had to cease in the wet weather, which generally prevails in this station. The old rented building was an upstair one, and was in a state of collapse, when temporary quarters were found in the old jail, until the new building was at last sanctioned and built.

Provision has been made for a bungalow for the Superintendent of Surveys, and it is hoped to have it erected in 1920. Ratnapura is a town where, if possible, all Government servants who are stationed there should have quarters provided. Residence in badly built, damp, rented houses does not tend to the efficiency of those officers who are forced to live in them.

18. **Province of Uva.**—As in 1918, no new block surveys were taken up in this Province during the year, but settlement surveys were continued in the Kandukara korale. The villages of Walasella, Talawa, Medegama, and Ettampitiya were completed and sent in. There is still one village in hand.

Wegam Pattu Korale : Plans of Maha Badullagammana were completed.

Kumbalwela Korale : Seven villages were completed and sent in. The Settlement Officer's requirements in one other village were received and are receiving attention.

Applications.—Sixty-nine applications and special survey questions were outstanding at the beginning of the year. 175 were received during the year, 142 were completed, leaving a balance of 55 applications and 47 special survey questions for attention. The applications included one of 264 acres for rubber cultivation, which was completed, and one of 1,000 acres for tea, which is under survey. Fourteen special survey questions for food production are also being attended to.

Eight acquisition surveys were made for various purposes. In addition to the above, applications were received for the survey of 100 acres for rubber in Galbokka village, 100 acres in Diyaluwa village, 500 acres in Kiruwanagama village for tea and rubber, and 100 acres at Lunugala for rubber.

Special surveys were also carried out for the definition of the boundaries of the reservations along the Bandarawela-Haputale road, and plans were sent in of the survey of the reservations on the old road from Haldummulla to Koslanda, 116th to 118th milepost, and the survey of railway land at Haputale.

Ella Town Survey.—The preliminary detail survey of Ella town was completed. The plans are now being drawn up in the Provincial Office, after which the boundaries of the private lots will be decided and demarcated. A rough survey of the proposed roads was made. The question of demarcating these roads and of cutting out building sites will be decided after the definition of private lots.

Health.—This was very satisfactory despite a serious outbreak of cholera in November in Badulla and district.

19. **North-Central Province.**—This Province continued to make great calls on this Department's energies during the year, and the work was of a very varied nature.

Application Surveys.—These surveys are unfortunately somewhat behind hand, due to two causes, the large number received from the Government Agent for disposal, and the abnormal sickness amongst the staff engaged on them. The year started with 530 in hand, and during the year 505 were completed, leaving a balance of 139 at the end of the year.

Special Surveys.—The most important of these surveys was that for the lease of lands under Maha Iluppallama for the cultivation of Sisal hemp, 2,048 acres were surveyed in eleven finally settled villages.

The health of the surveyors engaged on application and special surveys has not been at all satisfactory. Early in the year the principal cause of sickness amongst them and the coolies was influenza, which was very virulent in this Province, and, latterly, malaria, and its after effects has been the cause of quite a number of men having to go on sick leave, or having to apply for a transfer to a healthier district on medical advice.

I regret to have to record the death of Mr. V. Henry Pullai, Third Grade Surveyor, and Mr. S. Kanagasabai, Third Grade Surveyor. They were both useful men at their work.

Block and Cadastral Surveys.—The area covered by the season's operations was some 20,000 acres in twenty-three villages ; this completes the block survey of Kanadara korale. In addition to this, two other villages left over from 1918 were completed. Preparations were made for the survey of 28,000 acres in the Kelegam korale next year. Prospecting was carried out for the necessary triangulation, seven new points were observed from, and orders for the supply of landmarks placed with local contractors, &c.

Settlement Surveys.—Three surveyors were engaged on these surveys, eleven questions were in hand at the commencement of the year, 17 received during the year, and 16 surveyed, leaving a balance of 12. As in the case of the staff engaged on application and special surveys, there was a considerable amount of sickness amongst the surveyors and coolies engaged on block and settlement surveys, especially in the early part of the year, when the influenza epidemic was raging over the North-Central Province—whole gangs of coolies went down with it ; several coolies succumbed in the field, and a number of others died from its effects after going back to their villages. One surveyor (Mr. S. K. Pasupathy) had to be transferred in May to another Province on account of ill-health.

Irrigation Surveys.—The survey of lands under the Nachchaduwa tank was continued. The area to be dealt with, some 9,000 acres, was divided into three parts, known as the "upper," "middle," and "lower" blocks. The field work of the upper and lower blocks was completed during the year, and an advance extract plan of one of the lots in the lower block, 490 acres in extent, was completed, as it was desired to bring this lot on the market as early as possible. A certain amount of delay occurs in these surveys, as the policy is not always fixed ahead of survey, and when fixed is not always adhered to. The future of this scheme promises to be a successful one, and, considering the fact that a road and railway run through the land, and it is in close proximity to the capital of the Province—Anuradhapura being only 3 miles away—there should be no difficulty in attracting capitalists to take up the land.

20. **Northern Province**: *Forest Surveys.*—The large forest surveys referred in last year's report were finally completed. The work mostly consisted of plan drawing in recess; seven reserves were completed early in the year, and the survey and plans of the Madu forest reserve, over 50,000 acres in extent, were completed by the end of October. Advantage has been taken of the many miles of cut lines in these surveys to link up the Province as far as possible with main circuit traverses, as trigonometrical points are few and far between, owing to the low undulating nature of the country and dense forest and jungle growth.

Application Surveys.—Owing to the ill-health of some surveyors and other causes the outstandings in this Province rose from 63 to 143, though a varied amount of work was done. During the year 123 applications were dealt with and 197 new applications were received, against 151 in 1918. The Mullaittivu District sent in more than the other two districts together, which points to a more rapid development of this district. The lands applied for were chiefly for paddy cultivation.

In the Mannar District also the lands applied for were mostly for paddy, but there were a few applications for residential lots in the abandoned pearl fishery town of Silavatturai. Special surveys carried out included encroachments; salt pan surveys at Elephant Pass; acquisition surveys for schools, market sites, the opening up of lanes and roads, and the further development of the Talaimannar port.

Irrigation Surveys included the completion of a 650 acres cadastral survey under Giant's tank begun in 1918.

21. **Eastern Province.**—The calls for surveys in this Province have been few, and, as stated last year, the applications made are generally for lands already cultivated, that is, for encroachments. The Superintendent of the Province, Mr. K. W. S. Mitchell, states in this connection as follows:—

> An interesting point is that a number of these applications are for cultivation up to twenty-five years old and older. These nearly always form parts of old preliminary plan lots on which title plans abut, which greatly increases the time taken over the surveys and plans. In very many cases where I have asked to see the title deeds, the reply is that they are mortgaged. This, I think, will mean that many of these villagers will try to take up new land when the mortgagees foreclose.

The greater number of questions come at present from the Trincomalee District, the Batticaloa District being next, and Kalmunai last.

Irrigation Surveys.—The survey of land under the Tembichchiya scheme was completed, being 860 acres in extent.

Town Surveys.—The large scale town survey of Trincomalee was continued, and a system of immediate settlement of encroachments during survey has now been adopted, which is very satisfactory, though it naturally delayed the final completion of the work. 1920 should see the end of it. The large scale survey of Batticaloa town is showing rapid progress, and the Superintendent of Surveys reports as follows:—

> The primary and secondary traverses have been mostly scored, and detail line plotting is in hand. With two surveyors on the work, the field work should not take very long. The survey is to be plotted on continuous sheets, and will require some 74 sheets, as compared with 52 sheets for the Trincomalee town survey.

General Labour.—The Superintendent of Surveys' remarks under this head are as follows:—

> It is interesting to note that the majority of the coolies employed under the surveyors are Sinhalese from all over the Island; in fact, more than half the men and all the head coolies are Sinhalese. The Tamil, as a general rule, will only work where he can return to his home at night. There does not appear to be any likelihood of difficulty over labour here. With the increase in the survey coolies' pay, the locally recruited coolies are better off than in pre-war days, as the staple foods consumed by them are plentiful and relatively cheap, and those who come from other Provinces are able to remit a large proportion of their earnings to their homes.

22. **Triangulation.**—Field work was carried out—

(*a*) For the Labugama block and cadastral survey, fourteen trigonometrical stations were visited. The area covered is 45 square miles.

(*b*) The Kelegam Korale Scheme, nineteen stations were visited. The area covered is 225 square miles. Calculations were made for the above two schemes, and seventeen points were fixed and altitudes determined. Calculations were also made for the Galle and Batticaloa town surveys, and eleven points were fixed.

(*c*) Calculations for the determination of the altitudes of twenty points in the Nikaweratiya Scheme, North-Western Province, referred to in previous reports, were entered in the record books.

(*d*) Calculations of the altitudes of nine points (from existing observations) made this year, and of the altitudes of twenty-nine points were entered in the record books.

(*e*) A diagram of 4-mile sheets showing all known heights of trigonometrical stations and all lines of levels was prepared for the use of the Topographical Branch.

(*f*) Applications for trigonometrical information from officers of the Department and other work of a miscellaneous nature received attention.

Information concerning levels, &c., was supplied to the Director of the Public Works and Director of Irrigation. Mr. K. M. Brace, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, was in charge up to June 17, when Mr. T. Y. Price, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, took charge for the remainder of the year. Good

work has been done by both these officers, who are called upon for various duties, such as assisting in the Observatory Branch time ball work, supervision of the Survey Departmental Training School, licensed surveyors' class, and the conduct of all examinations—a no light task by itself.

23. **Training School.**—The following details are taken from the report of the Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, Mr. T. Y. Price :—

License Class No. 5: On the result of the final examination, referred to in last year's report, licenses in surveying and levelling were granted to six students at the end of December last year. The remaining four students were granted their licenses after further examination at the end of January.

License Class No. 6 was started in Colombo on January 13 with seven students. After six months' training in Colombo the students were transferred to Padukka for six months' field training in surveying.

Departmental Class No. 9 was started in Colombo on March 31 with nine students. After three months' training in Colombo the students were transferred to Padukka for six months' field training. Eight students have been recommended for appointments as Third Grade Surveyors to be dated January 1, 1920. The remaining student has been kept back for three months' further training with Class No. 10 on account of absence.

Departmental Class No. 10 was started in Colombo on July 2 with ten students. After three months' training in Colombo the students were transferred to Padukka for six months' field training. One student was dismissed for lack of progress three months after joining the school.

Departmental Class No. 11 was started in Colombo on October 1, and consists of twenty students. The class will be transferred to Diyatalawa early in January for its field training.

The course of training for Departmental Class No. 11 and future departmental classes is to be one year instead of nine months, in order that the students may be taught elementary mathematics and levelling. It is hoped that this extra instruction will help them to pass the Junior Departmental Examination for promotion when they become eligible for it.

At the annual examination for the Surveyor-General's license in surveying and levelling, five candidates presented themselves, and one candidate was granted a license in surveying and levelling.

At the annual examination for the Surveyor-General's certificate to practise as a draughtsman, seven candidates presented themselves, and two candidates were granted certificates.

The prospects of Grade Surveyors were improved, and the initial salary was raised from Rs. 600 to Rs. 720 per annum. The number in Second Grade was increased to 50, and Third Grade reduced to 215. Surveyors who passed the senior departmental examination are entitled to rise to a maximum salary of Rs. 4,400, by annual increments of Rs. 180, after a halt of three years on Rs. 3,900.

24. **Title Plan Department.**—During the year under review the Title Plan Department had to deal with 4,882 title plans, of which 4,102 were issued to the Controller of Revenue and 136 to the various Government Agents, making a total of 4,238 plans, or an average of 353 plans per month. A balance of 644 plans has been brought forward for the current year; of this number, 15 have been returned for verification, and 20 were referred for further landmarking, leaving a balance of only 609 outstanding, the greater part of which were received during the latter part of the year. The total area in acres of the issued plans amounted to 11,421. 4,238 plans in triplicate, *i.e.*, 12,714 copies, were signed by me, an average of 1,059 plans per month. There has been a slight increase in the applications for title plans, viz., 1,132 more than the previous year. In addition to the foregoing, the following plans were also issued: 389 sets of lease plans in quadruplicate, and 12 sets of plans in triplicate for attachment to deeds of surrender and assignment grants for mining rights, &c., 16 plans for Fiscal's transfers in favour of the Crown, and 5 plans for exchange of lands. Fourteen certified copies of title plans and lease plans were supplied to the various Government Agents. The work of the Title Plan Department is practically up to date.

25. **Miscellaneous Department:** *Revision Work.*—This work was commenced with an outstanding of 23 "sixteen-chain" sheets for revision and 8 requiring new tracings. 916 sheets were received for revision, &c., during the year and they were attended to as follows :—

539 sheets revised for Government Agents and Assistant Government Agents.
311 sixteen-chain sheets revised for prints.
39 sixteen-chains new Vandyke tracings prepared.
16 one-chain Vandyke tracings prepared.
11 one-chain tracings revised for prints.

Miscellaneous Work.—Demands made on this branch under this head continue to be very heavy. Questions for Military and other Government offices were received and attended to; many questions from different Divisional Irrigation Engineers, &c., in connection with food cultivation were received and promptly dealt with.

The following maps were forwarded to the Royal Geographical Society, London :—

One copy of 4 miles to an inch map of Ceylon (in twelve sections).
One copy of 8 miles to an inch map of Ceylon.
One copy of 16 chains to an inch map of Colombo.
One copy of half mile to an inch map of Colombo and environs in six sections.
31 contour sheets, one mile to an inch, with a key map.

Miscellaneous Applications for Tracings, Maps, and Diagrams.—These slightly exceeded those of last year. This work was commenced with an outstanding of 55, during the year 5,146 fresh applications were received for attention, making a total of 5,201, of which 5,139 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 62 to be carried on to 1920.

The fees for work done, *i.e.*, preparation of tracings, copies of plans, sale of maps, &c., during the year amounted to Rs. 18,411·98, of which Rs. 7,800·63 is not chargeable, being work done for Government officials. This is an increase of Rs. 1,087·41 over last year's total amount.

The work in the Miscellaneous Department is steadily increasing, and it will be necessary to strengthen the staff to cope with the increasing number of applications for tracings, &c.

26. **Lithographic and Process Departments.**—Again nothing but praise can be said in connection with this very important branch of this Department. The standard of work continues to improve. Very fine specimens of additional contour sheets were completed during the year. A specimen will be found in this report. The branch will be hard put to it in 1920 to cope with the large number of new

sheets to be printed consequent on the great progress of the Topographical Branch in the field. Agricultural maps of the Western Province, the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and the Southern Province, as stated elsewhere, will shortly be available for issue early in 1920. It is likely that the large camera required, referred to in 1918, will be obtained in 1920. The following statements show the work turned out during the year :—

	Copies.	Pulls.
For Colonial Secretary	3,425 ..	27,400
Other miscellaneous, for unofficial use ..	53,480 ..	66,426
Survey, miscellaneous, for departmental use ..	172,687 ..	96,035
Surveyor-General's Administration Reports ..	2,200 ..	16,600
One-mile sheets	10,652 ..	74,032
Sixteen-chain sheets	5,698 ..	—
Tenements	1,023 ..	—
Village plans	7,124 ..	—
Preliminary plans	4,626 ..	—
	260,915	280,493

Number of copies of miscellaneous work printed on platten machine .. 184,321

Statement of Work done in Process Department this Year.

Number of—	
Photo zincos	3,386
Blues	192
Blocks	59
Negatives	1,045
Gas light prints	157

The usual amount of bookbinding and mounting of maps was also done during the year.

27. **Office Staff, Clerks and Draughtsmen.**—The office staff consists of 234 clerks and draughtsmen on the Fixed Establishment, and 186 extra clerks and draughtsmen, totalling 420 in Colombo and outstations. Clerks and draughtsmen were granted the privilege of counting their supernumerary service as part of the eleven years' service necessary for promotion to Class II, Grade I. The initial salary of the extra clerks and draughtsmen was raised from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per annum, and the system of promotion of these men to the Fixed Establishment by selection was done away with, and selection from this grade, in future, will be made on the results of an annual competitive examination. The first examination held on December 15 and 16 was confined only to men drawing the maximum salary of the grade. Four extra clerks and draughtsmen were appointed to the Fixed Establishment during the year, three clerks and draughtsmen were appointed to Class I., and twenty-one to Class II., Grade I.

Mr. A. E. Weerapermall was appointed Storekeeper, in place of Mr. S. L. Dirckze, who retired after thirty-four years' satisfactory service. Mr. F. P. Peris, Clerk and Draughtsman, having been condemned by a medical board, also retired on May 8. Four extra clerks and draughtsmen resigned their appointments, and eight joined the Departmental Training School for Surveyors.

Seventeen extra clerks and draughtsmen were admitted after passing the prescribed examination.

The deaths of Extra Clerk and Draughtsman, P. Don James, and Clerk and Draughtsman, P. T. Perera, are recorded with regret.

Mr. A. V. B. Melder, an Extra Clerk and Draughtsman, who resigned his appointment to go to Mesopotamia, was re-admitted.

Mr. A. A. Carthelis, Clerk and Draughtsman, was discharged from the Army as permanently unfit for further service, but on medical advice he has not yet returned to Ceylon, as he is suffering from some form of concussion.

Messrs. G. D. Livera, Clerk and Draughtsman, and O. de Livera, Extra Clerk and Draughtsman, returned to the Island after active service. The former reverted to the establishment of Clerk and Draughtsman of this Department, and the latter obtained an appointment in the Excise Department.

Mr. B. de la Harpe, Extra Clerk and Draughtsman, who was lent to the Censor's Office in August, 1917, resumed civil duties. The Censor, in thanking the writer for the services of this officer, stated that he had performed his duties satisfactorily. The work was of an arduous nature, necessitating attendance day and night at various hours day after day, Sundays and Government holidays included.

Mr. S. de la Harpe, Extra Clerk and Draughtsman, who obtained a Commission in the Indian Army, returned to the Island and received an appointment in the Police Department.

The Survey Department cricket team did well this year in the Government Service Cricket Competition, defeating the Land Settlement Department, the Government Stores, and, in the final round, the Post and Telegraph Department, thus winning the Cup presented for the first time for the second division of this competition.

28. **Library.**—The library continues to be of great value to the clerks and draughtsmen, both from an educational and recreative point of view. The total number of books in the library is 2,279 volumes. Illustrated papers and magazines are received regularly, and, among other valuable books on Ceylon, the library possesses a complete set of the Encyclopædia Brittannica, 11th edition ; History of the Nations ; Harmsworth History of the World ; and Times History of the War. His Excellency the Governor, on his recent visit to the office, visited the library and the reading room.

29. **Field Staff :** *Leave.*—The following officers went on leave to Europe during the year :—

Mr. A. J. Wickwar, Deputy Surveyor-General, for seven months from May 16.
Mr. B. P. Stork, First Grade Surveyor, for one year from June 10.
Mr. L. M. Symes, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, for nine months from June 19.
Mr. C. H. Vince, Superintendent of Surveys, for eight months from August 1.
Mr. W. A. Davis, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, for nine months from September 16.

The following officers returned from leave of absence in Europe during the year :—

January 25 : Mr. C. F. W. Halliley, Superintendent of Surveys.
May 10 : Mr. F. L. Baker, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys.
December 18 : Mr. A. J. Wickwar, Deputy Surveyor-General.

Promotions.—February 1 : Mr. J. E. Evans, Assistant Astronomer, was promoted First Assistant Astronomer.

May 2 : Messrs. P. Patuwata Withana, D. W. Jayamaha, and V. Karthigesu, Third Grade Surveyors, were promoted Second Grade Surveyors.

October 1 : Mr. K. W. S. Mitchell, Senior Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, was promoted Superintendent of Surveys, Grade II.

October 1 : Mr. A. E. Direkze, Junior Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, was promoted Senior Assistant Superintendent of Surveys.

October 1 : Mr. W. C. de Zylva, Second Grade Surveyor, was promoted First Grade Surveyor on one year's probation.

December 15 : Mr. R. W. E. Ruddock, Senior Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, who returned from war service, was promoted Superintendent of Surveys, Grade II., with effect from March 1, 1916.

Appointments.—March 16 : Mr. V. Kanagarajah was re-appointed Third Grade Surveyor.

September 15 : Mr. H. Jameson was re-appointed Assistant Astronomer.

Retirements.—April 18 : Mr. C. Speldewinde, First Grade Surveyor, after thirty-seven years' service.

July 4 : Mr. J. Bell, Royal Engineers, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, terminated his agreement.

Resignations.—May 6 : Mr. A. H. Felsinger, Third Grade Surveyor, having secured an appointment as a surveyor in Mesopotamia.

May 15 : Mr. W. Sinnetamby, Third Grade Surveyor, on being appointed Superintendent of Works, Local Board, Jaffna.

August 1 : Mr. S. W. Chelliah, Third Grade Surveyor, owing to unsatisfactory work.

Mr. J. Moriarty, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, having received a permanent commission in the Indian Army, resigned his appointment in this Department as from February 1, 1915.

December 12 : Services of Mr. J. F. S. Suppiah, Third Grade Surveyor, were dispensed with on his being condemned by a Medical Board.

Dismissals.—There were no dismissals during the year.

Deaths.—I regret to have to record the death in the field staff of Messrs. V. Henry Pillay, Third Grade Surveyor, on March 22, and S. Kanagasabai, Third Grade Surveyor, on November 30.

Mr. E. J. Whitehead, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, who resigned his appointment, is reported dead.

Miscellaneous.—Mr. A. H. G. Dawson, Acting Deputy Surveyor-General, was appointed a J.P. and U.P.M.(P.), in place of Mr. A. J. Wickwar, who went on leave to Europe.

The Honorary rank of Muhandiram was conferred on Mr. D. Abeygoonewardane, First Grade Surveyor. This is the first time a surveyor has received this rank while in service.

Brigadier-General F. A. MacFarlan, Mrs. MacFarlan, and Miss MacFarlan visited this office on October 14.

His Excellency the Governor visited this office, attended by his Private Secretary, on October 28.

Sir Graeme Thomson visited this office, accompanied by Lady Thomson, on December 15.

Temporary Accommodation at Headquarters.—A new temporary office is being built on the grounds adjoining this office. The building is 216 feet long, and will accommodate the Mapping Department, &c. It will be completed early in 1920. This is only a portion of the urgently needed accommodation required by this Department.

Observatory.—The writer's report and that of Mr. J. E. Evans, the Acting Superintendent of this branch, will again be found embodied as an Appendix to this report.

Conclusion.—As stated by the writer last year, it has been his happy privilege as each year goes by to be able to place on record his sense of obligation to the staff officers, field officers, and clerks and draughtsmen for their whole-hearted support during each year of his administration, and the year under review again calls for similar mention. The whole Department desires to welcome back those officers who have returned from service at the great war.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, January 8, 1920.

W. C. S. INGLES,
Surveyor-General.

APPENDIX I.

Return of Applications and Special Questions for the Year ended December 31, 1919.

	Western.	Central.	Southern.	Northern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.	Total.
Outstanding on Dec. 31, 1918 :										
Applications	104	61	620	147	207	61	608	135	84	2,027
Special questions	108	106	94	70	73	24	8	26	89	598
Total	212	167	714	217	280	85	616	161	173	2,625
Received up to Dec. 31, 1919 :										
Applications	42	54	703	203	140	76	114	114	77	1,523
Special questions	215	61	97	30	44	27	13	61	59	607
Total	257	115	800	233	184	103	127	175	136	2,130
Re-transferred from block survey area by Superintendent of Surveys, Waste Lands, to be dealt with by Government Agent—										
Applications	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	2	142
Special questions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	2	142
Grand Total	257	115	800	233	184	103	267	175	138	2,272

	Western.	Central.	Southern.	Northern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.	Total.
Dealt with up to Dec. 31, 1919:										
Applications	121	78	633	162	221	82	405	157	95	1,954
Special questions	213	112	135	55	78	30	7	37	94	761
Total	334	190	768	217	299	112	412	194	189	2,715
Number coming in block survey area to be dealt with by Settlement Officer—										
Applications	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	24
Special questions	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	6
Total	—	—	—	—	1	—	25	2	2	30
Grand Total	334	190	768	217	300	112	437	196	191	2,745
Outstanding on Dec. 31, 1919:										
Applications	25	37	690	188	126	55	433	92	68	1,714
Special questions	110	55	56	45	38	21	13	48	52	438
Total	135	92	746	233	164	76	446	140	120	2,152

APPENDIX II.

Applications Surveyed for different Cultivations during 1919.

Province.	Paddy. No. of Applications.	Paddy. Extent. A. R. P.	Tea. No. of Applications.	Tea. Extent. A. R. P.	Rubber. No. of Applications.	Rubber. Extent. A. R. P.	Tea and Rubber. No. of Applications.	Tea and Rubber. Extent. A. R. P.	Coconut. No. of Applications.	Coconut. Extent. A. R. P.
Western	—	—	1	20 0 0	14	112 3 24	1	8 0 0	7	42 0 0
Central	5	12 0 24	3	84 0 0	6	39 0 0	2	57 0 0	2	32 0 0
Southern	14	13 3 3	5	118 0 0	28	724 2 38	11	299 2 0	74	254 2 18
Northern	69	227 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	63 0 0
Eastern	35	102 3 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	13 2 0
North-Western	4	18 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	146 0 10
North-Central	349	940 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5 0 0
Uva	7	15 2 0	12	93 0 32	3	230 0 0	1	500 0 0	4	13 0 0
Sabaragamuwa	1	10 0 0	—	—	12	253 3 4	10	1,951 0 8	7	15 0 0
Total	484	1,339 1 16	21	315 0 32	63	1,360 1 26	25	2,815 2 8	156	584 0 28

Province.	Native Cultivation. No of Applications.	Native Cultivation. Extent. A. R. P.	Building. No. of Applications.	Building. Extent. A. R. P.	Farming. No. of Applications.	Farming. Extent. A. R. P.	Coconut and Rubber. No. of Applications.	Coconut and Rubber. Extent. A. R. P.
Western	17	52 1 0	4	4 2 0	—	—	4	9 0 0
Central	26	88 0 1	10	15 1 0	—	—	—	—
Southern	135	860 0 27	94	113 0 0	—	—	—	—
Northern	16	133 0 20	30	32 0 0	—	—	—	—
Eastern	13	18 1 0	67	41 3 19	—	—	—	—
North-Western	3	50 3 0	4	4 0 0	1	300 0 0	8	108 0 0
North-Central	92	165 0 0	3	9 0 0	1	1 0 0	—	—
Uva	53	309 2 36	15	32 0 0	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa	15	19 1 0	8	11 0 0	—	—	—	—
Total	370	1,696 2 4	235	262 2 19	2	301 0 0	12	117 0 0

APPENDIX III.

Return showing Receipts and Issue of Title Plans and Lease Plans during 1919.

Brought forward from 1918	384	Prepared and issued during 1919	4,238
Received during the year	4,498	Returned for verification	15
		Returned for land marking	20
		Balance	609
	4,882		4,882

Lease Plans.

Brought forward from 1918	448
Received during 1919	
Issued	39
Balance	59

APPENDIX IV.

Return of Title Plans issued from January 1 to December 31, 1919.

Province.	Forwarded to the Hon. the Controller of Revenue.			Forwarded to the Government Agents.			Total.		
	Plans.	Sets.	Extent.	Plans.	Sets.	Extent.	Plans.	Sets.	Extent.
			A. R. P.			A. R. P.			A. R. P.
Western ..	450	150	323 2 30·03	66	22	42 1 10·25	516	172	366 0 0·28
Central ..	450	150	239 1 8·92	21	7	2 2 10·41	471	157	241 3 19·33
Northern ..	1,032	344	930 3 6·99	93	31	22 2 35·57	1,125	375	953 2 2·56
Southern ..	2,733	911	1,457 1 0·52	99	33	42 2 3	2,832	944	1,499 3 3·52
Eastern ..	849	283	1,270 3 31·04	39	13	8 3 17·15	888	296	1,279 3 8·19
North-Western..	3,339	1,113	4,602 1 13	33	11	41 1 24	3,372	1,124	4,643 2 37
North-Central ..	1,815	605	1,338 1 30	—	—	—	1,815	605	1,338 1 30
Uva ..	639	213	381 0 38	36	12	18 3 38·68	675	225	400 0 36·68
Sabaragamuwa..	999	333	621 2 37·50	21	7	76 2 26	1,020	340	698 1 23·50
Total ..	12,306	4,102	11,165 2 36	408	136	256 0 5·06	12,714	4,238	11,421 3 1·06
Lease plans in quadruplicate issued to Hon. the Controller of Revenue..							1,408	352	4,621 0 1·32
Lease plans in quadruplicate issued to Government Agents ..							148	37	155 0 28·73
Plans issued to be attached to deeds of assignments for mining rights ..							36	12	8 3 39·75
Plans issued for exchange of lands							15	5	0 0 22·82
Plans issued to be attached to Fiscal's Transfers							48	16	96 0 5
Grand Total ..							14,369	4,660	16,303 0 18·68

APPENDIX V.

Abstract of Crown Lands sold, Revenue and Expenditure, and Title Deed Plans issued for the last Ten Years.

Period.	Lands sold and settled.		Revenue from Land Sales, including Fees, &c.	Expenditure.	Title Plans issued in Triplicate.	
	Number of Lots.	Extent.			Number of Sets.	Extent.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.
1910	12,713	30,673	1,273,889	1,500,538	7,724	34,410
1911	11,451	27,947	1,269,597	1,691,912	2,006	9,344
1912	10,042	30,692	1,649,367	1,590,683	6,937	29,208
1913	11,906	32,832	1,714,768	1,766,537	14,264	51,520
1914	9,693	28,937	1,414,361	1,678,546	11,584	40,885
1915	6,740	23,225	1,100,579	1,392,912	7,053	27,212
1916	5,867	20,221	1,104,413	1,479,485	5,352	21,433
1917	4,711	12,842	629,664	1,519,096	5,374	17,741
1918	3,243	11,112	407,162	1,499,668	3,387	12,238
1919	4,896	16,455	596,107	1,666,838	4,238	11,421

APPENDIX VI.

THE COLOMBO OBSERVATORY.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL FOR 1919.

Mr. A. J. Bamford, Superintendent of the Observatory, was engaged on military service in Palestine until he demobilized in July last, and was on leave for the remainder of the year. While in Europe he attended the Conference of Meteorologists of the British Dominions in London in September, and the Congress of Directors of Independent Meteorological Services (Allied and Neutral) in Paris in October.

Mr. H. Jameson, Assistant Astronomer, returned from war service and resumed duties on September 15.

Mr. T. Y. Price, who returned to the Island on June 17, and was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Surveys in charge of the Trigonometrical Branch and Training School, assisted in the time work for the remainder of the year.

Mr. K. M. Brace, who was assisting until Mr. Price's arrival, reverted to his survey duties.

Mr. M. I. I. L. Marikar, one of the two retrenched surveyors detailed to assist in the work of the Observatory, returned to field work in the North-Central Province on March 1.

During the year nine clerks were trained in meteorology before being sent to outstations.

The curtailed time service commenced last year was continued to December 14. Of the daily time ball signals sent at 13 hours, there were eight failures. On the five days when these failures occurred the signal sent at 14 hours was successful, thus only on three days were there no time signals.

Anticipating that the Observatory staff would soon attain its full working strength, the original full-time service of three signals per diem was reverted to from December 15 for the convenience of shipping. Quite a large proportion of the ships calling at Colombo stay but a few hours, and this necessitates frequent time ball signals. The time ball is now dropped thrice daily at 9, 13, and 16 hours, except on Sundays and public holidays, when it is dropped at 9 hours only.

On my recommendation the Post Office authorities took over from the Observatory the control of the greater part of the synchronized clock service in Colombo from November 1. This important service is in time bound to be greatly extended, and its upkeep is likely to interfere with the legitimate work, time and meteorological, of the Observatory staff. It was advisable to adopt this procedure, as dual control of apparatus and overlapping of work is wrong in principle and prejudicial to efficiency.

Throughout the year the master clock at the Central Telegraph Office was daily synchronized at 12.55 P.M., to permit of the dissemination of the correct time at 13 hours to Post Offices all over the Island.

Owing to retrenchment no alterations or additions to the buildings were possible, but further extension is required, such as a new transit room to house the new transit instrument, now on order from England, and further storage accommodation.

The daily weather forecast issued from the Observatory is based on telegraphic information from observations taken at 9.30. A.M. at twenty stations in various parts of the Island. Up to November 20 this information was only available on the day of issue by the medium of the local evening papers. From that date, with the printing by the Government Printer of the "Post Office Daily List" in the afternoon previous, instead of the morning of the date it bears, the list reached outstations 24 hours earlier, and was available 4 hours earlier to the public in Colombo.

The following meteorological sheds were inspected either by the Acting Superintendent of the Observatory, Mr. H. Jameson, or by the various staff officers and Superintendents of Surveys or myself:—Anuradhapura, Badulla, Batticaloa, Diyatalawa, Galle, Hambantota, Jaffna, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Ratnapura, and Trincomalee.

It does not at present appear likely that Ceylon will be included in the main air routes of the world, but it still would appear desirable to make provision for the investigation of the upper air strata.

I again wish to thank the numerous voluntary observers who have kindly supplied me with rainfall statistics from the readings of the gauges, and to express my thanks to those gentlemen who have been kind enough to present the Observatory Branch of this Department with copies of periodicals.

W. C. S. INGLES,
Surveyor-General.

REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT, COLOMBO OBSERVATORY.

RETRENCHMENT still being necessary, this report, as in the two preceding years, is abridged.

2. A month by month descriptive summary is not given here, but, if required, a fairly full report will be found in the "Tropical Agriculturist." Also a more detailed tabular statement appears monthly as a supplement to the *Ceylon Government Gazette*.

3. Meteorologically the year was quietly interesting. For the year the air pressure was above normal, being especially high in March and August, and high in the remaining months, except November and December, when it was about normal.

During January and February the mean shade temperature was decidedly higher than usual, and, being immediately followed by months in which the temperature is normally high, had the effect of prolonging the hot season and thereby making it more trying.

The greater heat of the early months manifested itself in more numerous thunderstorms, in which, however, the consequent precipitation was, on the whole, less than is usually experienced. The temperature for the remainder of the year was about normal, and resulted in the mean for the year, being, on the whole, but slightly above the average.

Heavy rains were experienced in the hills towards the end of July, and again in September. As a result, flooding occurred in the adjoining low-country, with its usual attendant damage to property and dislocation of traffic. The flood warning system, as originally instituted, has not progressed of late years owing to the reduced working staff of the Observatory, and remains, as at its inception, in a practically experimental and undeveloped state. A more extensively organized and more effective service could, perhaps, be undertaken with much advantage in conjunction with the development of the water power resources of the Colony.

4. *Abnormal Phenomena.*—An electrical phenomenon, probably "globular ball lightning," occurred in Colombo on the night of January 22. The explosion—single, sharp, and without the reverberations usual in a thunderclap—occurred over a building in course of construction at the Training College, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo. In its effects it was startling, but the ensuing damage inconsequential, merely damage to scaffolding, slight damage in various places to concrete floors of the verandahs of adjoining buildings, several disrupted holes in the earth at the base of the building under construction, and damage to the electrical installation of the College by blown fuses and lights.

Throughout the intermediate period, previous to the advent of the south-west monsoon, thunderstorms were much in evidence. Viewed from Colombo the distant lightning on many nights was almost continuous and most spectacular. The cause of this greater than ordinary electrical display may possibly be due to the high temperatures experienced throughout the early months, January to May.

In the first week of June, with the monsoon well over Ceylon and rapidly advancing north, cyclonic conditions prevailed, producing most unsettled and stormy weather all over Ceylon and adjacent areas. The continuous and heavy clouding experienced had the effect of depressing the day temperatures to a phenomenal degree. At Trincomalee the mean shade temperature was in defect 6·9° F. and 7·6° F. on the 2nd and 3rd, respectively, and at many stations, on both of these days, it was in defect over five degrees. For the insular and tropical climate of Ceylon differences from normal of this amount are most exceptional.

A succession of depressions, forming mainly to the east of the Island and dispersing to the north, from the end of October to the end of the year, resulted in much-prolonged and unsettled weather.

The cyclone of December 28–31, travelling across the Island on December 30, was the cause of heavy precipitation and extensive flooding to the north of the Island. This storm resulted in many washaways, with much disorganization of railway and other traffic both to the north of Ceylon and South India.

In the Ratnapura District a local windstorm at noon on November 9, lasting for about 10 minutes, caused damage by the uprooting of trees and to light roofing of buildings.

Reports of three hailstorms only were noted, all of which were stated to have occurred in the afternoon and in the Province of Uva: Demodara, July 14; Passara, October 2; Udagama, October 3.

5. The Milne type seismograph (set N–S) has been in good working order throughout the year. It was overhauled and cleaned on July 4. As in former years, the diurnal oscillation of the levels of the instrument have been very regular. During the year fifty-five shocks were recorded, besides a number of slight thickenings of the trace, which, without further evidence, might possibly, but cannot definitely, be set down as due to earthquakes. As in last year's report, the detailed list of shocks is withheld, but will be issued separately to those interested. The larger shocks have, as usual, been reported to the local press.

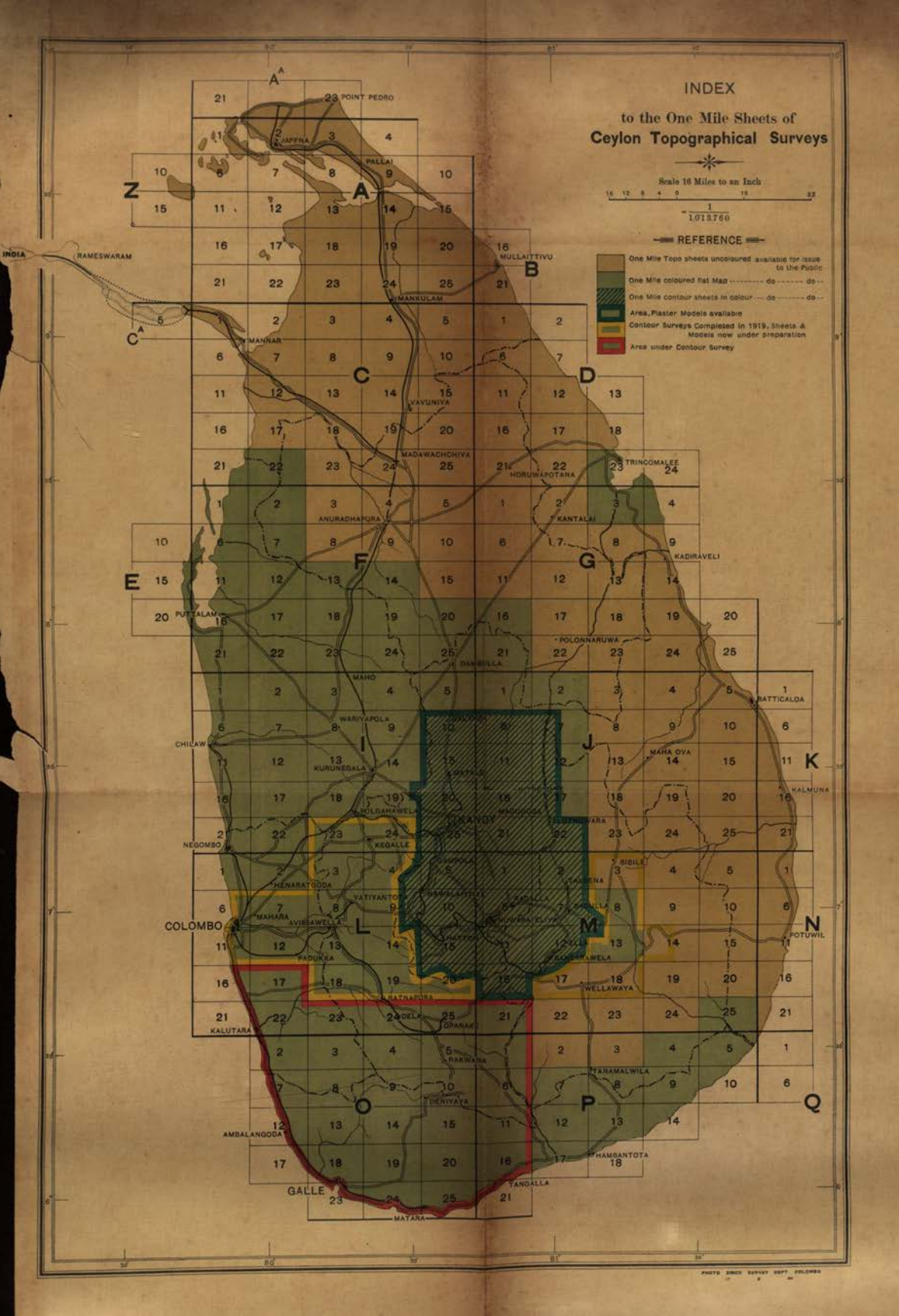
6. There has been great difficulty from the commencement of the war in procuring the requisite meteorological instrumental equipment. Only such instruments as thermometers, anemometers, and rain gauges which were urgently required for immediate issue to the various meteorological sheds and rainfall reporting stations were obtained. As conditions approach more closely to normal, it is hoped to secure better autographic self-registering instruments to enable the Observatory to make the advance in meteorology that was foreshadowed by the Surveyor-General in his introductory report last year.

Rainfall of Five Inches and over in the Twenty-four Hours during 1919.

Date, 1919.	Station.	Inches.
Jan. 27–28	New Forest Estate	5·80
Jan. 28–29	Anningkanda Estate	5·05
Mar. 19–20	Kobonella Estate	5·31
Mar. 20–21	Bibile Dispensary	5·80
Mar. 20–21	St. Martin's Estate	5·60
Mar. 25–26	Hambegamuwa Tank	5·10
May 6–7	Avissawella Estate	5·19
May 12–13	Battuluoya Resthouse	5·57
May 15–16	Hiniduma	5·58
May 16–17	Geekianakanda Estate	5·40
May 23–24	Eheliyagoda Estate	6·82
May 25–26	Yatideriya Estate	5·60
May 28–29	Watawala Railway Station	6·00
July 16–17	Kanana Estate	5·40
July 17–18	Geekianakanda Estate	7·65
July 17–18	Maggona Certified Industrial School	5·71
July 19–20	Hiniduma	7·00
July 29–30	South Wanarajah Estate	5·01
July 30–31	Blair Athol Estate	6·45
July 30–31	Dunsinane Estate	6·17
July 30–31	Hatton Police Station	6·26
July 30–31	Labookelle Estate	5·10
July 30–31	Nanu-oya	7·60
July 30–31	Nuwara Eliya Observatory	5·90
July 30–31	St. Andrew's School	5·45
July 30–31	Watagoda Railway Station	11·15
July 30–31	Watawala Railway Station	5·70
July 31–Aug. 1	Dunsinane Estate	5·17
July 31–Aug. 1	Labookelle Estate	5·98
July 31–Aug. 1	Nanu-oya	5·00
July 31–Aug. 1	Watawala Railway Station	5·30
Sept. 6–7	Topawewa	5·10
Sept. 7–8	Hallayen Estate	6·30
Sept. 10–11	Batalagodawewa Tank	5·70
Sept. 11–12	Digalla Estate	6·15
Sept. 12–13	Colombo Observatory	5·28
Sept. 12–13	Hallayen Estate	5·00
Sept. 12–13	Ratnapura Observatory	7·04
Sept. 12–13	Maligakanda	6·85
Sept. 12–13	Ragama Camp	6·15
Sept. 15–16	Trincomalee Observatory	5·06
Sept. 19–20	Avissawella Estate	5·35
Sept. 19–20	Hiniduma	5·70
Sept. 19–20	Kanangama Estate	5·20
Sept. 20–21	Aturugiriya Estate	9·91
Sept. 20–21	Baddegama Estate	6·36
Sept. 20–21	Hiniduma	7·00
Sept. 20–21	Kanana Estate	5·10
Sept. 20–21	No. 2 Karukkua Estate	6·56
Sept. 20–21	Ruwanwella Resthouse	6·05
Sept. 21–22	Baddegama Estate	6·04
Sept. 21–22	Elpitiya Police Station	6·02
Sept. 21–22	Geekianakanda Estate	12·00
Sept. 21–22	Henaratgoda Botanical Gardens	5·58
Sept. 21–22	Hiyare	8·05
Sept. 21–22	Kalutara	7·23
Sept. 21–22	Marambekanda Estate	5·50
Sept. 21–22	Matara	5·65
Sept. 21–22	Ragama Camp	5·67
Sept. 21–22	Tinipitiwewa	8·00
Sept. 21–22	Ratnapura Observatory	6·29
Sept. 22–23	Anamaduwa Dispensary	6·45
Sept. 22–23	Avissawella, Public Works Department	5·04
Sept. 22–23	Berna Estate	5·04
Sept. 22–23	Dandagamuwa	7·50
Sept. 22–23	Digalla Estate	5·01
Sept. 22–23	Franklands Estate	5·09
Sept. 22–23	Hallayen Estate	6·30
Sept. 22–23	Kanangama Estate	5·85
Sept. 22–23	Kitulgala Resthouse	7·69
Sept. 22–23	Labugama Tank	6·34
Sept. 22–23	Luccombe Estat	5·10
Sept. 22–23	Padupola	5·80
Sept. 22–23	Tabbowa	6·62
Sept. 22–23	Tonigala Resthouse	5·86
Sept. 22–23	Watawala Railway Station	6·62
Sept. 22–23	Ratnapura Observatory	7·30
Sept. 23–24	Carney Estate	6·40
Sept. 23–24	Geekianakanda Estate	5·15
Sept. 23–24	Keragala Estate	5·35
Sept. 23–24	Kitulgala Resthouse	5·76
Sept. 23–24	Magalawewa	6·53
Sept. 23–24	Maliboda Estate	7·45
Sept. 23–24	Strathellie Estate	10·15
Sept. 24–25	Dunsinane Estate	5·37
Sept. 27–28	Carney Estate	6·16
Oct. 12–13	Eheliyagoda Estate	6·95
Oct. 12–13	Kitulgala Resthouse	5·06
Oct. 13–14	Etale Resthouse	5·50
Oct. 17–18	Kantalai Tank	5·13
Oct. 23–24	Mariawatta Estate	5·20
Oct. 24–25	Illuppallama	5·10
Oct. 25–26	Hendon Estate	5·75
Oct. 25–26	St. Martin's Estate	6·16
Oct. 26–27	Mahawalatenna	5·75
Oct. 27–28	Haputale Hospital	6·23
Oct. 29–30	Anamaduwa Dispensary	5·13
Oct. 30–31	Kalpitiya Resthouse	7·80
Oct. 30–31	Mariawatta Estate	7·65
Oct. 31–Nov. 1	Kankesanturai	5·67
Nov. 3–4	Etale Resthouse	5·72
Nov. 13–14	Geekianakanda Estate	6·25
Nov. 13–14	Watawala Railway Station	5·34
Nov. 19–20	Passara Hospital	20·16
Nov. 26–27	Alagalla Railway Station	6·23
Nov. 27–28	Diwela Estate	7·39
Nov. 27–28	Duckwari Estate	5·65
Nov. 27–28	Kegalla Jail	6·85
Nov. 27–28	St. Martin's Estate	5·00
Nov. 29–30	Kobonella Estate	6·35
Nov. 29–30	Nalanda Dispensary	5·10
Nov. 30–Dec. 1	Crystal Hill Estate	5·05
Nov. 30–Dec. 1	Flensbur Estate	9·60
Nov. 30–Dec. 1	Hendon Estate	5·75
Nov. 30–Dec. 1	St. Martin's Estate	5·80
Dec. 1–2	Labugama Tank	7·47
Dec. 4–5	Vavuniya	5·56
Dec. 5–6	Maradankadawela	5·42
Dec. 5–6	Tabbowa	6·72
Dec. 19–20	Kurundu-oya Estate	5·82
Dec. 19–20	Maturata Hospital	5·45
Dec. 21–22	Hendon Estate	7·84
Dec. 21–22	St. Martin's Estate	7·94
Dec. 22–23	Devilana Tank	6·95
Dec. 22–23	Kadukkamunai	5·05
Dec. 22–23	Kalmunai	6·05
Dec. 22–23	Ledgerwatta Estate	8·40
Dec. 22–23	Rukam Tank	7.27
Dec. 22–23	Tumpankeni Tank	7·50
Dec. 22–23	Unnichchai Tank	7·77
Dec. 22–23	Veragoda	10·00
Dec. 26–27	Hambegamuwa Tank	6·70
Dec. 27–28	Mannar Observatory	5·23
Dec. 29–30	Allai Tank	7·71
Dec. 30–31	Elephant Pass	5·00
Dec. 30–31	Iranaimadu	8·47
Dec. 30–31	Killinochchi	6·89
Dec. 30–31	Mankulam	5·28
Dec. 30–31	Mantota Hospital	6·65
Dec. 30–31	Mannar Observatory	5·76
Dec. 30–31	Nedunkeni	6·35
Dec. 30–31	Odduchchuddan	7·55
Dec. 31–31	Periyakulam	5·60
Dec. 30–31	Trincomalee	6·97

February 27, 1920

J. E. EVANS,
Acting Superintendent, Observatory.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1,013760
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One Mile coloured flat Map --------- do ------- do --
One Mile contour sheets in colour --- do ------- do --
Area, Plaster Models available
Contour Surveys Completed in 1919, Sheets & Models now under preparation
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INDIA
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POINT PEDRO
JAFFNA
PALLAI
MULLAITTIVU
MANKULAM
MANNAR
VAVUNIYA
MADAWACHCHIYA
TRINCOMALEE
HORUWAPOTANA
ANURACHAPURA
KANTALAI
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Ceylon Survey

Sheet M 16

Compiled from Surveys made 1907–1913

PRINCIPAL ROADS
MINOR ROADS
CART TRACKS
PATHS
TELEGRAPH LINE
IRRIGATION CHANNEL
DO ABANDONED
CONTOURS (Interval 100 Ft.) (INTERPOLATED)

RAILWAYS BROAD GAUGE
DO NARROW GAUGE
DO UNDER CONSTRUCTION
PROVINCE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT DO
DIVISION DO
KORALE & PATTU DO

PRO. OF UVA

KEY MAP

Scale of One Mile to an Inch

1/126,360

ESTATES & GARDENS
PADDY FIELDS
TANKS
MARSH
ROCKS

TRIG STATION
HEIGHTS IN FEET
LIGHT HOUSES & BEACONS
CIRCUIT BUNGALOW C.B.
RECEIVING POST OFFICE R.O.
PUBLIC WORKS BUNGALOW P.W.
IRRIGATION BUNGALOW I.B.

HOSPITAL H.
DISPENSARY D.
REST HOUSE R.H.
POLICE COURT P.C.
POLICE STATION P.S.
SCHOOL SCH.
POST OFFICE P.O.

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LAND SETTLEMENT.

REPORT OF THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER FOR 1919.

General.—On return from leave on January 4 I resumed duties as Settlement Officer, relieving the Chief Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. J. M. Davies, who had been acting for me. The Department was strengthened on August 6 by the re-appointment of Mr. M. T. Archibald as Assistant Settlement Officer on his return from Military Service. But as a result of the war the superior staff of the Department is still much below the sanctioned strength, viz., eight Civil Servants and four Additional Assistant Settlement Officers. Under the circumstances, the amount of work done was satisfactory. The chief event of the year was the amicable settlement of the claim of the Ruhunu Maha Kataragam Dewale to a very large area in Southern Uva. This claim had been investigated by Government on several occasions during the last fifty-eight years. The settlement was in large measure due to the advice given to the claimants by Advocates R. L. Pereira and C. Batuwantudawa and Proctor W. Sathasivam of the Colombo Bar. During the year several other large claims in Uva and in the Ratnapura District, as well as one at Weliwita in the Matale District, were settled without recourse to litigation. Some of these claims were based on sannases. The disposal of most of them had been delayed owing to the depletion of my staff during the war. As the new offices of the Department in the Cinnamon Gardens are not large enough to admit of an increase in the number of Assistant Settlement Officers, the necessity for providing additional accommodation is under the consideration of Government.

2. *Districts under Settlement.*—The Department is working in the Galle, Matara, and Hambantota Districts of the Southern Province; the Province of Uva; the Kurunegala and Puttalam-Chilaw Districts of the North-Western Province; the North-Central Province; the Ratnapura and Kegalla Districts of the Province of Sabaragamuwa; the Colombo and Kalutara Districts of the Western Province; the Jaffna, Mannar, and Mullaittivu Districts of the Northern Province; and the Kandy and Matale Districts of the Central Province.

3. *Topographical Plans under Settlement.*—The area of these plans under settlement at the beginning of the year was 159,843 acres 3 roods and 20 perches, of which 152,513 acres 2 roods and 7 perches comprised the claim of the Ruhunu Maha Kataragam Dewale in Southern Uva, the rest being the above-mentioned Weliwita claim in the Matale District. Though these claims were settled during the year, the settlements have to be demarcated by the Survey Department before they can be brought to account as settled in my departmental returns. In one village of the former claim, however, no such demarcation was necessary. The area settled during the year was 6,847 acres 1 rood and 39 perches. No fresh topographical plans were received from the Surveyor-General. Therefore, the area awaiting settlement was 152,996 acres 1 rood and 21 perches at the end of the year.

4. *Forest Plans under Settlement.*—These plans cover proposed forest reserves in the Northern Province. At the beginning of the year 28,256 acres 2 roods and 19 perches were in hand. During the year the plans of 126,485 acres 2 roods and 39 perches were received from the Surveyor-General. The area settled during the period under review was 98,598 acres 2 roods and 22 perches, leaving 56,143 acres 2 roods and 36 perches unsettled at the end of the year. This area has been inspected.

5. *Settlement on Block Survey Preliminary Plans, &c.*—The settlement on these plans forms the greater part of the work of the Department. At the beginning of the year 154,597 acres 1 rood and 4·97 perches were outstanding, and plans covering 55,978 acres 2 roods and 30 perches were received from the Surveyor-General during the year. The area inspected during the year was 43,817 acres 1 rood and 25 perches, and the area settled was 47,936 acres and 26·64 perches. At the end of the year 162,639 acres 3 roods and 7·33 perches remained outstanding, of which 20,924 acres 3 roods and 18·32 perches awaited inspection.

6. The total area settled during the year was, therefore, 153,382 acres 1 rood and 7·64 perches.

7. *Clerical Service.*—On March 29 Mr. J. J. de Mel, Interpreter Muhandiram, was transferred to the Kalutara Kachcheri, after several years of useful service as Interpreter in this Department. On May 27 the services of Mr. W. A. Bennett were lent to the Controller of Estate Supplies. This officer remained with him during the rest of the year. On March 30 Mudaliyar D. A. Emilian resumed duties as Interpreter Mudaliyar after nearly four years' service under the Riots Special Commissioner of the Western Province. Mr. J. D. Phillips, Head Clerk of the Department, continued to act as Extra Office Assistant, Colombo Kachcheri, till the end of the year, when his connection with this Department terminated. Mr. K. D. Perera, Second Clerk and Acting Head Clerk, retired on pension on June 6, and was temporarily succeeded as Acting Head Clerk by Mr. J. A. Dharmakirti of the Audit Office. On August 1 Mr. H. W. Abeyawardena became Acting Head Clerk. Of the three clerks who had been working in the Censor's Office, two resumed duties on July 24, and the other on September 8. One clerk continued to work under the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. At the end of the year there was one vacancy in the Clerical Staff.

8. *Leave of Absence.*—Mr. H. O. Fox, Settlement Officer, was on leave from January 1 to 3, and Mr. J. M. Davies, Chief Assistant Settlement Officer, and Mr. A. L. Crossman, Assistant Settlement Officer, from December 24 and December 12, respectively, until the end of the year. Mr. M. T. Archibald resumed duties on August 6 on return from leave after demobilization from the Army. Mr. H. C. Toller remained absent from the Island throughout the year, having obtained leave after his demobilization from the Army in May.

9. *Notices.*—The number of notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances prepared by the Department was 225. The number brought forward from 1918 was 22. During the year 238 notices were published in the *Government Gazette*. At the end of the year the number of notices in the hands of the Government Printer for publication was 9.

10. *Final Reports.*—The number of villages and forest and topographical areas, for which reports on completion of settlement work were forwarded during the year, was 182. These villages, &c., are situated in the Western, Southern, North-Western, North-Central, and Northern Provinces, and in the Provinces of Uva and Sabaragamuwa.

11. *Working of the Waste Lands Ordinance.*—The total area brought under the operation of the Waste Lands Ordinance since it was enacted in 1897 is over 3,058,000 acres, of which over 256,000 acres, covered by 422 notices, were awaiting settlement at the end of the year.

12. *Sketches.*—2,343 sketches for Waste Lands Ordinance notices and final orders and 232 rough sketches were prepared by the draughtsmen of the Department.

13. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure out of the departmental votes was Rs. 96,916·43 on Personal Emoluments and Rs. 27,934·79 on Other Charges, total Rs. 124,851·22. To this total must be added the salaries, station allowances, and temporary increases of salary paid by the Treasurer to officers of this Department, and from it must be deducted the salaries and station allowances of those officers of the Department who were temporarily employed in other Departments for the periods of such employment. It will then be found that the real expenditure on land settlement during the year amounted to Rs. 186,641·75.

14. *Sales under the Waste Lands Ordinances.*—The area for which purchase final orders under the Waste Lands Ordinances were published during the year was 1,382 acres 1 rood and 9·57 perches, the purchase amount being Rs. 44,478·39. Nearly two-thirds of this area and over three-fourths of this money relate to lands situated in the Kurunegala District.

15. *Sales otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.*—2,020 lots, covering an area of 5,384 acres 2 roods and 26·21 perches, were sold or settled for Rs. 131,593·24. Over half of this area and over five-ninths of this money relate to lands in the Kurunegala District.

16. *Perpetual Leases.*—Leases of 22 lots, covering 292 acres 1 rood and 11 perches, situated in the Kurunegala, Matale, and Ratnapura Districts, and in the Province of Uva, were sold during the year, the premia amounting to Rs. 10,609·96, of which over Rs. 10,000 relate to lands in the Kurunegala District.

17. *Applications to Buy or Lease Crown Land.*—These applications numbered 440, and covered 2,792 acres 2 roods and 30 perches, on account of which Rs. 8,587 were recovered. Nearly three-fourths of these applications relate to lands in the North-Central Province, where there is a great demand by villagers for small blocks of land.

18. *Waste Lands Ordinance Results.*—The area brought under the operation of the Waste Lands Ordinances by the Department during the year was over 145,000 acres. The area settled under these Ordinances during the same period was over 137,000 acres, and was covered by 580 final orders.

19. *Pending Notices.*—At the end of the year 249 Waste Lands Ordinance notices, covering an area of over 246,000 acres, were pending, of which 117, covering over 59,000 acres, awaited expiry or inquiry, and 10, covering over 17,000 acres, awaited reference to, or adjudication by, District Courts. The remainder awaited sanction of settlements, demarcation of settlements, or preparation or publication of final orders.

20. *Details of Work.*—Further details regarding the settlement operations of the Department in each of the districts mentioned in paragraph 2 of this report are given below.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

(A) *Galle District.*

21. *Operations of the Year.*—The final reports on the settlement of Neluwa village of Hinidum pattu and of Magedara and Wellandawa villages of Talpe pattu were forwarded. The area settled in this district during the year was 538 acres 2 roods and 19 perches. At the end of the year the area awaiting settlement was 349 acres 3 roods and 22 perches. Three Waste Lands Ordinance notices, covering 329 acres 2 roods and 24 perches, were carried forward to 1920. There was no litigation.

(B) *Matara District.*

22. *Operations of the Year.*—No village in this district is under settlement by the Department. The Assistant Government Agent having completed the settlement of Ginneliya village of Morawak korale, the final report on it was prepared in my office and was forwarded during the year. Five villages of the same korale await similar completion of settlement work. The Department having in 1918 assisted a purchaser from the Crown in his action against a counter-claimant, the case was decided in appeal during the year under review in favour of the former.

(C) *Hambantota District.*

23. *Operations of the Year.*—The work in this district was done by Mr. A. L. Crossman and Mr. F. Lewis, with some assistance from myself. The settlement of eleven villages was completed and final reports were forwarded. The area settled during the year was 4,387 acres 2 roods and 4 perches.

The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 9,100 acres 3 roods and 23·3 perches. Twenty-seven notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 3,247 acres 2 roods and 1·245 perches, were carried forward to 1920. The Assistant Government Agent having completed the settlement of Medagama village of Magam pattu, the final report on it was prepared in my office and was forwarded during the year. He has still to complete the settlement of Warapitiya village of Giruwa pattu west.

24. *Litigation.*—Tangalla Court of Requests case 9,141 was instituted by the Crown to obtain declaration of title to an allotment of land, 3 roods and 16 perches in extent, situated in Kadurupokuna village of Giruwa pattu west. The case was amicably settled by the sale of the land to the defendant.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

25. *Operations of the Year.*—The settlement of five villages was completed and final reports were forwarded. Of these, four are situated in Udukinda division and one in Yatikinda division. In August Mr. Davies inspected Gawarawela village of Kumbalwela korale of Yatikinda division on a new block survey plan. The area settled during the year was 7,724 acres and 37·08 perches on block survey plans, and 6,847 acres 1 rood and 39 perches on a topographical plan, total 14,571 acres 2 roods and 36·08 perches. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 157,973 acres 1 rood and 26·1 perches, and consisted of 12,307 acres 1 rood and 18·1 perches of block-surveyed villages and 145,666 acres and 8 perches of topographically-surveyed land. The latter requires demarcation of 6,500 acres for settlement on the Ruhunu Maha Kataragam Dewale under the Waste Lands Ordinances. Thirty-seven notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 156,209 acres 1 rood and 26·25 perches, were carried forward to 1920. The Government Agent has still to complete the settlement of Pattiyagedara and Karagastenna villages of Udukinda division.

26. *Litigation.*—The Bodagama and Sittarama reference cases, referred to in the report for 1918, were amicably settled in court in connection with the settlement of the claim of the Ruhunu Maha Kataragam Dewale to these and several other villages. During the year a reference case was instituted in the District Court concerning a large area situated in Kirawanagoda village of Kandukara korale of Buttala division, and was amicably settled in court.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

(A) *Kurunegala District.*

27. *Operations of the Year.*—The work in this district was done chiefly by Mr. J. M. Davies and Mr. N. A. Hampton. The settlement of 96 villages was finished and final reports were forwarded. Of these, 39 are situated in Dewamedi hatpattu (36 in Baladora korale and 3 in Giratalane korale), 31 in Dambadeni hatpattu (15 in Udukaha korale south, 8 in Udukaha korale east, 5 in Udukaha korale west, and 3 in Rekko pattu korale), 14 in Katugampola hatpattu (8 in Kiniyama korale, 4 in Yatikaha korale south, 1 in Meda pattu korale east, and 1 in Katugampola korale), and 12 in Hiriyala hatpattu (8 in Mahagalboda Egoda korale, 2 in Ihalawisideke korale, and 2 in Diwigandahe korale). In addition, the settlement of 22 scattered claims, each covering part of one or more villages, was completed, and final statements of settlement were forwarded for incorporation hereafter in final reports on these villages, when the rest of the area in them has been surveyed and settled. Of the areas concerned, 7 are situated in Katugampola hatpattu, 6 in Weudawili hatpattu, 5 in Dewamedi hatpattu, 3 in Hiriyala hatpattu, and 1 in Wanni hatpattu. In April Mr. Davies inspected Gurussa village of Ihala Otota korale of the Hiriyala hatpattu on a new block survey plan. Further progress was made with the settlement of the claims, scattered throughout the district and covered by preliminary plan surveys, which this Department took over from the Government Agent in 1918. During the year the Department settled in this district 11,907 acres and 8·25 perches. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 28,841 acres and 33·62 perches, of which 2,306 acres 2 roods and 30 perches await inspection. Eighty-one notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 10,196 acres 2 roods and 36 perches, were carried forward to 1920.

28. *Litigation.*—In the connected Timbiripokuna and Danwila reference cases, brought forward from 1918, the District Judge gave judgment in favour of the Crown. The claimants appealed, and the appeals were pending at the end of the year. Two reference cases were instituted in the District Court during the year concerning areas in Magurudeniya and Kurikkulam villages, respectively. The former was decided in favour of the Crown, and the latter (D.C. 7,512) was pending at the end of the year. In connection with the work of the Department, one Police Court case and two Court of Requests cases were brought forward from 1918. During the year ten District Court cases and ten Court of Requests cases were instituted. In the Police Court case, which related to the clearing of Crown land, the accused were convicted. Of the District Court cases, 5 were amicably settled, 2 resulted in judgment for the Crown, 1 in judgment in favour of the party supported by the Crown, and the other 2 were pending at the end of the year. Of the Court of Requests cases, 4 were amicably settled, 4 resulted in judgment for the Crown, 1 in judgment in favour of the party supported by the Crown, and the other 3 were pending at the end of the year.

(B) *Puttalam-Chilaw.*

29. *Operations of the Year.*—The settlement of Potukulama, Ihala Tammana, Pahala Tammana, and Koralewila villages of the Kumara Pallam pattu of the Demala hatpattu was completed and final reports were forwarded. In September and October considerable progress was made by Mr. Davies, Mr. Hampton, and myself in the settlement of most of the remaining villages of the pattu. As regards Podidelpota village of the same pattu, which is under settlement by the Assistant Government Agent, he has instituted a reference case against the claimant, which was awaiting trial at the end of the year. The area settled during the year was 2,732 acres 1 rood and 9·5 perches, and that awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 5,174 acres and 33 perches. Sixteen Waste Lands Ordinance notices, covering 5,131 acres 1 rood and 9 perches, were carried forward to 1920. No litigation was initiated by this Department during the year.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

30. *Operations of the Year.*—Final reports on the settlement of thirty-six villages, one topographically-surveyed area and one area covered by a Waste Lands Ordinance survey, were forwarded. During the year Mr. Davies and Mr. Hampton inspected 39,672 acres and 5 perches on new block surveys of villages situated in the Kanadara korale. The total area settled during the year was 13,135 acres 3 roods and 23 perches, situated within block-surveyed villages. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 33,071 acres 2 roods and 15 perches of block-surveyed villages. It has all been inspected. Twenty-eight notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 24,824 acres 2 roods and 4·5 perches, were carried forward to 1920. In March, July, and December Mr. Davies made preliminary inspections of villages in Kelegam korale to determine the nature of the survey to be made for settlement purposes. There was no litigation during the year.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

(A) *Ratnapura District.*

31. *Operations of the Year.*—My return from leave at the beginning of the year and that of Mr. Archibald in August enabled work in this district to be resumed on a larger scale than was possible in 1918. The settlement of Delgoda village of Kukul korale, Handurukanda, Maraliya, and Millawitiya villages of Nawadun korale, Godakumbura, Henegama, Pubbarapota, and Panane villages of Meda korale, and Helwala village of Kolonna korale was completed, but the settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances in these villages have to be demarcated by the Survey Department before final orders can be published and final reports on the villages can be prepared. Some progress was made in the settlement of other villages. Block survey plans, covering an area of 18,144 acres 2 roods and 16 perches, were received from the Surveyor-General, but had not been inspected by the end of the year. The final report on Gangulwitiya village of Nawadun korale was forwarded. The area settled in this district during the period under review was 1,721 acres 3 roods and 37 perches, and that awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 62,079 acres and 32·25 perches, inclusive of nearly 23,000 acres in the above-mentioned villages, which cannot yet be brought to account as settled for the reason stated above. Twenty-one notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 35,001 acres and 12 perches, were carried forward to 1920.

32. *Litigation.*—Though no litigation was initiated by this Department during the year, it assisted the Government Agent in his Waste Lands Ordinance reference case, D.C. 3,154, Ratnapura, in which judgment was entered in accordance with the settlement that had been offered by him and had been refused by the claimant. The latter appealed against the judgment, and the appeal was pending at the end of the year.

(B) *Kegalla District.*

33. *Operations of the Year.*—Mr. Lewis was in charge of the work in this district. The settlement of Godagampola, Kadawattiya, Medagaladeniya, and Siyambalangomuwa villages of Walgam pattu of Kinigoda korale was finished and final reports were forwarded. The area settled during the period under review was 749 acres 3 roods and 6 perches. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 2,256 acres 3 roods and 12 perches. Eighteen notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 1,065 acres 2 roods and 20 perches, were carried forward to 1920. There was no litigation.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

(A) *Colombo District.*

34. *Operations of the Year.*—The only areas under settlement by this Department are railway reservations along the Colombo-Kandy line, which are situated in sixty-three villages, and cover 758 acres 3 roods and 35·22 perches. Owing to the shortage of Assistant Settlement Officers no work in this district was done during the year.

(B) *Kalutara District.*

35. *Operations of the Year.*—The settlement of sixteen villages in the Wallallawiti pattu of Pasdun korale west was completed and final reports were forwarded. During the year 3,867 acres and 15 perches were settled by Mr. Hampton, who had charge of the work in this district. The unsettled area at the end of the period under review was 1,013 acres and 32 perches, situated in the villages of Ittapana, Katadora, Madawita, Wallallawita, and Welipenna of the same pattu. Four notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 1,002 acres 2 roods and 11 perches, were carried forward to 1920. There was no litigation.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

(A) *Jaffna District.*

36. *Operations of the Year.*—Pallai proposed forest reserve, the forest survey of which had been received from the Surveyor-General in 1918, was inspected by Mr. Davies in September, and was settled before the end of the year. During the period under review similar plans of Akkiriyankilinochchi, Chunnavil, Mandakalaru, and Nakapaduvan proposed forest reserves were received. The areas covered by them were inspected by Mr. Davies in May and September, and were settled before the end of the year. As regards Nakapaduvan, it was surveyed together with the adjacent area of the same proposed reserve in the Mannar District. The area settled during the year was 69,279 acres 3 roods and 6 perches. There was no area awaiting settlement at the end of the year. There was no litigation.

(B) *Mannar District.*

37. *Operations of the Year.*—A final report on the forest area covered by topographical preliminary plan 9 of the Northern Province and now situated in Musali South of the Musali division was forwarded. This area was transferred from the North-Central Province, in which it had been surveyed and shown on topographical preliminary plan 2 of that Province, to the Northern Province by a Proclamation dated May 27, 1914, and published in the *Government Gazette* of May 29, 1914. The settlement

of that part of Toddakkadu, which is covered by preliminary plans 3,667, 3,684, and 3,710, was completed and a final statement of settlement was forwarded. Vannivilankulam proposed forest reserve, the forest survey of which had been received in 1918, was inspected by Mr. Davies in April, and was settled during the year. This area was surveyed with the adjacent area of the same proposed reserve in the Mullaittivu District. During the year similar plans of Nintavil and Mavillu proposed forest reserves and of that part of Nakapaduvan proposed forest reserve, which is situated in this district, were received. The areas covered by them were inspected by Mr. Davies in May, and the Nakapaduvan area was settled before the end of the year. The area settled on forest surveys during the year was 4,168 acres 3 roods and 22 perches. The area awaiting settlement on these surveys at the end of the year was 56,143 acres 2 roods and 36 perches, situated in Mavillu and Nintavil proposed forest reserves. The area settled during the year in Mannar town and in Toddakkadu was 328 acres 2 roods and 17·19 perches, and that awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 37 acres 2 roods and 18·6 perches, situated in Mannar town. Three notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 36 acres 3 roods and 39·29 perches, were carried forward to 1920. There was no litigation.

(C) *Mullaittivu District.*

38. *Operations of the Year.*—The final report on Puvarasankulam proposed forest reserve was forwarded. That part of the Vannivilankulam proposed forest reserve, which is situated in this district, was inspected in April by Mr. Davies, and was settled before the end of the year. No area awaited settlement at the end of the period under review. There was no litigation.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

(A) *Kandy District.*

39. *Operations of the Year.*—Only two villages are under settlement. They are Balana and Amunupura, both of Kandupalata korale of the Yatinuwara Division, and are situated on the Kadugannawa incline. The area settled during the year was 9 acres 1 rood and 12 perches, and that awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 140 acres 1 rood and 20 perches. One notice under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 123 acres 1 rood and 9 perches, was carried forward to 1920. There was no litigation.

(B) *Matale District.*

40. *Operations of the Year.*—Preliminary plan 6,989, which covers 94 acres of Rattota, Bodikotuwa, Dikkumbura, and Mausagolla villages, was received from the Surveyor-General, and the area covered by it was inspected by Mr. Lewis in November. The area settled during the year was 833 acres 2 roods and 38·62 perches on block survey and other preliminary plans. In March Mr. Davies settled a large claim on a topographical survey at Weliwita in Matale East Division. At the end of the year this settlement was under demarcation by the Survey Department. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 14,868 acres 3 roods and 5·24 perches, of which 7,330 acres 1 rood and 13 perches are covered by a topographical plan, and the remainder by block survey and other preliminary plans. Ten notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 9,094 acres 1 rood and 15·8 perches, were carried forward to 1920. There was no litigation.

H. O. FOX,
Settlement Officer.

February 27, 1920.

VITAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF CEYLON FOR 1919.

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REPORT.

PREFACE.

THE Vital Statistics of the Island are treated in this report under five heads as follows:—Population, Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Causes of Death. The two most outstanding features this year are (*a*) the exceptionally high mortality, in fact the highest recorded; and (*b*) almost the lowest birth-rate since 1897. The marriage-rate, too, is unusually poor, being the lowest but one on record. The salient facts under the several heads are:—

Population.—The estimated population of the Island on December 31, 1919, was 4,757,596, showing an increase of 71,213 over the previous year. The reason for this increase is not, however, to be sought in an excess of registered births over deaths, the balance this year being heavier on the side of mortality, but in the excess of arrivals over departures of Indian coolies.

Marriages.—18,869 marriages were registered during the year, of which 14,422 were among the general community and 4,447 among the Kandyans. A distinct drop is noticeable in the number of marriages this year, the rate (8·6) being, as I have said, the second lowest yet returned, only higher than the rate (8·2) for 1885. Divorces among the general community decreed by the District Courts throughout the Island numbered 79, while the Kandyan divorces granted by Provincial Registrars and Assistant Provincial Registrars totalled 549. The number of marriages among the Muhammadans, a community indifferent to registration, was 813; but of divorces among them, which are allowed by their Levvais or priests, no statistics are available.

Births.—161,403 births were registered in the Island, equal to a rate of 34·2 per 1,000 persons living, as against 39·2 in the previous year and 38·0 the average for the ten years 1909 to 1918. With the exception of 1907 and 1912, the rates for which were 33·6 and 33·3 respectively, the year under review shows the lowest proportion since 1897, when the improved scheme of registration under Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 was introduced. Of the various districts, Ratnapura shows the highest birth-rate (49·5), and Puttalam the lowest (24·3). The proportion of male to female births was 104 to 100, much the same as in England for the past ten years.

Deaths.—The deaths of 168,323 persons were registered in 1919, of whom 84,144 were males and 84,179 females. This total is the highest hitherto recorded, and corresponds to a rate of 35·6 per 1,000 of the estimated population, or 3·7 higher than that for 1918 and 6·1 per 1,000 higher than the average in the ten years 1909–1918. The chief cause of this high mortality has been the influenza, principally in the Districts of Kurunegala and Anuradhapura, where the rates are 75·4 and 72·9, respectively. The healthiest district this year is Kegalla, with a death-rate of 25·9.

To infant mortality also there has fallen an undue share this year. Of the total deaths registered, 35,941 (21 per cent.) were of children under one year of age, corresponding to a rate of 223 per 1,000 births. This is considerably higher than the previous year's rate (188) and the average (193) for the decade 1909–1918.

Causes of Death.—As has already been observed, the influenza levied the heaviest toll in the Island, no fewer than 22,814 deaths being attributed to this cause; while pneumonia, its next neighbour, claimed 10,752 lives. Deaths from other causes were: 22,878 from pyrexia (fever), 3,875 from dysentery, 3,519 from phthisis, 15,402 from diarrhœa, 2,608 from anchylostomiasis, and 3,664 from diseases of the puerperal state. Cholera, which broke out in Hambantota about July, accounted for 419 deaths, while the plague killed 79. 243 deaths were due to suicide, 229 to homicide, and 39 to judicial hanging. Deaths attributed to accidents of all sorts totalled 2,026.

POPULATION.

Estimated Population.—The estimated population of the Island, exclusive of the military and the shipping, on December 31, 1919, was 4,757,596. This is an increase of 71,213 persons, due entirely to the excess of arrivals over departures of Indian coolies and not to any excess of births over deaths, for there have been 6,920 more deaths than births this year. The population is estimated on the natural increase method, *i.e.*, by adding to the last Census population the subsequent increase as ascertained by the balance between registered births and deaths and between the arrivals and departures of Indian labour. The estimate of the population of the principal towns is based on the intercensal increase. Table I. in the Appendix gives the population of the Island at the middle of each year since 1867.

2. **Indian Coolies.**—The arrivals of Indian coolies during the year were 112,401 and the departures 34,268, as against an average of 91,351 and 59,963 respectively for the ten years 1909–1918. Compared with this average the arrivals during the year have risen by 23 per cent., while the departures have fallen by 43 per cent. The months of April, May, and June saw 48 per cent. of the arrivals and 37 per cent. of the departures during the year. This year's excess of arrivals is the largest since 1906. It is more than four times the average (17,600) for the two previous years, and more than twice the average (37,023) in the ten years 1909–1918.

3. **Constitution of the Population.**—The various races, their number at the end of the year, and the proportion of each to 1,000 of the total population were as follows:—

Race.		Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of the Total Population.
Sinhalese	Low-country	1,890,073	397·3
	Kandyan	1,099,307	231·1
Tamils	Indigenous	522,932	109·9
	Indian	901,717	189·5
Moors		276,631	58·1
Burghers and Eurasians		29,336	6·2
Malays		14,105	3·0
Europeans		7,349	1·5
Others		16,146	3·4

4. **European Population.**—The estimate (7,349) of the number of European residents in the Island does not include the 956 men who left on war service prior to 1918 within the knowledge of the Military authorities. In the absence of any reliable record of arrivals and departures of the Europeans, which since the outbreak of the war have been abnormal, the present estimate can hardly be taken as approximating to the actual number. This must be left to be ascertained at the Census next year.

5. **Increase of Population.**—The population of Ceylon between March 10, 1911 (the date of the last Census), and December 31, 1919, is estimated to have increased by 651,246 persons, or 15·8 per cent. Of this increase, 6·7 per cent. was due to the excess of births over deaths, and 9·1 per cent. to that of immigration over emigration. The increase of population in the decennium 1891–1901 was 18·6 per cent. and in 1901–1911 15·1 per cent. The estimated increase for the period 1911–1921 is in the neighbourhood of 18 per cent.

6. **Estate Population.**—The term "estate" for purposes of this report means any land of ten or more acres under cultivation in a district proclaimed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 9 of 1912. This Ordinance has been brought into operation mainly in districts containing tea, cacao, rubber, and other plantations, viz., those in the Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, the Colombo and Kalutara Districts of the Western Province, Galle and Matara of the Southern Province, and Kurunegala of the North-Western Province. The Colombo District comprises the estates in the Avissawella division. The estimated estate population on July 1, 1919, was 847,643; of these, 458,674 were males and 388,969 females. The population on the estates in 1919 represents about 18 per cent. of the total population of the Island, while at the Census of 1911 the percentage was 12. The estimated mid-year population of the various races on the estates was as follows:—

Europeans	..	2,327	Tamils (Indian)	..	777,885
Burghers	..	1,597	Moors	..	5,503
Sinhalese	..	35,693	Malays	..	1,193
Tamils (Ceylon)	..	19,243	Others	..	4,202

7. **Urban Population.**—This includes the population of the 33 principal towns proclaimed under sections 31–36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895. The estimated population of these towns was 649,472, or about one-seventh of the total population of the Island. The population of Colombo (285,795) was more than three-fourths of the population of all the other towns taken together (363,677).

MARRIAGES.

8. **Marriages.**—In Ceylon marriages are governed by three separate Ordinances: one for the Kandyans, another for the Muhammadans, and the third for the general community. Exclusive of Muhammadan marriages, there were registered 18,869 unions, of which 14,422 were among the general community and 4,447 among the Kandyans. The number of persons married, which is the lowest recorded since 1907, corresponds to a rate of 8·6 per 1,000 of the population (exclusive of the Muhammadans). This rate is the second lowest on record, the minimum being 8·2 in 1885. Compared with the rate of the previous year and with the average for the past ten years, 1919 shows a decrease of 1·6 and 3·1 respectively per 1,000 of the population. The considerable falling off in the number of marriages during the year is again attributable to the epidemic of influenza coupled with the distress among the bulk of the population consequent on the shortage of food supplies in the Island and the enhanced cost of living. Fuller details will be found in Tables I.–VIII. of the Appendix.

9. **Racial Marriages and their Rates.**—Table II. in the Appendix shows the marriages registered among the various races (exclusive of Moors and Malays) and their rates. Compared with the number of marriages in 1918, there is a decrease this year of 3,317, which is due to the decline of the marriages among the Sinhalese and the Burghers. The drop in Sinhalese marriages is 18 per cent., and among the Burghers 28 per cent. The marriages among the Europeans, Tamils, and "Others" number more than in the previous year. The marriage-rate for the Europeans was 16·3, for the Burghers 12·0, the Sinhalese 10·5, the Tamils 4·1, and "Others" 5·3. The very low marriage-rate among the Tamils, who are mostly Hindus, is probably due to the fact that an appreciable number of their marriages, which are solemnized according to custom or religion, escape registration. No account is here taken of such unions, which, however, are legally valid. The European marriage-rate, which declined materially during the later years of the war, shows a distinct improvement this year, though still far less than the average rate (25·0) for the preceding ten years. Among the several communities in the Island the Europeans show the highest marriage-rate, which is, perhaps, accounted for by the fact that in that community is found the largest proportion of persons of marriageable age. It has also to be borne in mind that a fairly good number of marriages takes place in Ceylon of non-resident Europeans passing through the Island. The proportion of marriageable persons not being the same for the various races, a more accurate method for comparative purposes would be to compute the marriage-rate in terms of the marriageable section of the population only. Thus calculated the marriage-rates are 26·2 for the Europeans, 35·1 for the Burghers, 38·4 for the Sinhalese, and 18·0 for the Tamils. For all the races in Ceylon, exclusive of the Muhammadans, the rate was 32·4.

10. **Seasonal Distribution of Marriages.**—The number of marriages registered in each of the four quarters of the year as compared with the figures for the corresponding quarters of the previous year and with the average number of marriages in each quarter of the past decade are given below:—

	1919.	1918.	Average, 1909–1918.
First Quarter	4,549	5,988	5,570
Second Quarter	3,987	5,321	5,018
Third Quarter	5,401	6,152	6,660
Fourth Quarter	4,932	4,724	6,133

It will be seen that the number of marriages in each quarter of 1919 shows a marked decrease on the average for the corresponding quarters of the decade 1909–1918. Compared with 1918, too, the figures show a decline, except in the last quarter. The favourite quarter for marriages appears to be the third, the largest number being usually registered in that period. As is almost always the case, the marriages in the second quarter are the fewest.

Of the 14,422 marriages under the General Marriage Ordinance, the largest number (1,505) was registered in November, the month of February coming a very close second with 1,502. April, as usual, contributed the fewest (581), a little over one-half of the next lowest number (1,006), which was in January.

11. **Mixed Marriages.**—The number of mixed marriages registered was 163, as against 182 in 1918. Subjoined is a statement showing the mixed marriages registered during the last two years and the average for the ten years 1909–1918 :—

	1919.	1918.	Average, 1909–1918.
Between Europeans and Burghers ..	5	7	8
Between Europeans and Sinhalese ..	5	4	2
Between Europeans and Tamils ..	—	1	1
Between Burghers and Sinhalese ..	44	63	48
Between Burghers and Tamils ..	15	7	10
Between Sinhalese and Tamils ..	66	76	71
Other mixed marriages ..	28	24	20

12. **General Marriages.**—The marriages registered during the year under the General Marriage Ordinance numbered 14,422, as against 16,628 and 18,865 respectively in the two previous years. The number in 1919 was equivalent to a rate of 8·9 per mille of the population, exclusive of Kandyans and Muhammadans. The number of general marriages, which showed a steady increase till 1916, has declined during the last two years. For detailed statistics of general marriages see Tables VII. and VIII.

13. **Kandyan Marriages.**—4,447 Kandyan marriages were registered during the year, the lowest since 1893. Though the number of marriages registered among the Kandyans, who, as a rule, are indifferent to registration, varies with the amount of pressure applied by Government officials to secure registration, yet the decrease in the number this year cannot be said to be entirely due to any relaxation of such pressure, for, like the other communities, the Kandyans, too, have doubtless been affected as well by the influenza epidemic as by the adverse conditions of life attendant on high prices of food and clothing.

14. **Muhammadan Marriages.**—Registration of Muhammadan marriages is regulated by the Ordinances Nos. 8 of 1886 and 2 of 1888. During the year 813 marriages were registered, being 25 in excess of the previous year, and corresponding to a rate of 5·0 per 1,000 of the Muhammadan population, as against 5·1, the average for the ten years 1909–1918. The number of Muhammadan marriages registered during the last ten years ranged from a minimum of 631 in 1909 to a maximum of 879 in 1917, averaging 771 per annum. This figure, which shows no small increase on the average (548) for 1898–1908, is clear evidence of the growing popularity of registration among the Muhammadans, though it is no measure of the actual number of marriages contracted among them, of which no statistics are available. In the districts the highest rate (25·2, as against 20·3 in 1918 and 24·6 the average for 1909–1918) was recorded in Puttalam. The next highest rate (24·1, same as in the previous year, and as against 28·5 the average) was in Jaffna. Apparently the Muhammadans in these two districts appreciate the advantages of registration more than their co-religionists in other parts of the Island. In the other districts the rate ranged from 11·1 in Hambantota to 0·2 in Kegalla. The Colombo District shows a rate of 10·9; while the Batticaloa District, which contains by far the largest Muhammadan population, records a rate of only 1·3.

15. **First Marriages and Re-marriages.**—Of the 14,422 marriages registered under the General Marriage Ordinance, 11,782 or 82 per cent. were between bachelors and spinsters, 412 or 2·9 per cent. between bachelors and widows, 1,822 or 12·6 per cent. between widowers and spinsters, and 314 or 2·2 per cent. between widowers and widows. Forty marriages were contracted between divorced men and spinsters, 32 between bachelors and divorced women, 2 between divorced men and widows, and 18 between widowers and divorced women. There was one marriage between a divorced man and a divorced woman. Among 1,000 males married in the general community, 848 were bachelors, 149 widowers, and 3 divorced men ; and among the females married, 946 were spinsters, 50 widows, and 4 divorced women.

Of the 4,447 Kandyan marriages registered, 3,475 or 78·1 per cent. were between bachelors and spinsters, 115 or 2·6 per cent. between bachelors and widows, 492 or 11·1 per cent. between widowers and spinsters, 118 or 2·7 per cent. between widowers and widows, 114 or 2·6 per cent. between divorced men and spinsters, and 83 or 1·9 per cent. between bachelors and divorced women. There were 26 marriages between widowers and divorced women, 16 between divorced men and divorced women, and 8 between divorced men and widows. Of 1,000 men married, 825 were bachelors, 143 widowers, and 32 divorced men. Of 1,000 females married, 918 were spinsters, 54 widows, and 28 divorced women. While the proportion of marriages of widowers in the general community has been greater than in the Kandyan, that of widows has been less. Marriages of widows are far less common than those of widowers, though in Ceylon there is no strong prejudice against such unions. Tables V. and VII. in the Appendix give detailed statistics.

16. **Age at Marriage.**—Among the general community this year the mean male age at marriage was 27·5 (as against 26·9 in 1918 and 27·0 in 1917) and for females 20·8 (as against 20·5 in 1918 and 20·6 in 1917) ; among the Kandyans the mean age for males was 26·6 and for females 19·5, as against 26·7 and 19·5 respectively in 1918. The lowest age at marriage (both among the general community and among the Kandyans) was 16 for males and 12 for females. The highest age at marriage for males in the general community was 80 years and for females 65 years, and among Kandyans for males 76 years and for females 67 years. These high ages at marriage may be accounted for by the fact that instances are not rare of parties resorting to registration years after they had begun to live together as husband and wife, having previously contracted marriage according to custom or religion. Though according to the law in Ceylon such marriages are valid without civil registration, the parties not infrequently seek registration in view of the evidentiary advantages it affords.

17. **Divorce.**—Divorces among the general community are granted by the District Courts; among the Kandyans by the Provincial Registrars and Assistant Provincial Registrars. The number fod vorces granted by the several District Courts of the Island was 79 (as against 53 in 1918 and 63 in 1917), equivalent to a rate of 5 per 1,000 marriages registered in the year. It is interesting to note that of the 79 divorces pronounced among the general community throughout the Island, as many as 40 were in the Jaffna District. In previous years, too, the proportion was nearly as large. This seems strange, indeed, seeing that among Hindus, who form the bulk of the population of the Jaffna District, marriage is deemed a sacrament, and no divorce is permitted. An explanation of this seeming indifference to the sanctity of the marriage tie is, perhaps, to be found in the fact that in the case of a goodly number of marriages in this district, civil registration, which is effected at the instance of the parents (the contracting parties being still minors), only marks the betrothal, while the religious ceremony which seals the union is put off indefinitely. As a result some of these marriages are dissolved before they are consummated.

In the Kandyan community marriages are more frequently dissolved owing to the greater facilities which the law affords, divorce being procurable in their case even on such weak and easy grounds as "mutual consent" and "inability to live happily together." There were 549 divorces among Kandyans, which were in the proportion of 123 per 1,000 marriages, or 25 times as large as in the general community, and the largest number of Kandyan divorces, viz., 139 was in Kegalla. Muhammadan divorces are not subject to official control, and statistics in regard to them are not available.

18. **Literacy.**—Information about the ability of the parties to sign their names in the marriage registers was collected for the first time in 1887 for the general community and in 1888 for the Kandyans, and is of interest, as being an indirect means of gauging the progress of elementary education in the Island. During the year 14·9 per cent. of the males and 48·3 per cent. of the females in the general community were unable to sign their names in the register. For the past quinquennium the average was 17·2 for males and 56·3 for females. The highest proportion of illiterates among males was 32·1 in Kurunegala, and among females 83·9 in Hambantota. The lowest was 6·9 in Jaffna for males, and 34·3 in Negombo for females. Among the Kandyans, who usually show a higher proportion of illiterates, the percentage for males was 24·1 and for females 85·7. This, however, is an improvement on the quinquennial averages 25·9 and 90·2, respectively. For detailed statistics see Tables V. and VII.

19. **Registered Buildings.**—The number of buildings registered for the solemnization of Christian marriages and still in use at the end of 1919 was 892, as against 885 in the previous year. Details of registered buildings will be found in Table X.

BIRTHS.

20. **Island Births and Birth-rate.**—The births registered during 1919 numbered 161,403 (82,463 males and 78,940 females), and were 21,981 less than the number registered in the previous year and 1,536 less than the average for the ten years 1909–1918. In proportion per 1,000 of the estimated population the registered births yield a rate of 34·2, as against 39·2 and 40·1, respectively, for the two preceding years, and against 38·0 the average for the decade 1909–1918. With the two exceptions of 1907 and 1912, when the rates were 33·6 and 33·3, respectively, the year under review shows the lowest birth-rate since 1897, when the improved scheme of registration under the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 came into force.

21. **Racial Birth-rates.**—Statistics of births according to the principal races in the Island will be found in Tables II., XI., and XII. The number of births registered among the several races was less in 1919 than in 1918. The birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population of each race was 20·2 for Europeans, 32·1 for Burghers, 37·0 for Sinhalese, 28·2 for Tamils, 33·9 for Moors, 39·1 for Malays, and 34·7 for "Others." These are crude rates, which may, however, be taken as fairly accurate, when the statistics compared are either of the same community for a series of years, or of different communities, the constitution of whose population in respect of age and sex is more or less identical. In communities where there is a disparity in the proportion of women of conceptive age (*i.e.*, roughly between the ages of 15 and 45), the birth-rates per 1,000 such women would be more reliable for purposes of comparison. Calculated on this basis the rates for the years 1919 and 1918 are as follows :—

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
Europeans ..	83·4	98·6	Moors ..	169·3	191·8
Burghers ..	132·5	141·4	Malays ..	193·1	242·5
Sinhalese ..	179·4	201·3	Others ..	208·9	241·9
Tamils ..	115·5	140·6	All Races ..	158·4	181·8

22. **Provincial and District Births.**—In all the provinces and districts the births registered in 1919 showed a decrease when compared with the figures for 1918. But compared with the average for 1909–1918, an increase is noticeable in the Western and the Central Provinces, and in the districts of Colombo, Kalutara, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Batticaloa, Ratnapura, and Kegalla. The provincial rates for 1919 and 1918 and the average for the period 1909–1918 are as follows :—

	1919.	1918.	Average, 1909–1918.
Northern	32·4	37·0	37·3
North-Central	32·8	49·5	40·7
Western	33·1	33·9	34·8
North-Western	34·6	43·4	37·9
Southern	36·9	42·3	41·2
Eastern	40·0	44·2	41·7
Central	40·2	45·9	41·0
Uva	41·0	50·3	42·9
Sabaragamuwa	44·9	50·8	41·0

It will be seen from the above that the Provinces of Sabaragamuwa and Uva, which were credited with the highest birth-rates in 1918, have maintained their places this year. The North-Central Province, which showed the third highest rate in 1918, has dropped to the last place but one. The lowest rate, which is usually recorded in the Western Province, is found this year in the Northern Province. Among the various districts, Ratnapura leads with a birth-rate of 49·5, and is followed by Kegalla and Matale with rates of 41·9 and 41·1, respectively. Rates above 40 per 1,000 were recorded in three other districts, viz., Badulla, Batticaloa, and Kandy. In the remaining districts they ranged from 39·3 in Nuwara Eliya to 24·3 in Puttalam. Detailed statistics will be found in Tables III., IV., XI.–XV.

23. **Estate Births.**—The total number of births registered on the estates in 1919 was 21,851, or 4,934 less than that in the previous year. They were distributed as follows:—41 Europeans, 55 Burghers, 1,035 Sinhalese, 20,257 Tamils, 235 Moors, 57 Malays, and 171 "Others." The total number corresponds to a rate of 43·0 per 1,000 of the estate population at the last Census. This, however, is much below the estimated population on estates, which was 847,643 at the middle of the year. Calculated on this population the birth-rate is 25·8 per 1,000, as against 33·6 in 1918. In the estate districts the birth-rate was highest in Matara (67·7). Ratnapura was a near second with 67·2, followed by Galle with 62·8. In the remaining districts the rate ranged from 48·7 in Kalutara to 27·2 in Kurunegala. These rates again are calculated on the Census population of 1911. No reliable estimate of the estate population in each district is possible owing to the absence of information as to the arrivals and departures of Indian coolies separately for each estate district.

24. **Urban Births.**—The births registered in the 33 principal towns proclaimed under sections 31–36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 numbered 16,479, of which 8,455 were males and 8,024 females. The births correspond to a rate of 25·4, as against 27·0 in the previous year. The urban birth-rate in 1919 is the lowest for the last ten years, and, as is usually the case, lower than the Island rate. Kalmunai, as in the previous year, has to its credit the highest birth-rate in the towns, viz., 50·4, Batticaloa and Moratuwa rank next with rates of 44·1 and 36·1, respectively. In the other towns the rate varied between 35·4 in Kegalla and 9·2 in Vavuniya. In the city of Colombo, which registered 5,915 births, or 5 less than in 1918, the rate was 20·7. The birth-rate of the city has declined during the last few years, owing, perhaps, to lack of employment for the lower classes and the increasingly high cost of living, which force the city population into the country. The birth-rate of the towns of Jaffna, Kandy, and Galle was 28·7, 29·6, and 27·3, respectively. Detailed statistics will be found in Table XVIII.

25. **Sex Proportion at Birth.**—Births of males in Ceylon numbered 82,463 and of females 78,940, showing a proportion of 1,045 male births to 1,000 female births, the same as the average for the last five years.

26. **Plural Births.**—There were 702 cases of twins (1,404 children) and 8 triplets (24 children) during the year, as against 1,000 and 14 respectively in 1918. Seeing that the total number of children born has been 161,403 and that the number of mothers works out to 160,685, it would appear that on an average one mother in every 240 gave birth to twins or triplets. The proportion of cases of plural births per 1,000 of the total cases of births was 4·4.

27. **Stillbirths.**—Stillbirths are registered only in the urban area, *i.e.*, the 33 principal towns proclaimed under sections 31–36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895. During the year there were 956 stillbirths (516 males, 439 females, and 1 whose sex was not distinguishable), as against 1,086 in 1918. (*Vide* Table XVIII.)

28. **Birth-rate for each Quarter.**—The birth-rate of the Island for each quarter of the year compared with the corresponding rates for 1918 and the average for the years 1909–1918 is shown below:—

	1919.	1918.	Average, 1909–1918.
First Quarter	43·7	46·1	42·3
Second Quarter	35·2	36·8	37·1
Third Quarter	26·2	35·5	34·3
Fourth Quarter	32·4	38·1	37·9

The rate for the third quarter, which is usually the lowest, shows a more marked decline this year than in any of the preceding ten years. This low rate is undoubtedly the aftermath of the influenza epidemic. The highest birth-rate is found in the first quarter as usual.

DEATHS.

29. **Island Deaths.**—The deaths of 168,323 persons were registered in the Island during 1919, 84,144 of these being males and 84,179 females. This total, the highest yet returned, exceeds by 18,916 that of the preceding year, which is the second highest on record. The remarkable increase in the number of deaths during these two years is the result of the epidemic of influenza which prevailed in the Island from the latter half of 1918 down to the close of the year under report. The death-rate in 1919 was 35·6 per 1,000 of the estimated population, and is 3·7 per 1,000 higher than the rate in 1918 and 6·1 per 1,000 higher than the average for the ten years 1909–1918. The rate is the highest on record, and is ·5 higher than the second highest rate (35·1) in 1906.

30. **Racial Deaths.**—The number of deaths, the rates in each of the years 1918 and 1919, and the average for 1909–1918 are given for the various races in Table II. of the Appendix. Every race, except the Burghers and the Tamils, presents a higher death-rate than the average for the past decade: the Burgher rate (22·1) is ·1 per 1,000 less than the average, and the Tamil rate (32·5) shows an improvement of 1·1 per 1,000. A comparison of the figures for 1919 with those of last year leads one to infer that these two races, together with the Malays, have improved in health, while the others have deteriorated. The Sinhalese rate (37·0), which has risen by 9·2 per 1,000 over the average and 8·3 over the rate of the previous year, was the chief factor in the enhanced mortality during the year. Excluding the miscellaneous class of "Others," which shows a death-rate of 52·5, the highest rate (40·0) is found among the Malays, followed by the Moors, whose rate (37·4) is 7·5 above the average and 2·5 higher

than in the preceding year. Even the European death-rate (13·6), which is usually the lowest, shows an increase of ·7 on the average, and ·9 on the rate for 1918. These rates are calculated per 1,000 of the total estimated population at all ages, and are fairly trustworthy, when the comparison lies between two or more communities with the same age and sex constitution. Where this is not the case, the better method to adopt is the "standardized rates," which are calculated on the hypothesis that the age and sex constitution of the population of the several races is the same as it was for the total Island population at the Census of 1911. The standardized rates of the principal races in 1919 and 1918 are as follows :—

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
Europeans	14·8	13·7	Tamils	36·3	43·0
Burghers	22·9	24·9	Moors	39·3	36·6
Sinhalese	36·7	28·5	Malays	41·0	41·2

31. **Provincial and District Deaths.**—The number of deaths registered in each of the Provinces of the Island, excepting the Central, the Northern, and the Sabaragamuwa, has been greater this year than in 1918. The largest increase was in the North-Western Province, where the number showed an increase of 13,957 on 1918, being in fact twice as large. The death-rate in the Provinces ranges from 72·9 in the North-Central to 27·8 in the Western. In the North-Western Province the rate was 65·3. These abnormally high death-rates in the North-Central and North-Western Provinces are due to a particularly virulent type of influenza which swept those parts, especially during the first quarter of the year, when a larger number of deaths occurred than during the subsequent three quarters. The following figures show the death-rate per 1,000 in the different Provinces for 1919 and 1918 as compared with the average of 1909–1918 :—

	1919.	1918.	Average, 1909–1918.
Western	27·8	25·9	23·7
Northern	31·1	36·5	29·9
Sabaragamuwa	33·1	36·9	35·4
Southern	33·8	29·7	29·5
Central	39·1	43·4	32·6
Eastern	51·3	33·2	32·6
Uva	53·6	51·6	39·1
North-Western	65·3	32·7	32·2
North-Central	72·9	39·6	37·7

Among the districts the lowest rate (25·9) was in Kegalla, Colombo, Kalutara, Jaffna, and Galle, closely followed with rates of 28·0, 28·1, 28·1, and 28·6, respectively. The highest rate (75·4) was in the Kurunegala District. There were only two districts, viz., Kegalla and Jaffna, which showed an improvement on the average rate of the past ten years. Detailed statistics will be found in Tables III., IV., and XII.–XV.

32. **Estate Deaths.**—The total number of deaths registered on the estates in 1919 amounted to 24,127 (9 Europeans, 23 Burghers, 933 Sinhalese, 22,735 Tamils, 200 Moors, 35 Malays, and 192 "Others"), and was 6,870 less than in the previous year. The number of deaths corresponds to a standardized rate of 58·5 per 1,000 of the estate population at the Census of 1911. But if the rate were calculated on the estimated mid-year population on the estates, viz., 847,643, it would be 35·0, as against 47·9 in 1918. The rate for the estate districts is calculated on the population at the Census of 1911 for the reason explained in paragraph 23 above. The mortality was highest, as usual, in the estates of Ratnapura, where the crude death-rate was 74·5, as against 77·9 in 1918 and 67·3 the average. The next highest death-rates, viz., 68·9 and 65·2, were returned from the estates of Matara and Kurunegala, respectively. The lowest death-rate, 24·9, was in Kegalla, as against 57·1 in 1918 and 36·8 the average. Detailed statistics will be found in Tables XVI. and XVII. in the Appendix.

33. **Urban Deaths.**—The deaths of 22,844 persons (12,630 males and 10,214 females) were registered in 1919 in the 33 principal towns proclaimed under sections 31–36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895. There were among them 17,709 deaths of residents, equivalent to a standardized rate of 29·8, as against 31·5 in 1918. The urban rate for 1919 is distinctly better than the Island rate (35·6). The highest rate in the towns was in Hambantota, viz., 126·4, as against 42·5 in the previous year. The abnormally high rate in that town is chiefly due to an epidemic of cholera which broke out there in the early part of July and within three months killed 248 persons, or about 66 per cent. of the total deaths registered in the year. The healthiest town this year, as before, was Nuwara Eliya, with the low rate of 12·2. In the city of Colombo 7,826 deaths were registered, of which 6,765 were of residents. The number of deaths corresponded to a standardized rate of 27·5, as against 27·3 in 1918 and 27·5 the average for the ten years 1909–1918. The subjoined list places the towns in the descending order of their standardized rates :—

Hambantota	126·4	Puttalam	43·2	Kandy	29·0	Kalutara	24·1
Anuradhapura	56·5	Kalpitiya	39·0*	Hatton and Dikoya	27·9	Weligama	21·3
Kalmunai	51·3*	Badulla	37·6	Colombo	27·5	Ratnapura	19·2
Mullaittivu	49·7	Matale	36·2	Trincomalee	27·1	Kegalla	18·6
Batticaloa	46·2	Mannar	36·0	Matara	25·8	Ambalangoda	16·7*
Kurunegala	46·2	Lunugala	35·0*	Gampola	25·2	Panadure	15·8
Vavuniya	45·0	Negombo	33·6	Galle	24·8	Nuwara Eliya	12·2
Chilaw	44·6	Nawalapitiya	30·3	Tangalla	24·5		
Moratuwa	43·5	Jaffna	29·4				

* Crude rates, standardized rates not being available.

It will be seen that towns along the south-western seaboard have had much lower death-rates than those elsewhere. Moratuwa, however, where the death-rate was 43·5 in 1919, and even higher in 1918, is a notable exception.

34. Seasonal Influence on Mortality.—The death-rate of the Island for each quarter in 1919 and 1918 and the corresponding average rates for 1909–1918 are given below :—

	1919.	1918.	Average, 1909–1918.
First Quarter	50·6	26·4	32·6
Second Quarter	34·5	20·6	26·8
Third Quarter	31·5	22·4	27·7
Fourth Quarter	26·8	57·6	30·8

The mortality-rate of the Island was highest in the first quarter as usual. It is most markedly so in the year under report, chiefly owing to the incidence of the influenza having been most severe during that period. The second quarter, generally the healthiest, has yielded its place this year to the fourth quarter, which records an improved rate as compared with the average for the corresponding quarters of the years 1909–1918. It is noticeable that the death-rate has gradually decreased in the course of the year, no doubt as the result of the subsidence of the epidemic in the various parts of the Island. Owing to abnormal conditions prevalent in 1919 it has been difficult this year to determine the unhealthiness indicated by seasonal influence.

35. Ages at Death.—Of the 168,323 total deaths at all ages, 70,059 or 42 per cent. were of children under five years, 72,213 or 43 per cent. were of persons between 5 and 55 years, and 25,923 or 15 per cent. of persons over 55 years. In 128 instances the age at death was not stated. The mortality in each of these age groups was higher than in the preceding year, the percentage of increase being 17, 5, and 24, respectively. Among the deaths registered during the year, there were 256 of reputed centenarians, 110 of whom were males and 146 females. Their numbers for the past three years were 263,225 and 223, respectively. Little reliance can be placed upon these figures, for in the majority of cases the informants are ignorant villagers naturally prone to exaggeration.

36. Sex Proportion at Death at different Age Periods.—The deaths of 84,144 males and 84,179 females were registered in 1919, the proportion of the former to the latter being nearly equal, as against 979 to 1,000 in 1918. The death-rate per 1,000 persons living was 33·6 for males and 37·9 for females. The mortality in the first five years of life is usually very high, the average rate per 1,000 persons of each sex for the years 1909–1918 being 78·3 for males and 81·4 for females. In 1919 the rates have been still higher, being 97·0 for males and 103·5 for females. The death-rate for persons of either sex in this age group was 100·2. In the next period (5–10) the death-rate declined to 16·2, a very considerable improvement, and still further to 9·4 in the next quinquennium 10–15. The rate then rises in the next age period (15–20) to 14·1, and continues to mount in each succeeding period up to 55 years and upwards, when the mortality is again very high (87·4), being only second to that of childhood. The mortality rate for males was lower than that for females in each age group, excepting the decennium 45–55. The mortality for females, which is usually higher than for males, is more so this year, being 3·6 per 1,000 above 1918 and 7·3 above the average, and was specially marked at the extreme periods of childhood and old age. Had the population of the Island consisted of an equal number of males and females, the death-rate would have been 35·6 for both the sexes. Detailed statistics will be found in Tables XXI.–XXIII.

37. Infant Mortality.—The infant mortality of a population is calculated on the annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age to every 1,000 births in the same year. Of the total deaths registered in the year, 35,941 (21 per cent.) were of infants under one year of age, corresponding to a rate of 223 per 1,000 births, as against 188 in the previous year and 193 the average for the years 1909–1918. The following table shows the death-rate for infants under one year since 108, together with the average for the two decades 1888–1897 and 1898–1907 :—

Deaths of Children under One Year per 1,000 Births registered.

Year.	Complete Year.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
1888–1897 ..	163	192	151	150	158
1898–1907 ..	178	192	164	175	180
1908 ..	183	189	154	169	216
1909 ..	202	237	179	196	189
1910 ..	176	178	152	185	188
1911 ..	218	193	177	270	240
1912 ..	215	262	197	190	200
1913 ..	189	214	158	175	210
1914 ..	213	264	192	187	197
1915 ..	171	232	165	158	180
1916 ..	184	207	118	194	188
1917 ..	174	200	156	162	177
1918 ..	188	211	140	147	240
1919 ..	223	303	176	165	187

The considerable increase in the mortality among infants during the year is not altogether due to the excess of infant deaths as compared with previous years, since the infants of one year and under who died in 1919 were not all born during that year. A large proportion of them, indeed much more than usual, was born during the previous year. "As a rule, the births registered during each year bear a fairly constant relation to the infant lives at risk, and so can be used in place of the latter in measuring infant mortality ; but this is not the case when a great decline in birth occurs " (R.-G., E and W). There were 21,981 more children born in 1918 than in 1919, a number of whom dying in the latter year at ages of less than twelve months have gone to swell the infant mortality of this year. Hence it happens that these young children's deaths are taken into account, but not their births, in determining the mortality rate for 1919, which consequently to that extent overstates the mortality of infants during the year.

38. **Mortality of Infants of either Sex at different Periods of the First Year and of Children under Five Years.**—The mortality of male infants was equal to a rate of 228 per 1,000 births, and that of females to a rate of 218. Mortality is usually heaviest in the first year of infant life, the number of children who die under 1 year being in excess of the deaths between the ages of 1 and 5 years. Again, in the first year itself the mortality is not spread evenly, but occurs mostly within the first three months, about 48 per cent. of the children not surviving the first week. In this period the male mortality exceeds the female. The following table shows the deaths registered of infants under one year at the different periods, and of children under five years according to sex :—

		Number of Deaths.					Total Births.	Total Deaths at all Ages.	Mortality of Infants under 1 Year to 1,000 Births registered.	Deaths under 5 Years per 1,000 Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 5 Years per 1,000 Persons living in the Age Period. 0—5.
		Under 1 Week.	Between 1 Week and 3 Months.	Between 3 Months and 1 Year.	Total under 1 Year.	Total under 5 Years.					
1914	Male	8,740	5,284	4,079	18,103	28,587	82,653	68,819	219·0	415·4	88·5
	Female	7,071	4,986	4,321	16,378	28,313	79,524	68,012	205·9	416·3	92·4
1915	Male	7,525	4,202	2,897	14,624	22,585	82,591	55,793	177·1	404·8	68·3
	Female	6,164	3,817	2,953	12,934	22,015	78,359	54,025	165·1	407·5	70·1
1916	Male	8,546	4,979	3,595	17,120	26,178	89,648	61,150	190·9	428·1	76·9
	Female	7,057	4,390	3,561	15,008	25,477	85,282	59,012	175·9	431·7	78·8
1917	Male	8,826	5,160	3,244	17,230	26,236	93,784	57,812	183·7	453·8	75·3
	Female	7,244	4,427	3,076	14,747	24,978	90,192	55,577	163·5	449·4	75·5
1918	Male	9,045	5,226	3,971	18,242	30,300	93,399	73,921	195·3	409·9	85·3
	Female	7,373	4,852	3,994	16,219	29,447	89,985	75,486	180·2	390·1	87·3
Average, 1914–18	Male	8,536	4,970	3,557	17,063	26,777	88,415	63,499	193·2	422·4	78·9
	Female	6,982	4,494	3,581	15,057	26,046	84,668	62,422	178·1	419·0	80·8
1919	Male	8,109	5,298	5,378	18,785	34,790	82,463	84,144	227·8	413·5	97·0
	Female	6,610	5,110	5,436	17,156	35,269	78,940	84,179	218·3	419·0	103·5

39. **Provincial and District Rates of Infant Mortality.**—Of provincial rates, the lowest was, as usual, in the Western Province, viz., 162, against an average of 151, and the highest in the North-Central 487 (average 276). The rate in the North-Western Province (377) was also considerably higher than the average (243). In the other Provinces, too, except in Sabaragamuwa, the rate of infant mortality has exceeded the average. Among the districts, the lowest rate (134) was in Kalutara. Galle and Kegalla followed not far behind with rates of 151 and 156, respectively. The others, with the three exceptions of Colombo, Negombo, and Matara, all record rates over 200, the highest being in Mannar 574 (average 347). Again, the districts of Mannar, Mullaittivu, Puttalam, and Anuradhapura also show especially high rates. In these districts a third of the children die every year. The number was still more in 1919, when almost half the children born died during the year. Added to the disadvantages of an unhealthy climate and lack of trained medical aid, there is the prevailing ignorance of the masses, which doubtless in a measure contributes to the high mortality in these districts. Detailed statistics are given in Tables XIII.–XV., and XIX.

40. **Causes of Infant Mortality.**—The principal causes of death of infants under one year and the number attributed to each are given below :—

Causes.	3 Months and under.	Over 3 Months and under 1 Year.	Total.
Convulsions	6,855	3,320	10,175
Tetanus	89	1	90
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	280	859	1,139
Bronchitis	108	135	243
Pneumonia	148	416	564
Debility	5,414	754	6,168
Premature Birth	—	—	1,502
Disease of the Integumentary System	—	—	9,649

That a very large proportion of infant deaths is usually ascribed to indefinite causes as convulsions and diseases of the integumentary system is principally due to the vagueness of the certification of causes of death in the rural areas.

41. **Infant Mortality by Race.**—The deaths of children under one year to 1,000 registered births among each of the principal races in the Island for the five years 1915 to 1919 are shown below :—

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Europeans	45	50	46	58	47
Burghers	162	145	148	123	148
Sinhalese	149	165	150	168	207
Tamils	229	229	228	234	259
Moors	218	223	224	229	265
Malays	198	193	169	209	235
All Races	171	184	174	188	223

An analysis of the figures of the past five years shows that the infant mortality among the Tamils and the Moors has always been the highest, the rates ranging well over 200, while the lowest is found among the Europeans, whose rates, with one exception, have not exceeded 50. The most noticeable rise this year has been among the Sinhalese, whose rate (207) is 39 per 1,000 births higher than in 1918.

42. **Infant Mortality on Estates.**—On the estates the deaths of 5,517 infants under one year were registered in 1919, corresponding to a rate of 252 per 1,000 births. The rate on estates is usually higher than the Island rate, the excess per 1,000 births this year being 29, as against 43 in 1918. The rate for each estate district in 1919 is as follows :—

Kandy	269	Colombo	213
Matale	246	Kalutara	192
Nuwara Eliya	281	Galle	198
Badulla	264	Matara	245
Ratnapura	265	Kurunegala	421
Kegalla	166		

The principal causes of infant mortality with the ages at death are as follows :—

Causes.	3 Months and under.	Over 3 Months and under 1 Year.	Total.
Convulsions	771	283	1,054
Tetanus	2	1	3
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	41	132	173
Bronchitis	50	51	101
Pneumonia	70	119	189
Debility	2,559	478	3,037
Premature Birth	—	—	556

More than half the children under one year who die on the estates annually are reported to have succumbed to debility.

43. **Infant Mortality in the Principal Towns.**—In the 33 principal towns of the Island 4,263 deaths of children under one year were registered in 1919, equivalent to a rate of 259 per 1,000 births, as against 252 in the previous year. The rate for the towns was even higher than on the estates. The comparatively high infant mortality in the towns, in spite of the numerous opportunities for medical aid and similar conveniences, is perhaps due to the prejudicial effect of urban surroundings on infant life. The highest rate in the towns (excluding Vavuniya and Lunugala) was 500 in Mullaittivu. Anuradhapura came next with a rate of 443, Puttalam showed 423, Kalpitiya 412, Hatton and Dikoya 402, Chilaw 396, Kurunegala 378, Mannar 371, Moratuwa 327, Hambantota 323, and Nuwara Eliya 317. The lowest rate (116) was in Kalutara. In the city of Colombo the infants under one year who died in 1919 numbered 1,611. The mortality rate per 1,000 births was 272, as against 266 in 1918. The deaths of infants under one year in the 33 principal towns have been classified under six age groups as follows for each month of 1919 :—

Month.	1 Week and under	Over 1 Week and under 1 Month.	1–3 Months.	3–6 Months.	6–9 Months.	9–12 Months.	Total under One Year.
January ..	163	82	78	62	51	44	480
February ..	128	65	58	43	42	45	381
March ..	132	59	65	56	45	25	382
April ..	98	42	64	58	41	32	335
May ..	114	64	54	43	40	36	351
June ..	85	51	54	39	56	32	317
July ..	82	45	58	62	61	37	345
August ..	84	34	42	53	54	30	297
September ..	77	40	36	37	45	27	262
October ..	105	41	44	27	34	23	274
November ..	134	60	67	52	38	33	384
December ..	146	73	70	58	58	50	455
Total ..	1,348	656	690	590	565	414	4,263

The principal causes were :—

Causes.	1 Week and under.	Over 1 Week and under 1 Year.	Total.
Prematurity	280	27	307
Debility	621	705	1,326
Convulsions	330	838	1,168
Diarrhœa	2	172	174
Enteritis	1	196	197
Tetanus	61	33	94
Bronchitis	1	117	118
Pneumonia	3	321	324
Other causes	49	506	555

44. **Proportion of Deaths to Births.**—There were registered in the Island during the year 959 births to every 1,000 deaths. In the past two years the proportion of births to 1,000 deaths was 1,228 and 1,623 respectively. Though there has been an excess of births in the districts of Colombo, Negombo, Kalutara, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Galle, Matara, Jaffna, Ratnapura, and Kegalla, it has not been large enough to counterbalance the increase of mortality in the remaining districts, particularly in the North-Western and the North-Central Provinces. The death-rate for the Island (35·6) in 1919 exceeded the birth-rate by 1·4 per 1,000. But for the excess of arrivals over departures of the Indian coolies, the population at the end of 1919 would have diminished by ·14 per cent.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

45. **General.**—Causes of death in the Island classified according to the International or Bertillon system are given in detail in Tables XXVII. and XXVIII. Table XXIX. gives similar details for the estates, Table XXX. for the city of Colombo, and Table XXXI. for the principal towns. Except in the case of the principal towns and the estates, where the causes of death are certified by qualified medical practitioners, statistics of causes of death in Ceylon are not altogether reliable, being based on information supplied by men, a large majority of whom are not versed in Western medicine. Diagnosis of diseases by those qualified in the Western system of medicine is rare in the rural areas, and instances are frequent of causes expressed in vernacular language either being ill-defined or having no exact equivalent in English. Thus it happens that the vast majority of deaths in the Island is usually attributed to pyrexia, a term embracing symptoms of various diseases, such as malaria and enteric, which are not distinguished as such in the returns of rural registrars. If the figures relating to causes of death in the Island are to have any statistical value for scientific inquiry, the causes in the rural areas also should be certified by qualified medical practitioners.

46. **Principal Causes of Death.**—Corresponding to an enhanced death-rate, the number of deaths registered under most of the principal causes of death was greater in 1919 than in 1918. The number of deaths in 1919 and 1918 registered under some of the principal causes is given below :—

Causes.	1919.	1918.
Pyrexia	22,878	18,367
Influenza	22,814	19,102
Convulsions	15,598	14,013
Diarrhœa	15,402	9,982
Diseases of Skin and Cellular tissue	10,950	10,102
Pneumonia	10,752	16,770
Diseases of early Infancy	7,261	8,184
Rickets	6,807	5,139
Anæmia	4,868	3,857
Intestinal Parasites	4,329	3,028
Dysentery	3,785	2,429
Tuberculous Diseases	3,819	4,144
Anchylostomiasis	2,608	2,328
Malaria and Malarial Cachexia	1,555	1,125
Enteritis	1,252	845
Bronchitis	1,169	1,363
Enteric Fever	658	531
Cancer	494	489
Cholera	419	1
Plague	79	165

In the following paragraphs the numbers appearing in brackets next to the headings are the numbers against which the diseases appear in the detailed list of causes of death.

47. **Anchylostomiasis** (106).—2,608 deaths (5 Burghers, 593 Sinhalese, 1,880 Tamils, 112 Moors, 5 Malays, and 13 "Others") were registered from anchylostomiasis, corresponding to a death-rate of 552 per million of the estimated population, as against 498 in 1918. 1,752 or slightly over two-thirds of the total deaths from this cause occurred on the estates. This accounts for the comparatively high mortality rate, viz., over 1,000 per million of the population in the districts of Matale, Kandy, Ratnapura, and Badulla, where the estates comprise a considerable immigrant population. No cases occurred in Mannar, while, among the other districts, Jaffna shows much the lowest rate (44). The growing menace of the disease in Ceylon resulted in the appointment of a Commission by Government, and a vigorous campaign is now afoot to combat the disease.

48. **Appendicitis** (108).—Sixteen deaths were registered under the head of "Appendicitis and Typhilitis," as against 12 in the previous year and 10 the average for 1909–18. Of the number registered during the year, 2 were Europeans, 7 Sinhalese, 5 Tamils, and 2 Moors. Thirteen of the deaths were registered in the towns (including 7 in Colombo), 2 on the estates, and only 1 in the rural districts. There can be no doubt that the paucity of deaths registered under this head in the rural parts of the Island is due to the absence of opportunities for the correct diagnosis of such cases, and probably also to there being no exactly equivalent term in the Oriental nomenclature of diseases.

49. **Cancer** (39–45).—494 deaths from cancer, an increase of 13 on the previous year, were registered in 1919, as against an average of 387 for the ten years 1909–1918. The number corresponded to a rate of 105 per million persons living, which is 14 per million above the average for the ten years 1909–1918. Six Europeans, 9 Burghers, 310 Sinhalese, 136 Tamils, 30 Moors, 1 Malay, and 2 "Others" died of cancer. As the diagnosis of the disease is deplorably imperfect in the villages, a better idea of the prevalence of cancer may be had from the figures relating to towns only. In the towns 142 deaths were registered from this cause in 1919, representing a rate of 219 per million persons, which is appreciably more than the general rate for the Island. The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1919 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Buccal Cavity	79	62	141
Stomach, Liver	70	86	156
Intestines, Rectum, Peritoneum	2	2	4
Female Genital Organs	—	17	17
Breast	17	25	42
Other Organs or Organs not specified	72	62	134

The ages of persons whose deaths were attributed to cancer were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
0–5	28 ..	26 ..	54
5–10	4 ..	2 ..	6
10–15	3 ..	3 ..	6
15–20	4 ..	2 ..	6
20–25	8 ..	8 ..	16
25–35	18 ..	29 ..	47
35–45	34 ..	49 ..	83
45–55	44 ..	58 ..	102
55–65	47 ..	36 ..	83
65–75	28 ..	29 ..	57
75 and upwards	22 ..	12 ..	34

50. **Cholera** (12 and 13).—419 deaths were registered as due to cholera, as against 9 in the previous year, 3 in 1917, and 64 the average for 1909–1918. The largest number (326) occurred in Hambantota, mainly within its town limits. The outbreak, which occurred about July and showed no sign of abatement till the end of the following month, is believed to have been due to infection communicated by Indian pilgrims. The next largest number (63) was in Badulla. The village of Akurukaduwa was the most affected. The infection was most probably carried to Badulla from the neighbouring district of Hambantota. Besides these, 14 deaths were registered in Kalutara, 8 in Matara, 3 in Nuwara Eliya, 2 in Kandy, and 1 each in Galle, Mannar, and Ratnapura.

51. **Diarrhœa** (104, 105) (*b*) and (*c*).—The total deaths assigned to diarrhœa, including those of infants, numbered 15,402, as against 9,982 in 1918 and 13,891 the average for 1909–1918. The deaths in 1919 were equivalent to a rate of 3,260 per million persons living, showing an increase of 1,126 per million on the rate for 1918. There is reason to believe that the increase in the deaths referred to diarrhœa is in some measure traceable to the shortage in the regular supply of rice, the staple article of food in Ceylon. A good proportion of the people had in consequence to substitute other and, perhaps, less wholesome foodstuffs in their dietary. As in the previous year, Hambantota and Matara lead with the highest rates, 9,347 and 8,689, respectively. In the other districts the rate has ranged from 6,044 in Ratnapura to 743 in Jaffna, and was 805 in Colombo.

52. **Dysentery** (14).—Deaths from dysentery numbered 3,785, and were 1,359 more than in the previous year, but 611 less than the average for 1909–1918. This number represents a rate of 801 per million persons, as against 519 in 1918. The Mannar District records by far the highest rate 7,498, Batticaloa coming next with 2,699. The lowest rates are 179 and 116 respectively in Matara and Hambantota, which curiously enough return the highest rates for diarrhœa. Dysentery appears to be more prevalent on the estates, which have contributed more than half the total deaths registered from this cause.

53. **Diseases of Early Infancy** (151–153).—The deaths assigned to this class in 1919 were 7,261, as against 8,184 in 1918. This group includes the sub-heads of debility, which caused 5,414 deaths, premature birth 1,502, want of breast milk 156, injuries at birth 125, and lack of care 9. Other deaths of infants are distributed among the various causes, the majority being classified under convulsions, diarrhœa, and diseases of the integumentary system.

54. **Enteric Fever** (1).—The deaths were registered of 658 persons from enteric fever, as against 531 in 1918 and 1,622 the average for 1909–1918. The figures for 1919 correspond to a rate of 139 per million persons. The rate in the Colombo District (568) far exceeds that in any other. This comparatively high rate of the Colombo District is chiefly due to the inclusion of the deaths within the Municipality, where 267 deaths were registered during the year, or about two-thirds of the total deaths in the whole district. The rate for the Colombo Municipality alone is 938 per million persons. In the other districts (*i.e.*, excepting Colombo) the highest rate was 214 in Negombo. No deaths from this cause were registered in Mullaittivu or Ratnapura, while the number registered in Mannar, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Puttalam, Chilaw, Anuradhapura, Badulla, and Kegalla is negligible, being in each case less than five. Since 1911 no death from enteric fever is classified as such in the list of causes of death prepared in this office, unless the cause has been certified by a qualified medical practitioner. Hence the rural areas, where cases of this nature rarely come under Western treatment, afford an erroneous impression of immunity from this disease.

55. **Influenza** (10).—In 1919 22,814 deaths in the Island were attributed to influenza, which, as I have already pointed out, has been prevailing in the Island in an epidemic form since the latter part of 1918. In the early months of 1919 the epidemic was acute, particularly in the North-Western and North-Central Provinces and in the Batticaloa District, but since September last, which showed a distinct improvement, the disease has been on the wane. The number of deaths from influenza registered during the year corresponds to a rate of 4,829 per million, as against 4,084 in 1918. The highest rate (21,407) was recorded in Anuradhapura. In the districts of Kurunegala, Batticaloa, and Badulla, too, the rates were especially high, being in each case more than 10,000 per million persons. The rates in the other districts vary between 9,315 in Puttalam and 1,181 in Kegalla. On the estates the deaths from influenza numbered 1,735. To obtain an accurate estimate of the death roll of this epidemic, the cases registered from influenza alone would not suffice ; there must be added a very large number of the cases returned by the rural registrars as due to pneumonia, which, in most cases, is but a further and complicated stage of influenza.

56. **Pneumonia** (91–92).—The deaths assigned this year to pneumonia, including broncho-pneumonia, are 10,752, as against 16,770 in the previous year and 5,480 the average for 1909–1918. The

sudden increase in 1918 and 1919 was probably due to developments consequent on influenza. The mortality rate from pneumonia for the Island was 2,276 per million persons, and ranged from 10,888 in Mullaittivu to 276 in Galle. 5,657 or more than one-half of the deaths registered in the Island occurred on the estates. The following table shows the deaths registered from influenza and pneumonia in each district of the Island in 1919 and 1918, together with their rates per million of the population :—

Districts.	No. of Deaths from Influenza.		No. of Deaths from Pneumonia.		Mortality Rate from Influenza per Million Persons Living.		Mortality Rate from Pneumonia per Million Persons Living.	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Colombo	2,381	1,968	1,376	1,780	3,374	2,795	1,950	2,528
Negombo	642	340	91	78	3,353	1,792	475	411
Kalutara	726	1,105	311	687	2,330	3,547	994	2,205
Kandy	1,108	1,281	1,896	3,714	2,516	2,901	4,302	8,410
Matale	243	1,102	454	1,118	2,259	10,032	4,220	10,177
Nuwara Eliya	677	633	1,563	2,389	3,977	3,699	9,182	13,988
Galle	1,080	1,102	90	431	3,313	3,407	276	1,332
Matara	521	607	72	164	2,019	2,378	279	644
Hambantota	635	1,039	78	93	5,674	9,236	697	827
Jaffna	649	2,042	804	1,144	1,898	5,965	2,351	3,342
Mannar	45	444	95	96	1,962	18,415	4,141	3,982
Mullaittivu	62	296	185	123	3,646	16,977	10,888	7,055
Batticaloa	2,848	258	538	198	17,392	1,566	3,285	1,202
Trincomalee	131	307	142	71	4,290	9,962	4,650	2,309
Kurunegala	5,538	1,835	546	472	18,020	5,763	1,777	1,482
Puttalam	351	32	192	130	9,315	824	5,095	3,347
Chilaw	311	49	158	75	3,235	508	1,644	778
Anuradhapura	1,813	839	129	140	21,407	9,551	1,523	1,594
Badulla	2,241	2,403	1,243	1,655	10,132	10,706	5,622	7,374
Ratnapura	502	627	513	913	2,915	3,636	2,979	5,294
Kegalla	310	793	276	1,299	1,181	3,061	1,051	5,014
Ceylon	22,814	19,102	10,752	16,770	4,829	4,084	2,276	3,585

57. **Malaria and Malarial Cachexia** (4).—The number of deaths registered in this class in 1919 was 1,555, as against 1,125 in 1918 and 2,040 the average for the years 1909–1918. The rate per million persons living was 329, a marked increase on the past year's rate (241). Strange to say, in those districts of the Island which are notoriously malarial the death-rate from this cause is fairly low. This is chiefly the result of such deaths being vaguely attributed to fever by the rural registrars. Hence the mortality from fever, or pyrexia, as it is technically termed in the international list of diseases, is usually very high in Ceylon, the rate in 1919 being equal to 4,842 per million persons living. The pyrexia rate stood highest in Kurunegala, viz., 18,697 per million persons. In Hambantota and Anuradhapura, too, the rates were excessive, being 12,644 and 12,144 respectively. This very high mortality from pyrexia in districts which are particularly malarial undoubtedly bears out the fact that several deaths assigned to pyrexia are really due to malaria. Taking the death-rate from malaria alone, Ratnapura shows the highest (2,903), and is followed by Puttalam (2,070) and Anuradhapura (2,065). Nuwara Eliya returns the lowest rates, viz., 18 and 928 respectively from malaria and pyrexia. The high mortality rates from pyrexia in almost all the districts of Ceylon are fair evidence of the prevalence of malaria in a greater or less degree throughout the Island.

58. **Parangi (Framboesia Tropicum, Yaws)** (37*a*).—Under this head were classified 69 deaths (58 Sinhalese, 9 Tamils, and 2 Moors), as against 60 in 1918 and 90 the average for the ten years 1909–1918. About half the number of deaths were registered in the Southern Province.

59. **Plague** (15).—The total number of deaths from this cause registered in 1919 was 79, all of which occurred within the city of Colombo, with a single exception in Talaimannar. There were 9 deaths of Sinhalese, 40 Tamils, 24 Moors, and 6 "Others." During the first seven months of the year only five such deaths were registered (1 in February and 4 in March), all the rest having occurred later in the year, particularly during the last quarter. It was early in 1914 that the plague first appeared in the Island. The deaths from this cause registered in each year numbered 401 in 1914, 127 in 1915, 286 in 1916, 211 in 1917, 165 in 1918, and 79 in the year under report. Though the number of deaths has considerably decreased, cases of plague still occur here and there within the city, an indication that the disease is not yet altogether stamped out. It appears that the plague has come to stay.

60. **The Puerperal State, Diseases of** (134–141).—3,664 deaths were attributed to diseases of parturition, as against 4,010 in the previous year and 3,509 the average for 1909–1918. The number of children registered during the year as born alive was 161,403, so that the mortality of mothers to a thousand children born was 22·7, as against 21·8 in 1918. In other words, one mother died to every 44 children born alive. The death-rate of women in childbirth, which is calculated on the number of

deaths of parturient women per 1,000 births, is given below for the various races in the Island during 1919, as compared with 1918, and the average for 1909–1918 :—

	1919.	1918.	Average, 1909–1918.
Europeans	—	—	5·1
Burghers	6·4	13·9	4·13
Sinhalese	22·7	20·6	18·6
Tamils	22·3	23·8	24·2
Moors	26·3	27·5	26·3
Malays	25·3	30·3	22·7
All Races	22·7	21·9	20·3

61. **Smallpox** (5).—Eight deaths from smallpox were registered in the Island in 1918, as against 37 in the previous year and 57 the average for 1909–1918. Of the deaths registered during the year, 5 were in the Colombo District, all occurring within the town, 2 in Badulla, and 1 in Jaffna.

62. **Tuberculosis** (28–35).—Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis numbered 3,819, showing a decrease on the number 4,144 registered in 1918 and on the average 4,277 for the ten years 1909–1918. Deaths from phthisis alone amounted to 3,529, or 259 less than in the previous year. The death-rate from tuberculosis per million persons was 808. The phthisis rate alone is 747, as against 810 in 1918, and ranged from 1,607 in Colombo to 157 in Batticaloa. It must be stated that tuberculosis in this country is generally of the pulmonary type (phthisis), and as often as not escapes proper diagnosis by village registrars, who are apt to return deaths from this cause as due to cough or other complaints of the respiratory system. In the principal towns, whose statistics of causes of death are the more reliable, the death-rate from phthisis was 1,891 per million persons. The number of deaths registered in the city of Colombo (702) exceeeded the number registered in the other 32 towns, and was equivalent to a rate of 2,045 per million persons. Deaths from phthisis on estates number 293 (corresponding to a rate of 346 per million persons), and are less frequent than in other parts of the Island. This is most probably due to the open air life of the labourer. The number of deaths from phthisis during the year included 5 Europeans, 53 Burghers, 2,361 Sinhalese, 836 Tamils, 212 Moors, 17 Malays, and 45 " Others."

63. **Violent Deaths** (Table XXXII.) : (*a*) **Suicide** (155–163).—243 deaths (2 Europeans, 1 Burgher, 119 Sinhalese, 118 Tamils, 1 Moor, and 2 " Others ") resulted from suicide, as against 210 the average, and were equal to a rate of 52 per million persons. In the previous year the number was 235, and the corresponding rate 50. The popular mode of suicide appears to be hanging, which was resorted to by no fewer than 148 persons. 39 deaths were attributed to drowning, 17 to poison, 8 to firearms, 4 to cutting or piercing instruments, and 27 to other causes.

(*b*) **Homicide** (182–184).—The number of deaths from homicide was 229, as against 204 in the previous year and 196 the average for 1909–1918. This is composed of 181 Sinhalese, 32 Tamils, 11 Moors, and 5 " Others." The death-rate per million persons, namely, 48, was 4 above the previous year's rate and 1 above the average.

(*c*) **Executions** (186 (*a*)).—39 deaths (37 Sinhalese and 2 Tamils) were registered as due to judicial hanging, as against 34 in the previous year and 34 the average for 1909–1918.

(*d*) **Accidents.**—Of the 2,026 deaths attributed to accidents and other external violence, 474 were due to drowning (154 in wells and 31 in pits). 452 deaths were caused by fall from trees and 224 by snake-bite. The average annual mortality from the latter cause is 210. 197 deaths were due to burns, as against 263 in the previous year and 192 the average. The deaths ascribed to " bottle lamp " accidents alone numbered 64, as against 73 in 1918. Among the 195 deaths caused by crushing, 94 were due to fall of heavy substances, 35 to carts and carriages, 32 to railway accidents, 15 to motor cars, 11 to land slides, 5 to motor vehicles (exclusive of cars), 2 to trams, and 1 to a bicycle. Injuries by animals accounted for the death of 80 persons, of whom 21 were attacked by elephants and 19 by crocodiles. Weather agencies were responsible for 17 deaths, 14 of which were due to lightning and 2 to sunstroke.

64. **Miscellaneous Diseases.**—29 deaths were registered from measles, average 99, 14 from diphtheria, average 9 ; 2 from croup, average 8 ; 75 from leprosy, average 79 ; 59 from hydrophobia, average 39. One death was attributed to beri-beri ; 197 deaths were caused by syphilis, average 119 ; 58 by alcholism, average 15 ; 87 by simple meningitis, average 91 ; and 28 by carbuncle, average 32, 1,160 deaths were registered from acute rheumatic fever, 234 from diabetes (mellitus) and 5,085 from senility. The average number of deaths from senility is 3,397. Detailed statistics will be found in Tables XXVII. and XXVIII.

65. **Causes of Death on Estates.**—Of the 24,127 deaths registered on the estates, 5,657 were attributed to pneumonia and 1,735 to influenza. In the previous year the numbers were 11,103 and 3,073, respectively. The number of deaths from these two kindred causes is this year a little above half the number in 1918. The virulence and extent of the epidemic on the estates, as in the towns, has doubtless abated considerably, seeing that the total number of deaths registered during the whole of this year is far below the number registered in the fourth quarter alone of 1918. Other principal causes of deaths in 1919 were debility (of children under three months), which accounted for 11 per cent. of the total deaths ; diarrhœa 8 per cent. ; dysentery and anchylostomiasis 7 per cent. each ; infantile convulsions and debility (of persons over three months old) 6 per cent. each ; senility 3 per cent. ; premature birth 2 per cent. ; and enteritis and phthisis 1 per cent. each. There were 48 deaths from suicide and 13 from homicide. See Table XXIX. for fuller details.

66. **Causes of Deaths in Towns.**—The mortality in the principal towns from pneumonia was equal to 15 per cent. of the total deaths. From influenza the percentage of deaths was 5. The number registered from each of these causes shows a sharp decline from the figures of 1918. Seven per cent. of the deaths was due to convulsions ; 5 per cent. each to diarrhœa, phthisis, anchylostomiasis, and malaria and malarial cachexia ; 4 per cent. each to dysentery and enteritis ; 3 per cent. to Bright's disease and nephritis ; 2 per cent. to enteric fever ; and 1 per cent. each to bronchitis, premature birth, and puerperal septicæmia. For detailed statistics see Table XXXI. for all towns, and Table XXX. for the city of Colombo. Fuller information relating to the vital statistics of the city of Colombo will be found in the reports of the Medical Officer of Health.

ADMINISTRATION.

67. **Staff.**—Mr. W. L. Kindersley, who was Registrar-General since 1914, was appointed to the Government Agency of Uva on September 15, 1919, when the writer assumed duties as Acting Registrar-General. Consequent on the above change, Mr. F. L. Anthonisz, the Second Assistant Registrar-General, was appointed to act as Assistant Registrar-General, and Mr. E. R. de Silva, the Chief Clerk, to act as Second Assistant.

68. **Registration Divisions.**—The boundaries of the following registration divisions were altered during the year, viz. :—

(1) The birth and death registration divisions of Mawata pattu in Kegalla District on August 1, 1919; Puttalam pattu south and Mundel in Puttalam District, Munnessaram pattu south and Anaivilundan and Munessaram pattus south of Deduru-oya, in the Chilaw District, on October 1, 1919.

(2) The marriage registration divisions of Puttalam pattu and gravets, and Mundel in Puttalam District, on October 1, 1919.

Since the general re-distribution of registration divisiors proclaimed in 1897 on the coming into operation of the Ordinances Nos. 1 and 2 of 1895, their boundaries have from time to time undergone so many changes that a Proclamation consolidating them has become necessary, and steps are being taken in this direction.

69. **Validation of Irregular Registration.**—Two orders under Ordinance No. 3 of 1912 for the validation of irregular registrations were passed in Council during the year. They covered certain births and deaths registered by the Deputy Registrars of Hatton-Dikoya and Batticaloa, who were appointed before they had obtained the necessary qualifications under section 34 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1895, and certain events in Eravur pattu divisior in Batticaloa District, in the Puttalam town, and in the Kumaravanni pattu of the Puttalam District, which had been erroneously registered by the registrars of the adjoining divisions.

70. **Inspection of Registrars' Offices.**—Apart from the inspections by the Registrar-General and his Assistant in the course of their circuits, 227 birth, marriage, and death registries were inspected during the year by the Inspecting Officers specially appointed for the purpose. These inspections, being of a surprise nature, have proved an effective means of keeping the Registrars up to the mark.

71. **Prosecutions.**—Apart from 6 bigamy cases, 5 of which resulted in conviction, 351 prosecutions were instituted by the Department during the year for various offences against the Marriages, Births, and Deaths Registration Ordinances, as against 310 in the previous year. Of these, 268 (or 75 per cent.) resulted in convictions and 19 (or 5 per cent.) in acquittals or discharges, 7 were withdrawn finally, and 3 struck off the roll. 54 cases remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

72. **Records.**—The number of duplicate registers of marriages, births, and deaths received at the Head Office and examined during the year amounted to 345,105. Before being stored, these duplicates are bound into volumes of about 400 documents each, but owing to the insufficiency of funds it is not possible to bind all the records received in the year, and arrears are accumulating.

73. **Inquiries on Applications under Sections 20 and 21.**—The provision in the Ceylon Education Code requiring the production of a proper birth certificate before a child can be admitted to a Government or aided school has resulted in a large number of declarations under section 21 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 for the insertion or alteration of names in birth registers. At the Head Office alone there were as many as 92 inquiries held this year in connection with these applications. Of inquiries into applications for registration of past births there were 21.

74. **Legislation.**—"The Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, 1870," which had undergone several amendments from time to time, was further amended by Ordinance No. 1 of 1919. The amendment provides for a fee to the registrar for copies of the marriage entry he is required to issue to the parties soon after registration, and also empowers the Provincial Registrar or the Assistant Provincial Registrar at the time of dissolution of a marriage to make order, in suitable cases, for maintenance of the children or alimony for the wife. Ordinances Nos. 23 and 24 of 1919—the former amending the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, and the latter the Medical Registration Ordinance—were the result of certain recommendations made by a Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor in 1917 to report on the registration of births and deaths. The Ordinance No. 23 of 1919, while making some slight alterations in the form of certificate of cause of death, brings also within the meaning of "public servants" in the Ceylon Penal Code medical practitioners who are employed as Registrars of Births and Deaths in towns, the object being to render liable to punishment any person obstructing such Registrars in the performance of their duties. The Ordinance No. 24 of 1919 makes provision for the deletion from the Register of Medical Practitioners of the name of any practitioner who is found guilty under sub-sections (3), (4), (5) of section 48 of the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, and of any Medical Registrar guilty of dishonestly aiding and abetting the registration of a false cause of death. The Estate Duties Ordinance, No. 8 of 1919, has thrown some additional clerical work on the Registrar of Births and Deaths, who is now required, by rules framed under that Ordinance, to furnish a monthly return of deaths to the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent.

75. **Registered Buildings.**—Seven new buildings were registered during the year: 3 by the Roman Catholic Church, 3 by the Church Missionary Society, and 1 by the Wesleyan Methodist. A detailed list of all the registered places of worship appears in the *Government Gazette* of April 23, 1920.

76. **Registrars.**—There were at the end of the year 652 Registrars of Births and Deaths, including the Medical Registrars appointed to the towns proclaimed under sections 31 to 36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895. Of these, twelve are stipendiary, and the rest are paid by fees. The Registrars of Marriages numbered 658, of whom 291 were also Registrars of Kandyan Marriages. For registration of Muhammadan marriages, there were 22 Registrars and 53 Levvais licensed to officiate as Registrars. Twenty-eight Registrars died during the year, 18 resigned office, and 5 retired. Four were dismissed and 3 discontinued.

77. **Revenue and Expenditure.**—The cost of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths Registration Department in 1919 (excluding the salaries of the Registrar-General, Assistant Registrar-General, and the Provincial and Assistant Provincial Registrars, who have also other Departments under their charge) was Rs. 219,624·25, viz. :—

	Rs. c.
Salaries and allowances of the Clerical Staff	55,650 21
Payment to Stipendiary Registrars of Births and Deaths ..	18,718 65
Fees paid to other Registrars for registering births, deaths, and Kandyan Marriages	81,620 25*
Fees paid to headmen for reporting events for registration ..	24,096 60*
Salaries to binders, peons, and sweepers	6,179 94
Additional temporary staff and bonuses to Provincial Registrars' and Assistant Provincial Registrars' Offices ..	7,848 77
Tappal allowances to Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages ..	634 70*
Other expenses, including travelling, stationery, and office requisites, &c.	24,875 13
Total ..	219,624 25

* For the financial Year 1918–1919.

The revenue derived from the stamp duties payable under the Births, Marriages, and Deaths Registration Ordinances amounted to Rs. 28,462·30, and fees recovered for searches and copies to Rs. 10,456·60 (Head Office Rs. 2,271·62 and Branch Offices Rs. 8,184·98). Fees recovered in stamps in connection with registration of marriages by Provincial Registrars and Assistant Provincial Registrars in receipt of sterling salaries amounted to Rs. 921·50. The income from all sources was Rs. 39,840·40.

78. The staff worked extremely well, the compilation of the elaborate statistical tables for the periodical reports issued by the Department being done accurately, yet punctually. The services of the Head Clerk, Mr. Snell Supramaniam, deserve special acknowledgment.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, May 15, 1920.

N. W. MORGAPPAH,
Acting Registrar-General.

APPENDIX.

I.—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF CEYLON, 1867 TO 1919.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered; Yearly Increase of Population by Excess of Births over Deaths and by Immigration; the Proportion of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths to 1,000 Persons living per Annum; and the Number of Persons living to each Person Married, Born, or Dead in each of the Years 1867 to 1919.

Year.	Estimated Population in the Middle of the Year.	Marriages registered.	Births registered.	Deaths registered.*	Excess of registered Births over Deaths.†	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†	To 1,000 Persons Living.			The Number of Persons Living.		
							Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.	To one Person married.	To one Birth.	To one Death.
1867‡ ..	2,328,622	—	23,333	27,302	— 3,969	—	—	13·7	15·6	—	75	64
1868§ ..	2,354,878	—	47,096	59,441	— 12,345	—	—	20·0	25·2	—	50	40
1869 ..	2,363,328	—	52,825	48,023	4,802	—	—	22·3	20·3	—	45	49
1870 ..	2,382,042	—	63,527	42,238	21,289	—	—	26·7	17·7	—	37	56
1871 ..	2,417,402	32,014	68,856	46,803	22,053	29,919	28·5	28·5	19·4	35	35	52
1872 ..	2,451,276	17,688	69,573	53,337	16,236	6,086	15·5	28·4	21·8	64	35	46
1873 ..	2,461,894	22,108	69,702	49,049	20,653	8,383	19.3	28·3	19·9	52	35	50
1874 ..	2,516,453	23,248	74,645	52,223	22,422	35,429	19·9	29·7	20·7	50	34	48
1875 ..	2,530,720	13,239	71,102	55,614	15,488	— 8,807	11·3	28·1	22·0	88	35	45
1876 ..	2,573,305	12,780	77,560	62,580	14,980	72,837	10·7	30·1	24·3	93	33	41
1877 ..	2,669,556	21,460	71,529	84,781	— 13,252	78,587	17·3	26·8	31·7	58	37	31
1878 ..	2,741,078	12,406	63,336	75,666	— 12,330	9,905	9·7	23·1	27·6	103	43	36
1879 ..	2,772,363	12,307	69,529	57,730	11,799	— 3,853	9·5	25·1	20·8	105	40	48
1880 ..	2,758,785	13,650	72,318	50,575	21,743	— 28,083	10·6	26·2	18·3	94	38	55
1881 ..	2,755,558	12,087	74,794	75,012	— 218	— 9,353	9·4	27·1	27·2	106	37	37
1882 ..	2,773,389	13,214	74,042	54,672	19,370	— 6,913	10·3	26·7	19·7	97	37	51
1883 ..	2,781,711	15,890	82,240	53,680	28,560	— 13,758	12·3	29·6	19·3	81	34	52
1884 ..	2,793,689	13,770	87,407	62,398	25,009	— 4,308	10·6	31·3	22·3	94	32	45
1885 ..	2,815,166	10,723	79,234	81,908	— 2,674	— 1,069	8·2	28·1	29·1	122	36	34
1886 ..	2,830,359	20,214	76,836	67,041	9,795	— 5,343	15·4	27·1	23·7	65	37	42
1887* ..	2,855,216	17,171	93,223	68,496	24,727	17,539	13·0	32·7	24·0	77	31	42
1888 ..	2,901,262	14,638	92,289	76,724	15,565	26,782	10·9	31·8	26·4	92	31	38
1889 ..	2,938,977	12,791	81,465	83,845	— 2,380	9,116	9·4	27·7	28·5	107	36	35
1890 ..	2,980,245	15,108	95,106	68,600	26,506	38,350	10·9	31·9	23·0	92	31	43
1891 ..	3,021,579	14,737	96,493	86,643	9,850	43,107	10·5	31·9	28·7	95	31	35
1892 ..	3,088,405	16,683	93,233	84,937	8,296	48,856	11·7	30·2	27·5	86	33	36
1893 ..	3,121,093	17,327	97,800	92,422	5,378	18,495	11·9	31·3	29·6	84	32	34
1894 ..	3,144,561	22,783	104,301	87,784	16,517	18,964	15·4	33·2	27·9	64	30	36
1895 ..	3,193,821	30,691	101,480	88,301	13,179	42,938	20·4	31·8	27·6	48	32	36
1896 ..	3,240,501	19,679	103,854	81,898	21,956	35,069	12·8	32·0	25·3	77	31	40
1897 ..	3,315,768	21,819	125,019	78,538	46,481	43,862	14·0	37·7	23·7	71	27	42
1898 ..	3,395,519	24,254	131,620	90,256	41,364	31,158	15·3	38·8	26·6	65	26	38
1899 ..	3,429,745	32,494	132,190	104,983	27,207	— 13,236	20·1	38·5	30·6	49	26	33
1900 ..	3,520,574	28,192	136,051	100,873	35,178	95,058	17·2	38·6	28·7	58	26	35
1901 ..	3,582,697	23,736	134,252	98,813	35,439	2,260	14·2	37·5	27·6	75	27	36
1902 ..	3,629,986	27,816	141,893	99,680	42,213	23,846	16·4	38·5	27·5	65	25	36
1903 ..	3,703,615	23,534	148,027	96,084	51,943	15,731	13·7	40·0	25·9	73	25	39
1904 ..	3,767,826	21,947	145,253	93,940	51,313	21,056	12·5	38·5	24·9	86	26	40
1905 ..	3,901,471	21,188	150,785	108,160	42,625	94,567	11·7	38·7	27·7	86	26	36
1906 ..	3,883,168	18,005	141,847	136,271	5,576	29,286	9·7	36·5	35·1	108	27	29
1907 ..	3,885,967	18,983	130,403	119,377	11,026	— 7,947	10·3	33·6	30·7	102	30	33
1908 ..	3,923,369	21,052	160,713	117,982	42,731	7,661	11·3	41·0	30·1	93	24	33
1909 ..	3,969,629	20,121	148,891	122,969	25,922	18,558	10·7	37·5	31·0	98	26	32
1910 ..	4,035,173	21,977	157,554	110,195	47,359	53,953	11·7	39·0	27·3	92	25	37
1911 ..	4,120,813	21,386	156,398	143,380	13,018	38,620	11·1	38·0	34·8	91	26	29
1912 ..	4,151,251	21,733	138,303	134,383	3,920	39,635	11·3	33·3	32·4	91	30	31
1913 ..	4,220,436	24,580	162,827	120,008	42,819	29,980	12·5	38·6	28·4	86	26	35
1914 ..	4,251,032	23,428	162,177	136,831	25,346	29,631	11·8	38·1	32·2	91	26	31
1915 ..	4,355,015	29,265	160,950	109,818	51,132	56,530	14·4	37·0	25·2	74	27	40
1916 ..	4,482,809	24,969	174,930	120,162	54,768	68,125	12·0	39·0	26·8	90	26	37
1917 ..	4,589,635	25,201	183,975	113,389	70,586	15,177	11·8	40·1	24·7	91	25	40
1918 ..	4,677,257	22,186	183,384	149,407	33,977	20,023	10·2	39·2	31·9	98	26	31
1919 ..	4,724 034	18,869	161,403	168,323	— 6,920	78,133	8·6	34·2	35·6	118	29	28

* The registration of deaths up to 1887 was imperfect, and the figures given cannot safely be compared with those of subsequent years, in which deaths have been registered with increasing efficiency every year.

† The sign minus (—) signifies that deaths exceeded births, and in column 7 that the number of emigrants exceeded the immigrants.

‡ The births and deaths here shown for 1867 were registered in the ten months commencing March 1, on which date the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862 came into operation.

§ The number of births and deaths for 1868 includes those registered in the first half-year under the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862, and those in the second half under Ordinance No. 18 of 1867, which repealed the former Ordinance and came into operation on July 1, 1868, and continued to be in force till July 1, 1897, when the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 came into force.

II.—Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Island, with their Rates per 1,000 Persons living according to Race, in 1918 and 1919, and the Yearly Averages for 1909–1918.

	Number registered.			Proportion per 1,000 Living.		
	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.
Marriages.						
All Races (exclusive of Muhammadans)	23,485	22,186	18,869	11·7	10·2	8·6
Europeans	96	45	60	25·0	12·4	16·3
Burghers	222	242	175	16·1	16·7	12·0
Sinhalese	20,081	19,117	15,715	14·4	12·8	10·5
Tamils	3,051	2,743	2,876	5·3	4·1	4·1
Others	35	39	43	4·1	4·7	5·3
Births.						
All Races	162,939	183,384	161,403	38·0	39·2	34·2
Europeans	173	173	148	22·6	23·8	20·2
Burghers	910	1,004	937	33·1	34·7	32·1
Sinhalese	112,710	123,911	110,567	40·3	41·5	37·0
Tamils	38,478	46,239	39,256	33·2	34·3	28·2
Moors	9,616	10,695	9,377	35·7	38·4	33·9
Malays	554	694	553	41·3	49·1	39·1
Others	498	668	565	29·2	40·2	34·7
Deaths.						
All Races	126,049	149,407	168,323	29·5	31·9	35·6
Europeans	99	92	100	12·9	12·7	13·6
Burghers	610	697	644	22·2	24·1	22·1
Sinhalese	77,422	85,670	110,551	27·8	28·7	37·0
Tamils	38,764	51,850	45,232	33·6	38·5	32·5
Moors	8,063	9,714	10,376	29·9	34·9	37·4
Malays	418	568	566	31·2	40·2	40·0
Others	673	816	854	39·4	49·1	52·5

III.—Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in each Province and District of the Island in 1918 and 1919, and the Yearly Averages for 1909–1918.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Marriages (General and Kandyan).			Births.			Deaths.		
	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.
CEYLON ..	23,485	22,186	18,869	162,939	183,384	161,403	126,049	149,407	168,323
Western Province ..	7,688	7,154	6,118	39,696	40,925	40,049	26,997	31,219	33,657
Central Province ..	2,232	2,089	1,794	28,195	33,143	28,889	22,386	31,340	28,080
Southern Province ..	4,389	4,097	3,048	27,023	29,235	25,682	18,923	20,568	23,553
Northern Province ..	2,036	1,754	1,933	13,705	14,214	12,387	11,420	13,997	11,880
Eastern Province ..	332	325	335	7,818	8,643	7,763	6,120	6,491	9,970
North-Western Province ..	3,205	3,020	2,514	16,519	19,669	15,275	13,997	14,831	28,788
North-Central Province ..	511	554	383	3,472	4,346	2,769	3,219	3,482	6,168
Province of Uva ..	907	1,024	514	9,372	11,283	9,063	8,531	11,574	11,848
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	2,185	2,169	2,230	17,139	21,926	19,526	14,456	15,905	14,379
Western Province.									
Colombo	4,385	4,117	3,567	21,807	22,452	22,263	15,938	18,059	19,762
Negombo	1,316	1,167	975	6,617	6,577	6,218	3,789	3,907	5,120
Kalutara	1,987	1,870	1,576	11,272	11,896	11,568	7,270	9,253	8,775
Central Province.									
Kandy	1,437	1,329	1,146	17,177	19,781	17,775	13,213	17,782	16,402
Matale	452	432	369	4,526	5,690	4,421	4,421	6,228	5,236
Nuwara Eliya ..	343	328	279	6,492	7,672	6,693	4,752	7,330	6,442
Southern Province.									
Galle	2,195	1,975	1,510	12,149	12,151	11,850	7,959	8,876	9,312
Matara	1,491	1,414	990	10,157	11,129	9,478	6,441	6,824	8,714
Hambantota ..	703	708	548	4,717	5,955	4,354	4,523	4,868	5,527
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	1,795	1,573	1,722	12,057	12,353	11,232	9,609	11,411	9,609
Mannar	174	126	153	959	1,027	659	1,146	1,747	1,375
Mullaittivu ..	67	55	58	689	834	496	665	839	896
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	248	249	223	6,597	7,220	6,697	5,061	5,174	8,858
Trincomalee ..	84	76	112	1,221	1,423	1,066	1,056	1,317	1,112
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala ..	2,268	2,224	1,689	12,251	15,078	11,396	10,815	11,549	23,156
Puttalam	186	166	151	1,120	1,260	916	1,226	1,362	2,050
Chilaw	751	630	674	3,148	3,331	2,963	1,956	1,920	3,582
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura ..	511	554	383	3,472	4,346	2,769	3,219	3,482	6,168
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	907	1,024	514	9,372	11,283	9,063	8,531	11,574	11,848
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura ..	1,086	944	1,006	7,210	8,931	8,520	6,638	7,281	7,571
Kegalla	1,099	1,225	1,224	9,929	12,995	11,006	7,818	8,624	6,808

IV.—Proportion of Persons Married, and of Births and Deaths, to 1,000 Persons living in Ceylon and in each Province and District in 1918 and 1919, and the Yearly Averages in 1909–1918.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Persons Married to 1,000 Persons Living.			Births to 1,000 Persons Living.			Deaths to 1,000 Persons Living.		
	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.
CEYLON ..	11·7	10·2	8·6	38·0	39·2	34·2	29·5	31·9	35·6
Western Province	14·3	12·7	10·9	34·8	33·9	33·1	23·7	25·9	27·8
Central Province	6·8	6·2	5·3	41·0	45·9	40·2	32·6	43·4	39·1
Southern Province	13·6	12·3	9·1	41·2	42·3	36·9	29·5	29·7	33·8
Northern Province	11·6	9·5	10·5	37·3	37·0	32·4	29·9	36·5	31·1
Eastern Province	5·3	5·4	5·6	41·7	44·2	40·0	32·6	33·2	51·3
North-Western Province ..	15·6	14·3	12·2	37·9	43·4	34·6	32·2	32·7	65·3
North-Central Province ..	13·8	14·3	10·2	40·7	49·5	32·8	37·7	39·6	72·9
Province of Uva	8·8	9·5	4·8	42·9	50·3	41·0	39·1	51·6	53·6
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	11·0	10·4	10·6	41·0	50·8	44·9	35·4	36·9	33·1
Western Province.									
Colombo	14·5	12·7	11·0	32·4	31·9	31·6	23·7	25·6	28·0
Negombo	15·2	12·6	10·4	37·7	34·7	32·5	21·7	20·6	26·8
Kalutara	14·8	12·8	10·8	38·7	38·2	36·9	25·0	29·7	28·1
Central Province.									
Kandy	7·4	6·5	5·6	41·0	44·8	40·3	31·5	40·3	39·5
Matale	9·2	8·4	7·3	42·2	51·8	41·1	41·2	56·7	48·7
Nuwara Eliya	4·3	3·9	3·3	40·3	44·9	39·3	29·4	42·9	37·9
Southern Province.									
Galle	15·1	12·7	9·6	40·2	37·6	36·3	26·3	27·4	28·6
Matara	12·9	11·4	7·9	43·0	43·6	36·7	27·4	26·7	33·8
Hambantota	13·3	13·0	10·1	43·3	52·9	38·9	41·5	43·3	49·4
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	10·9	9·3	10·2	36·4	36·1	32·9	29·0	33·3	28·1
Mannar	20·8	15·3	19·5	38·7	42·6	28·7	46·3	72·5	59·9
Mullaittivu	8·8	6·8	7·4	40·5	47·8	29·1	39·1	48·1	52·7
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	5·2	5·0	4·5	41·8	43·8	40·9	32·1	31·4	54·1
Trincomalee	8·6	7·6	11·3	41·0	46·2	34·9	35·5	42·7	36·4
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	15·8	14·6	11·5	40·0	47·4	37·1	35·4	36·3	75·4
Puttalam	14·7	12·2	11·5	28·7	32·4	24·3	31·4	35·1	54·4
Chilaw	17·5	13·6	14·6	34·9	34·9	30·8	21·8	19·9	37·3
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	13·8	14·3	10·2	40·7	49·5	32·8	37·7	39·6	72·9
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	8·8	9·5	4·8	42·9	50·3	41·0	39·1	51·6	53·6
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	13·9	11·2	11·9	43·4	51·8	49·5	40·0	42·2	44·0
Kegalla	9·7	9·9	9·7	40·8	50·2	41·9	32·2	33·3	25·9

V.—Marriages (Kandyan) registered in 1919 in the Provinces and Districts of Ceylon; the Civil Condition and Age of Parties; Signature in Marriage Register; and Proportion of Illiterates in 100 Marriages.

Province and District.	Total.	Marriages contracted between									Persons not 21 Years of Age.		Highest Male Age.	Mean Male Age.	Lowest Male Age.	Highest Female Age.	Mean Female Age.	Lowest Female Age.	The Number who signed the Register with Marks.		Proportion of Illiterate Parties in 100 Marriages.			
		Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Divorced Women and Bachelors.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.	Average, 1909–1918.		1919.	
																					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ceylon ..	4,447	3,475	115	492	118	114	8	83	26	16	661	3,410	76	26·6	16	67	19·5	12	1,074	3,810	27·1	91·3	24·1	85·7
Central Province ..	1,128	923	23	94	17	31	1	25	8	6	156	857	58	26·2	16	48	19·1	13	261	865	24·8	85·4	23·1	76·7
Southern Province ..	11	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	29	25·2	19	26	20·1	15	3	8	41·0	94·7	27·3	72·8
Northern Province ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52·4	67·4	—	—
Eastern Province ..	45	30	2	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	26	55	28·1	20	37	21·1	16	26	45	45·0	97·2	57·8	100·0
North-Western Province ..	1,025	732	28	167	45	27	2	13	8	3	239	841	76	26·4	17	67	19·4	12	223	856	22·6	94·3	21·8	83·5
North-Central Province ..	317	242	20	30	13	6	1	3	1	1	16	158	65	29·0	18	45	22·1	14	69	310	23·0	96·2	21·8	97·8
Province of Uva ..	334	272	14	28	13	2	—	4	1	—	27	249	61	27·7	16	50	20·7	14	115	316	42·2	96·3	34·4	94·6
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	1,587	1,266	28	165	24	48	4	38	8	6	218	1,272	70	26·2	16	45	19·0	13	377	1,410	27·3	90·0	23·8	88·8
Central Province.																								
Kandy ..	745	617	12	58	6	24	—	22	5	1	124	585	58	25·6	18	40	18·7	13	168	522	25·2	82·5	22·5	70·1
Matale ..	251	198	8	28	7	2	1	2	2	3	20	170	55	27·5	18	48	20·2	13	58	225	20·7	90·1	23·1	89·6
Nuwara Eliya ..	132	108	3	8	4	5	—	1	1	2	12	102	52	26·5	16	48	19·6	14	35	118	30·2	91·5	26·5	89·4
Southern Province.																								
Galle ..	7	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	28	25·0	19	22	19·3	18	1	4	43·4	94·6	14·3	57·1
Matara ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	29	25·5	21	26	21·5	15	2	4	24·0	94·4	50·0	100·0
Northern Province.																								
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41·9	67·4	—	—
Eastern Province.																								
Batticaloa ..	44	29	2	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	26	55	28·2	20	37	21·1	16	26	44	46·5	97·8	59·1	100·0
Trincomalee ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	25·0	25	22	22·0	22	—	1	39·2	91·0	—	100·0
North Western Province.																								
Kurunegala ..	1,000	712	25	166	45	26	2	13	8	3	233	822	76	26·5	17	67	19·3	12	218	832	22·6	94·3	21·8	83·2
Puttalam ..	25	20	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	19	35	24·3	20	32	19·9	17	5	24	22·3	94·4	20·0	96·0
North-Central Province.																								
Anuradhapura ..	317	242	20	30	13	6	1	3	1	1	16	158	65	29·0	18	45	22·1	14	69	310	23·0	96·2	21·8	97·8
Province of Uva.																								
Badulla ..	334	272	14	28	13	2	—	4	1	—	27	249	61	27·7	16	50	20·7	14	115	316	42·2	96·3	34·4	94·6
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ..	686	538	16	77	20	17	3	10	2	3	69	528	60	27·2	18	45	19·3	13	221	624	32·6	91·0	32·2	91·0
Kegalla ..	901	728	12	88	4	31	1	28	6	3	149	744	70	25·5	16	45	18·7	13	156	786	23·1	88·7	17·3	87·2

VI.—Number of Kandyan Marriages and Divorces in each Province and District of Ceylon, with Percentage of Divorces to Marriages, in the Periods 1871–1880, 1881–1890, 1891–1900, 1901–1910, and in each of the Years 1911 to 1919.

Year.	Ceylon.		Percentage of Divorces to Marriages.	Central Province.						Southern Province.				Northern Province.				Eastern Province.				North-Western Province.				North-Central Province.		Province of Uva.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.			
				Kandy.		Matale.		Nuwara Eliya.		Galle.		Matara.		Mannar.		Mullaittivu.		Batticaloa.		Trincomalee.		Kurunegala.		Puttalam and Chilaw.		Anuradhapura.		Badulla.		Ratnapura.		Kegalla.	
	Marriages.	Divorces.		Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.
1871–1880*..	8,871	165	1·9	874	19	309	10	398	2	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	98	—	15	—	3,033	46	72	1	739	7	911	6	1,567	43	810	30
1881–1890 ..	5,171	188	3·6	815	32	349	10	174	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	34	—	1	—	1,475	47	60	1	308	8	881	8	535	42	416	35
1891–1900 ..	9,009	402	4·0	1,707	76	542	31	361	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	52	—	9	—	2,194	78	112	3	814	17	1,069	20	956	67	1,172	93
1901–1910*..	6,138	585	9·5	911	115	372	39	211	32	20	1	4	—	—	—	5	—	59	—	5	1	1,540	121	62	6	566	40	752	34	684	80	945	117
1911 ..	5,087	517	10·2	1,032	115	298	32	178	25	11	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	37	—	1	—	1,407	160	55	2	372	8	588	22	502	83	604	69
1912 ..	5,114	687	13·4	953	146	302	38	181	25	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	1	1,346	134	41	3	234	44	674	35	542	90	788	171
1913 ..	6,137	631	10·3	1,067	118	336	48	158	26	12	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	30	—	2	—	1,772	142	86	5	254	28	837	26	669	76	912	161
1914 ..	4,928	692	14·0	992	135	385	53	158	18	24	—	1	—	—	—	13	—	14	—	—	—	1,319	163	31	7	209	61	515	28	490	79	777	148
1915 ..	9,626	599	6·2	1,040	102	506	41	225	11	22	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	144	1	3	1	2,692	137	88	5	933	71	1,117	37	2,045	95	802	96
1916 ..	6,129	594	9·7	1,045	125	435	30	218	23	7	1	1	—	—	—	18	—	66	—	1	—	1,475	149	40	5	705	28	676	24	538	99	904	110
1917 ..	6,336	653	10·3	989	107	314	54	196	28	18	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	30	1	5	—	1,942	161	59	4	520	28	742	34	615	117	898	119
1918 ..	5,558	563	10·1	814	105	330	24	173	22	10	—	3	—	—	—	3	2	46	—	5	—	1,433	142	41	3	474	30	818	31	586	86	822	118
1919 ..	4,447	549	12·3	745	106	251	39	132	10	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	1	—	1,000	112	25	1	317	40	334	32	686	70	901	139

* Yearly average.

VII.—Marriages (other than Kandyan and Muhammadan) registered in 1919 in the Provinces and Districts of Ceylon; the Civil Condition, Nationality, and Age of the Parties; Mode of Solemnization; Signature in Marriage Register; and Proportion of Illiterates in 100 Marriages.

Province and District.	Total Marriages.	Marriages contracted between: Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	Marriages of: Widowers.	Widows.	Marriages contracted between: European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.	Marriages contracted between Persons of same Race: European.	Burgher.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Veddas.	Others.	Marriages of Persons not 21 Years of Age: Males.	Females.	Highest Male Age.	Mean Male Age.	Lowest Male Age.	Highest Female Age.	Mean Female Age.	Lowest Female Age.	Marriages solemnized by Ministers.	The Number who signed the Register with Marks: Males.	Females.	Proportion of Illiterate Parties in 100 Marriages. Average, 1909–18: Males.	Females.	1919: Males.	Females.
CEYLON ..	14422	11781	412	1822	314	40	32	2	18	1	2154	728	5	5	—	44	15	66	28	55	143	11211	2835	—	15	340	7008	80	27·5	16	65	20·8	12	2846	2151	6973	18·1	58·3	14·9	48·3
Western Province ..	6118	5111	153	752	87	7	4	1	3	—	842	241	3	2	—	22	7	27	18	44	99	5634	251	—	11	55	2233	80	27·5	17	55	21·3	13	1243	829	2369	16·3	48·5	13·5	38·7
Central Province ..	666	528	19	89	11	8	4	—	6	1	106	30	2	1	—	6	2	7	4	11	20	469	142	—	2	19	364	59	27·6	18	42	20·5	13	198	114	338	16·5	56·6	17·1	50·7
Southern Province ..	3037	2502	74	394	63	1	2	—	1	—	458	137	—	1	—	6	1	2	1	—	5	3004	17	—	—	94	1606	75	28·1	17	65	21·1	13	45	547	1892	25·1	73·0	18·0	62·3
Northern Province ..	1933	1543	63	229	87	5	2	—	4	—	320	150	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	1927	—	—	74	1176	65	27·4	16	45	19·8	12	602	152	839	9·2	53·4	7·9	43·4
Eastern Province ..	290	226	15	41	8	—	—	—	—	—	49	23	—	—	—	2	2	3	2	—	10	3	268	—	—	5	152	55	27·8	19	50	20·6	12	97	32	160	15·6	58·8	11·0	55·2
North-Western Prov.	1489	1148	61	224	49	4	3	—	—	—	273	110	—	1	—	2	2	19	3	—	3	1337	121	—	1	47	871	55	26·2	18	40	20·0	12	576	350	764	18·7	61·4	23·5	51·3
North-Central Prov. ..	66	53	1	9	1	—	2	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	21	—	—	2	31	56	28·6	19	46	21·2	14	4	6	40	22·6	72·3	9·1	60·6
Province of Uva ..	180	146	11	20	3	—	—	—	—	—	23	14	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	2	128	45	—	—	14	100	60	28·1	16	50	20·3	14	32	26	127	19·6	71·9	14·4	70·6
P. of Sabaragamuwa ..	643	524	15	64	5	15	15	1	4	—	73	21	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	1	590	43	—	1	30	475	56	26·4	18	53	19·4	13	49	95	444	21·6	76·2	14·8	69·0
Western Province.																																									
Colombo ..	3567	2976	89	441	51	5	3	1	1	—	493	141	3	2	—	21	7	14	14	44	96	3199	157	—	10	37	1303	80	27·6	18	52	21·5	13	839	439	1285	14·3	44·1	12·3	36·0
Negombo ..	975	820	28	115	9	2	—	—	1	—	125	37	—	—	—	—	—	12	3	—	2	877	81	—	—	13	427	60	26·4	17	53	20·5	13	308	97	334	14·8	48·6	9·9	34·3
Kalutara ..	1576	1315	36	196	27	—	1	—	1	—	224	63	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1558	13	—	1	5	503	65	27·9	18	55	21·6	14	96	293	750	21·5	58·2	18·6	47·6
Central Province.																																								
Kandy ..	401	321	10	48	10	6	3	—	2	1	60	20	—	1	—	5	2	5	3	7	16	277	84	—	1	11	211	59	27·6	18	40	20·5	13	122	71	170	15·3	51·6	17·7	42·4
Matale ..	118	91	4	16	1	1	1	—	4	—	21	5	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	2	95	17	—	—	6	70	52	28·0	18	35	20·2	14	30	13	72	17·9	59·2	11·0	61·0
Nuwara Eliya ..	147	116	5	25	—	1	—	—	—	—	25	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	97	41	—	1	2	83	52	27·3	20	42	20·6	13	46	30	96	18·9	69·2	20·4	65·3
Southern Province.																																								
Galle ..	1503	1254	28	187	30	1	2	—	1	—	218	58	—	1	—	3	1	2	—	—	3	1487	6	—	—	12	669	73	28·9	18	55	21·7	13	29	220	766	22·2	63·6	14·6	51·0
Matara ..	986	817	21	129	19	—	—	—	—	—	148	40	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	972	10	—	—	33	579	75	27·5	18	65	20·8	14	13	190	666	26·6	77·6	19·3	67·5
Hambantota ..	548	431	25	78	14	—	—	—	—	—	92	39	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	545	1	—	—	49	358	65	26·9	17	46	20·2	13	3	137	460	30·4	91·4	25·0	83·9
Northern Province.																																								
Jaffna ..	1722	1424	44	190	53	5	2	—	4	—	247	97	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	1717	—	—	69	1045	65	26·8	16	45	19·8	12	424	118	717	7·4	52·7	6·9	41·6
Mannar ..	153	75	17	33	28	—	—	—	—	—	61	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	—	—	3	87	55	28·7	20	40	20·0	14	145	24	94	15·4	61·3	15·7	61·4
Mullaittivu ..	58	44	2	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	12	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	57	—	—	2	44	57	27·0	19	40	19·5	12	33	10	28	15·8	65·6	17·2	48·3
Eastern Province.																																								
Batticaloa ..	179	140	9	26	4	—	—	—	—	—	30	13	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	8	1	165	—	—	—	92	50	27·3	21	35	19·8	12	55	22	112	16·4	60·9	12·3	62·6
Trincomalee ..	111	86	6	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	19	10	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	2	103	—	—	5	60	55	28·6	19	50	21·8	14	42	10	48	21·6	53·4	9·0	43·2
North-Western Province.																																								
Kurunegala ..	689	529	27	112	16	4	1	—	—	—	128	43	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	2	662	20	—	—	35	384	50	25·8	18	40	19·8	12	72	221	444	19·2	74·6	32·1	64·4
Puttalam ..	126	85	12	14	15	—	—	—	—	—	29	27	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	—	—	63	55	—	—	6	75	50	27·8	18	40	20·9	14	96	30	61	26·7	66·4	23·8	48·4
Chilaw ..	674	534	22	98	18	—	2	—	—	—	116	40	—	1	—	2	—	11	—	—	1	612	46	—	1	6	412	55	26·3	19	40	20·1	13	408	99	259	16·5	48·9	14·7	38·4
North-Central Province.																																								
Anuradhapura ..	66	53	1	9	1	—	2	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	21	—	—	2	31	56	28·6	19	46	21·2	14	4	6	40	22·6	72·3	9·1	60·6
Province of Uva.																																								
Badulla ..	180	146	11	20	3	—	—	—	—	—	23	14	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	2	128	45	—	—	14	100	60	28·1	16	50	20·3	14	32	26	127	19·7	71·9	14·4	70·6
P. of Sabaragamuwa.																																								
Ratnapura ..	320	255	10	36	3	7	6	1	2	—	41	14	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	288	26	—	—	10	216	56	26·9	18	53	19·6	13	26	53	231	22·5	78·0	16·6	72·2
Kegalla ..	323	269	5	28	2	8	9	—	2	—	32	7	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	302	17	—	1	20	259	55	26·1	19	40	19·1	14	23	42	213	20·4	73·5	13·0	65·9

VIII.—Marriages (other than Kandyan and Muhammadan) registered in Ceylon in 1918 and 1919, and the Averages in 1909–1918, according to Province, District, Civil Condition, and Minority.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Average, 1909–1918								1918.								1919.							
	Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.		Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.		Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.	
	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.
CEYLON ..	15021	473	1727	312	2039	785	505	8817	14451	356	1542	279	1821	635	537	8729	11854	414	1840	314	2154	728	340	7008
Western ..	6678	167	738	107	845	274	110	3049	6286	124	649	95	744	219	114	2918	5122	154	755	87	842	241	55	2233
Central ..	619	20	62	11	73	31	29	410	678	23	61	10	71	33	29	466	541	19	95	11	106	30	19	364
Southern ..	3718	127	461	67	528	194	191	2438	3550	93	384	57	441	150	191	2392	2505	74	395	63	458	137	94	1606
Northern ..	1714	54	203	60	263	114	72	1228	1478	35	184	54	238	89	82	1093	1550	63	233	87	320	150	74	1176
Eastern ..	224	10	35	11	46	21	7	183	228	9	29	8	37	17	4	161	226	15	41	8	49	23	5	152
North-Western ..	1273	63	158	45	203	108	55	925	1295	49	151	51	202	100	66	971	1155	61	224	49	273	110	47	871
North-Central ..	53	4	6	2	8	6	1	25	69	5	6	—	6	5	—	18	55	1	9	1	10	2	2	31
Uva ..	160	8	11	3	14	11	6	102	170	9	23	4	27	13	10	115	146	11	20	3	23	14	14	100
Sabaragamuwa ..	582	20	53	6	59	26	34	457	697	9	55	—	55	9	41	595	554	16	68	5	73	21	30	475
Western.																								
Colombo ..	3820	93	412	61	473	154	67	1744	3618	76	369	54	423	130	74	1683	2984	90	442	51	493	141	37	1303
Negombo ..	1152	27	125	13	138	40	30	649	1035	15	105	12	117	27	23	598	822	28	116	9	125	37	13	427
Kalutara ..	1706	47	201	33	234	80	13	656	1633	33	175	29	204	62	17	637	1316	36	197	27	224	63	5	503
Central.																								
Kandy ..	405	13	40	7	47	20	16	259	447	15	45	8	53	23	14	300	331	10	50	10	60	20	11	211
Matale ..	78	3	9	2	11	5	4	57	88	4	9	1	10	5	5	66	93	4	20	1	21	5	6	70
Nuwara Eliya ..	136	4	13	2	15	6	9	94	143	4	7	1	8	5	10	100	117	5	25	—	25	5	2	83
Southern.																								
Galle ..	1863	57	224	36	260	93	25	1013	1703	41	188	33	221	74	25	952	1257	28	188	30	218	58	12	669
Matara ..	1276	40	153	20	173	60	109	989	1251	32	111	17	128	49	95	954	817	21	129	19	148	40	33	579
Hambantota ..	579	30	84	11	95	41	57	436	596	20	85	7	92	27	71	486	431	25	78	14	92	39	49	358
Northern.																								
Jaffna ..	1557	40	166	32	198	72	66	1072	1368	24	151	30	181	54	78	974	1431	44	194	53	247	97	69	1045
Mannar ..	113	11	26	24	50	35	3	114	76	8	20	22	42	30	1	81	75	17	33	28	61	45	3	87
Mullaittivu ..	44	3	11	4	15	7	3	42	34	3	13	2	15	5	3	38	44	2	6	6	12	8	2	44
Eastern.																								
Batticaloa ..	161	7	24	7	31	14	4	134	171	8	19	5	24	13	3	120	140	9	26	4	30	13	—	92
Trincomalee ..	63	3	11	4	15	7	3	49	57	1	10	3	13	4	1	41	86	6	15	4	19	10	5	60
North-Western.																								
Kurunegala ..	550	27	65	15	80	42	39	382	679	24	67	21	88	45	51	487	534	27	112	16	128	43	35	384
Puttalam ..	89	12	18	12	30	24	4	75	87	9	16	13	29	22	3	71	85	12	14	15	29	27	6	75
Chilaw ..	634	24	75	18	93	42	12	468	529	16	68	17	85	33	12	413	536	22	98	18	116	40	6	412
North-Central.																								
Anuradhapura	53	4	6	2	8	6	1	25	69	5	6	—	6	5	—	18	55	1	9	1	10	2	2	31
Uva.																								
Badulla ..	160	8	11	3	14	11	6	102	170	9	23	4	27	13	10	115	146	11	20	3	23	14	14	100
Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ..	320	15	31	5	36	20	16	228	327	5	26	—	26	5	16	260	268	11	38	3	41	14	10	216
Kegalla ..	262	5	22	1	23	6	18	229	370	4	29	—	29	4	25	335	286	5	30	2	32	7	20	259

Note.—Divorced men and women are classed in this table as bachelors and spinsters.

IX.—Muhammadan Marriages and their Rates in 1919 compared with 1918, and the Yearly Averages for 1909–1918.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Muhammadan Population at the Census of 1911.	Number of Marriages.			Persons Married to 1,000 Persons Living.		
		Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.
CEYLON ..	279,543	771	788	813	5·1	4·9	5·0
Western.							
Colombo ..	51,516	294	335	313	11·0	11·7	10·9
Negombo ..	3,927	16	19	23	7·9	8·5	10·3
Kalutara ..	17,642	36	39	36	3·9	3·9	3·6
Central.							
Kandy ..	31,066	62	60	51	3·9	3·5	3·0
Matale ..	6,597	1	1	—	·3	·3	—
Nuwara Eliya	2,750	3	1	8	1·9	·6	5·1
Southern.							
Galle ..	11,653	55	42	41	9·0	6·4	6·2
Matara ..	7,081	18	14	18	4·8	3·5	4·5
Hambantota	3,087	8	14	18	8·5	8·6	11·1
Northern.							
Jaffna ..	3,562	53	46	46	28·5	24·1	24·1
Mannar ..	8,093	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	1,248	7	1	5	11·1	1·6	8·1
Eastern.							
Batticaloa	60,727	28	36	43	·9	1·1	1·3
Trincomalee	10,361	—	2	3	—	·4	·6
North-Western.							
Kurunegala	13,924	30	30	41	4·4	4·1	5·9
Puttalam ..	11,937	135	119	143	24·6	20·3	25·2
Chilaw ..	3,674	1	—	—	·6	—	—
North-Central.							
Anuradhapura	10,033	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva.							
Badulla ..	7,718	9	12	11	2·3	2·9	2·8
Sabaragamuwa.							
Ratnapura	3,117	13	13	12	8·3	7·7	7·2
Kegalla ..	9,830	2	4	1	·4	·7	·2

X.—Number and Classification of Buildings registered for Solemnization of Marriages in Ceylon and remaining on the Register on December 31, 1919.

Province and District.	Total.	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan.	Church of England.	Portuguese Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Dutch Presbyterian.	Scotch Presbyterian.	Independent Catholic.	Salvationist.	Other Denominations.
Ceylon ..	892	559	101	129	18	20	22	6	1	—	23	13
Western Province ..	300	172	45	51	2	15	—	3	—	—	6	6
Central Province ..	59	19	2	30	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	4
Southern Province ..	48	12	18	16	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Northern Province ..	260	200	11	10	14	—	22	1	—	—	1	1
Eastern Province ..	45	21	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ..	131	106	4	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	1
North-Central Province ..	6	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ..	10	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	33	20	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1
Western Province.												
Colombo	184	93	21	43	1	14	—	2	—	—	5	5
Negombo	73	54	14	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kalutara	43	25	10	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Central Province.												
Kandy	37	12	2	20	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Matale	9	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Nuwara Eliya ..	13	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Southern Province.												
Galle	26	7	7	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Matara	16	2	10	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ..	6	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province.												
Jaffna	146	106	7	7	1	—	22	1	—	—	1	1
Mannar	89	71	4	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	25	23	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa	37	15	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ..	8	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala ..	41	29	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
Puttalam	29	27	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw	61	50	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura ..	6	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva.												
Badulla	10	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura	12	8	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kegalla	21	12	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1

XI.—Number of Births of either Sex and each Nationality registered in each Province and District during 1919.

Province and District.	All Races.			Europeans.			Burghers.			Sinhalese.			Tamils.			Moors.			Malays.			Veddas.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ceylon ..	161,403	82,463	78,940	148	84	64	937	480	457	110,567	56,404	54,163	39,256	20,149	19,107	9,377	4,762	4,615	553	281	272	122	69	53	443	234	209
Western Province ..	40,049	20,743	19,306	75	40	35	585	286	299	33,984	17,585	16,399	3,071	1,621	1,450	1,899	984	915	248	127	121	—	—	—	187	100	87
Central Province ..	28,889	14,757	14,132	55	35	20	141	72	69	15,655	7,978	7,677	11,390	5,831	5,559	1,466	750	716	116	58	58	—	—	—	66	33	33
Southern Province ..	25,682	12,852	12,830	7	5	2	45	28	17	24,420	12,216	12,204	566	282	284	591	294	297	44	24	20	—	—	—	9	3	6
Northern Province ..	12,387	6,340	6,047	—	—	—	20	10	10	87	46	41	11,845	6,076	5,769	429	204	225	4	3	1	—	—	—	2	1	1
Eastern Province ..	7,763	3,933	3,830	—	—	—	60	32	28	301	144	157	4,278	2,184	2,094	2,987	1,497	1,490	43	18	25	91	56	35	3	2	1
North-Western Province ..	15,275	7,871	7,404	—	—	—	26	18	8	13,558	6,946	6,612	683	370	313	952	509	443	40	19	21	—	—	—	16	9	7
North-Central Province ..	2,769	1,412	1,357	—	—	—	6	4	2	2,295	1,172	1,123	161	75	86	289	155	134	1	—	1	17	6	11	—	—	—
Province of Uva ..	9,063	4,581	4,482	6	2	4	22	7	15	5,463	2,724	2,739	3,270	1,695	1,575	225	109	116	32	19	13	14	7	7	31	18	13
Province of Sabaragamuwa	19,526	9,974	9,552	5	2	3	32	23	9	14,804	7,593	7,211	3,992	2,015	1,977	539	260	279	25	13	12	—	—	—	129	68	61
Western Province.																											
Colombo ..	22,263	11,483	10,780	71	38	33	548	270	278	18,788	9,670	9,118	1,388	732	656	1,082	571	511	233	119	114	—	—	—	153	83	70
Negombo ..	6,218	3,243	2,975	1	1	—	17	4	13	5,776	3,010	2,766	276	152	124	133	69	64	5	3	2	—	—	—	10	4	6
Kalutara ..	11,568	6,017	5,551	3	1	2	20	12	8	9,420	4,905	4,515	1,407	737	670	684	344	340	10	5	5	—	—	—	24	13	11
Central Province.																											
Kandy	17,775	9,086	8,689	37	22	15	104	48	56	10,376	5,301	5,075	5,975	3,073	2,902	1,156	583	573	76	35	41	—	—	—	51	24	27
Matale ..	4,421	2,238	2,183	3	2	1	12	7	5	2,932	1,475	1,457	1,232	620	612	223	124	99	14	6	8	—	—	—	5	4	1
Nuwara Eliya ..	6,693	3,433	3,260	15	11	4	25	17	8	2,347	1,202	1,145	4,183	2,138	2,045	87	43	44	26	17	9	—	—	—	10	5	5
Southern Province.																											
Galle	11,850	5,915	5,935	5	3	2	29	21	8	11,152	5,546	5,606	344	175	169	309	163	146	7	5	2	—	—	—	4	2	2
Matara ..	9,478	4,746	4,732	2	2	—	13	6	7	9,031	4,532	4,499	200	99	101	229	106	123	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ..	4,354	2,191	2,163	—	—	—	3	1	2	4,237	2,138	2,099	22	8	14	53	25	28	34	18	16	—	—	—	5	1	4
Northern Province.																											
Jaffna	11,232	5,754	5,478	—	—	—	15	8	7	6	2	4	11,064	5,681	5,383	141	59	82	4	3	1	—	—	—	2	1	1
Mannar ..	659	333	326	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	407	208	199	250	125	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	496	253	243	—	—	—	3	2	1	81	44	37	374	187	187	38	20	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.																											
Batticaloa ..	6,697	3,405	3,292	—	—	—	54	32	22	270	126	144	3,719	1,906	1,813	2,573	1,291	1,282	1	1	—	80	49	31	—	—	—
Trincomalee ..	1,066	528	538	—	—	—	6	—	6	31	18	13	559	278	281	414	206	208	42	17	25	11	7	4	3	2	1
North-Western Province.																											
Kurunegala ..	11,396	5,855	5,541	—	—	—	14	11	3	10,597	5,417	5,180	329	186	143	422	224	198	27	12	15	—	—	—	7	5	2
Puttalam ..	916	508	408	—	—	—	2	1	1	327	190	137	155	86	69	419	224	195	9	5	4	—	—	—	4	2	2
Chilaw ..	2,963	1,508	1,455	—	—	—	10	6	4	2,634	1,339	1,295	199	98	101	111	61	50	4	2	2	—	—	—	5	2	3
North-Central Province.																											
Anuradhapura ..	2,769	1,412	1,357	—	—	—	6	4	2	2,295	1,172	1,123	161	75	86	289	155	134	1	—	1	17	6	11	—	—	—
Province of Uva.																											
Badulla ..	9,063	4,581	4,482	6	2	4	22	7	15	5,463	2,724	2,739	3,270	1,695	1,575	225	109	116	32	19	13	14	7	7	31	18	13
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																											
Ratnapura ..	8,520	4,376	4,144	2	1	1	15	9	6	6,364	3,269	3,095	1,904	977	927	114	58	56	10	6	4	—	—	—	111	56	55
Kegalla ..	11,006	5,598	5,408	3	1	2	17	14	3	8,440	4,324	4,116	2,088	1,038	1,050	425	202	223	15	7	8	—	—	—	18	12	6

1919.

DEATHS.

		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Veddas.		Others.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	CEYLON ..	4,458	56,093	23,083	22,149	5,371	5,005	276	290	92	96	464	202
WESTERN PROVINCE.	Colombo District ..	7,755	7,483	1,244	914	717	603	120	117	—	—	275	60
	Colombo Municipality ..	2,309	1,868	918	614	631	524	114	113	—	—	249	55
	Alutkuru Korale South ..	1,238	1,032	63	29	15	4	3	—	—	—	10	—
	Hewagam Korale ..	925	1,021	203	220	7	8	1	1	—	—	5	3
	Salpiti Korale ..	1,371	1,559	87	34	9	9	—	1	—	—	5	2
	Siyane Korale East ..	725	756	10	6	19	18	—	—	—	—	3	—
	Siyane Korale West ..	1,187	1,247	13	11	36	40	2	2	—	—	3	—
	Negombo District ..	2,339	2,302	199	120	74	66	1	1	—	—	3	3
	Negombo Local Board ..	421	362	102	37	36	37	—	1	—	—	1	2
	Alutkuru Korale North ..	1,332	1,334	83	73	32	26	1	—	—	—	2	—
	Hapitigam Korale ..	586	606	14	10	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Kalutara District ..	3,390	3,348	709	696	285	308	2	2	—	—	19	7
	Kalutara Local Board ..	198	175	21	8	23	39	—	—	—	—	3	1
	Kalutara Totamune ..	1,521	1,501	42	29	215	226	2	1	—	—	1	—
	Pasdun Korale East ..	452	426	222	242	7	4	—	1				

XII.—Births and Deaths according to Sex and Nationality in Ceylon and in each District and Revenue Division during 1919.

	1919. BIRTHS.																				1919. DEATHS.																	
	All Races.			Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Veddas.		Others.		All Races.			Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Veddas.		Others.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CEYLON ..	161,405	82,462	78,940	84	64	480	457	56,404	54,162	20,149	19,107	4,763	4,613	281	272	66	53	234	209	108,323	54,144	54,179	77	52	322	321	54,459	56,093	23,083	22,149	5,371	5,005	276	290	92	96	464	392
WESTERN PROVINCE.																																						
Colombo District ..	22,263	11,483	10,780	38	33	270	278	9,670	9,118	732	636	573	511	119	114	—	—	85	70	19,702	10,371	9,331	56	51	204	203	7,755	7,483	1,244	914	717	603	120	117	—	—	278	60
Colombo Municipality ..	5,918	3,037	2,881	33	31	239	237	1,767	1,611	438	358	406	316	106	104	—	—	51	62	7,376	4,039	3,337	54	11	184	182	2,209	1,868	918	614	631	524	114	113	—	—	249	55
Alutkuru Korale South ..	2,641	1,374	1,267	—	—	4	4	1,338	1,237	25	19	3	3	2	2	—	—	1	—	2,406	1,335	1,071	—	—	6	6	1,226	1,052	62	29	15	4	3	—	—	—	10	—
Hewagam Korale ..	3,748	1,870	1,878	2	1	7	3	1,636	1,622	213	229	13	8	1	2	—	—	1	2	2,206	1,141	1,065	—	—	1	2	925	1,021	202	220	7	8	1	—	—	—	5	3
Salpiti Korale ..	3,704	1,914	1,790	3	—	17	26	1,842	1,718	34	30	11	5	2	1	—	—	10	1	3,048	1,632	1,416	—	—	10	11	1,371	1,559	97	34	9	5	—	—	—	—	3	3
Siyane Korale East ..	2,492	1,322	1,170	—	—	—	1	1,276	1,131	7	6	31	31	1	—	—	—	6	1	1,539	798	739	—	—	2	2	725	726	10	6	19	18	—	—	—	—	2	—
Siyane Korale West ..	3,765	1,912	1,853	—	1	4	4	1,818	1,778	17	6	68	59	3	2	—	—	1	—	2,547	1,345	1,202	2	—	2	2	1,187	1,247	13	11	36	46	2	2	—	—	2	—
Negombo District ..	6,218	3,242	2,976	1	—	4	13	3,010	2,766	152	124	54	53	2	2	—	—	4	4	5,126	2,622	2,504	—	—	6	6	2,339	2,302	199	130	74	66	1	1	—	—	7	3
Negombo Local Board ..	903	483	420	—	—	1	1	393	358	44	35	23	18	2	2	—	—	1	1	1,000	564	444	—	—	2	1	421	302	103	37	23	16	1	—	—	—	1	2
Alutkuru Korale North ..	3,836	2,028	1,811	—	—	3	2	1,896	1,698	94	82	33	34	—	—	—	—	1	—	2,886	1,452	1,434	—	—	2	1	1,337	1,334	83	73	32	26	1	—	—	—	2	1
Hagalagam Korale ..	1,479	755	724	—	—	—	—	723	710	14	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,236	606	630	—	—	—	—	586	606	14	10	6	3	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kalutara District ..	11,668	6,017	5,651	1	2	12	8	4,909	4,715	737	676	346	340	5	5	—	—	13	11	8,778	4,469	4,309	1	—	2	6	3,390	3,348	709	696	328	306	2	2	—	—	19	7
Kalutara Local Board ..	474	257	217	1	—	4	6	194	162	7	4	48	43	1	1	—	—	1	—	474	247	227	—	—	2	4	198	178	21	8	23	29	—	—	—	—	3	1
Kalutara Totamune ..	4,300	2,226	2,074	—	—	4	1	2,004	1,796	28	32	246	241	1	2	—	—	2	2	3,541	1,782	1,759	1	—	1	1	1,321	1,361	42	29	215	206	2	1	—	—	1	1
Pasdun Korale East ..	1,743	901	842	—	—	1	1	866	836	20	4	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,264	689	575	—	—	1	1	432	426	222	142	28	20	1	—	—	—	3	2
Pasdun Korale West ..	1,971	1,021	950	—	1	2	—	634	602	371	334	10	9	1	—	—	—	2	1	1,492	729	763	—	—	—	—	427	455	288	294	19	11	—	—	—	—	4	3
Rayigam Korale ..	3,020	1,532	1,488	—	1	1	1	1,304	1,299	128	126	38	38	3	3	—	—	4	2	1,904	961	943	—	—	—	—	792	791	136	123	39	28	—	—	—	—	2	1
Kandy District ..	17,778	9,086	8,692	22	18	68	58	5,351	5,079	2,073	2,002	582	573	35	42	—	—	24	27	16,402	8,013	8,389	10	4	24	14	3,940	4,090	3,571	3,799	413	407	28	26	—	—	21	27
Kandy Municipality ..	983	486	497	0	7	30	30	310	291	48	49	13	13	2	2	—	—	6	10	1,153	581	572	0	2	16	10	382	366	191	171	69	69	13	22	—	—	2	1
Harispattu ..	2,062	1,031	1,031	—	—	—	—	888	878	43	40	99	113	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,533	744	789	—	—	—	—	613	666	53	38	77	84	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pata Dumbara ..	2,742	1,450	1,292	—	1	2	2	1,046	943	286	248	112	92	2	2	—	—	1	—	2,504	1,191	1,313	—	1	1	—	731	777	286	457	64	62	1	2	—	—	9	14
Pata Hewahetta ..	1,272	657	615	1	—	2	1	382	351	238	216	31	34	2	1	—	—	1	1	952	472	480	—	—	—	—	284	222	266	216	28	22	—	—	—	—	3	1
Tumpane ..	856	437	419	—	—	—	—	268	262	50	59	18	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	629	279	350	1	—	—	—	219	280	49	37	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	1
Uda Bulatgama ..	3,925	2,032	1,893	6	5	7	11	289	268	1,062	1,541	43	32	12	9	—	—	12	5	4,099	1,963	2,136	2	—	—	1	172	183	1,726	1,910	39	31	9	7	—	—	5	4
Uda Dumbara ..	1,198	582	616	—	—	—	—	477	500	99	97	5	8	—	—	—	—	1	11	1,153	559	594	—	—	—	—	447	481	166	107	19	26	—	—	—	—	1	1
Udumwara ..	932	488	444	—	—	1	1	401	358	5	—	80	84	1	—	—	—	—	1	675	327	348	—	—	1	—	272	292	5	—	48	54	2	—	—	—	2	—
Udapalata ..	2,226	1,102	1,123	4	1	5	6	575	566	441	450	72	66	4	1	—	—	2	3	2,438	1,233	1,205	—	—	4	2	501	490	664	663	56	44	2	2	—	—	6	3
Yatinuwara ..	1,907	917	990	1	—	4	4	660	608	202	191	36	45	2	2	—	—	2	1	1,753	844	909	2	—	6	10	382	463	172	166	44	59	2	1	—	—	4	2
Matale District ..	4,421	2,238	2,183	2	1	7	5	1,475	1,457	626	612	124	99	6	8	—	—	1	1	3,236	2,581	2,655	—	—	—	—	1,296	1,465	127	107	27	24	3	1	—	—	11	3
Matale Local Board ..	241	102	139	—	—	3	2	61	74	18	24	20	32	2	5	—	—	—	1	525	290	235	—	—	1	—	210	94	140	119	36	20	2	1	—	—	1	—
Matale South ..	2,310	1,162	1,148	2	—	2	2	712	730	374	376	64	44	3	2	—	—	1	2	1,978	931	1,047	—	—	1	1	811	960	262	297	33	43	—	1	—	—	6	1
Matale East ..	1,119	566	553	1	—	—	1	298	347	190	189	31	19	—	1	—	—	—	—	1,353	824	529	—	—	—	—	374	351	237	207	7	3	—	—	—	—	4	1
Matale North ..	751	377	374	—	—	—	—	318	306	38	49	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,480	736	744	—	—	—	—	601	615	104	92	31	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya District ..	6,693	3,433	3,260	11	4	17	8	1,302	1,145	2,128	2,045	43	44	17	9	—	—	5	6	6,443	3,141	3,301	5	1	2	6	921	1,016	2,125	2,226	32	29	9	7	—	—	6	6
Nuwara Eliya Town ..	240	125	115	9	7	—	—	50	45	50	38	5	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	226	129	109	6	1	—	—	43	28	74	68	4	2	3	4	—	—	3	3
Nuwara Eliya Gravets, exclusive of Town ..	84	46	38	—	—	2	1	28	11	12	20	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	42	13	27	—	—	1	1	6	7	17	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Kotmale ..	3,748	1,912	1,836	2	4	3	3	344	329	1,514	1,472	56	56	9	2	—	—	2	—	3,733	1,834	1,899	1	—	1	4	350	331	1,501	1,570	19	20	2	—	—	—	1	1
Uda Hewahetta ..	1,386	713	674	—	1	1	1	445	445	263	222	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,229	596	643	—	—	1	1	335	374	255	263	4	4	1	—	—	—	1	1
Walapane ..	1,235	638	597	—	—	1	1	334	318	299	273	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,143	567	576	—	—	—	—	247	276	213	297	5	2	1	1	—	—	1	—
Galle District ..	11,850	5,978	5,872	3	2	8	8	5,466	5,066	178	169	144	146	6	6	—	—	1	1	9,313	4,498	4,815	1	10	2	4	4,150	4,469	190	146	197	198	3	2	—	—	2	2
Galle Municipality ..	1,159	585	574	2	1	13	6	457	463	5	7	103	94	4	2	—	—	1	—	1,323	689	634	—	—	9	5	521	456	27	16	120	155	1	3	—	—	—	—
Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits ..	975	476	499	—	—	1	—	429	460	15	8	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	670	314	356	—	—	—	—	279	324	14	17	21	15	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gangaboda Pattu ..	1,602	832	770	—	—	—	—	689	618	73	33	43	49	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,152	550	602	—	—	1	—	323	366	27	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Wellaboda Pattu ..	3,132	1,586	1,546	—	2	1	1	1,546	1,514	37	29	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,753	1,412	1,341	—	—	—	—	1,291	1,308	24	21	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Talpe Pattu ..	2,123	1,035	1,088	—	2	—	—	1,032	1,088	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,832	878	974	—	—	—	—	877	974	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walallawiti Korale ..	2,428	1,230	1,198	—	1	2	—	1,106	1,166	82	32	38	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	1,695	832	863	—	—	1	—	758	783	56	50	16	21	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bintenne ..	240	117	123	—	—	—	—	118	105	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	1	—	314	157	157	—	—	—	—	106	107	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Matara District ..	9,478	4,746	4,732	2	—	6	4	4,532	4,499	99	101	102	123	1	2	—	—	1	1	8,714	4,242	4,472	—	—	6	9	4,025	4,236	109	115	66	90	2	—	—	—	4	2
Matara Local Board ..	563	290	273	1	—	4	2	261	233	1	3	21	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	573	327	246	—	—	6	8	273	212	10	8	35	21	1	—	—	—	3	1
Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits ..	891	456	435	—	—	—	—	394	397	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,222	563	659	—	—	—	—	222	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weligama Pattu ..	1,900	949	951	—	—	—	—	922	923	—	—	16	21	—	—	—	—	1	7	1,783	893	890	—	—	—	—	879	873	—	—	14	17	1	—	—	—	—	—
Weligam Korale ..	2,374	1,190	1,184	—	—	—	—	1,139	1,149	4	4	37	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,041	972	1,069	—	—	—	—	934	1,030	8	2	30	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morawak Korale ..	1,131	578	553	1	—	1	—	491	468	53	52	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	992	471	521	—	—	—	—	386	416	84	90	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kandaboda Pattu ..	1,289	628	661	—	—	—	—	618	656	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,207	579	628	—	—	—	—	561	626	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gangaboda Pattu ..	1,622	826	803	—	—	2	—	797	779	9	12	14	18	—	1	—	—	—	—	1,648	787	861	—	—	4	6	771	836	7	10	7	9	—	—	—	—	3	2
Hambantota District ..	4,354	2,184	2,170	1	—	4	4	2,128	2,099	8	8	24	24	2	4	—	—	1	1	5,527	2,683	2,844	1	—	2	1	2,479	2,673	48	23	89	85	53	55	—	—	14	7
Hambantota Four Gravets ..	99	44	55	—	—	—	—	15	23	—	1	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	307	167	140	—	—	1	—	76	63	13	3	54	60	32	16	—	—	3	3
Magam Pattu ..	286	143	143	—	—	—	—	134	127	6	9	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	697	378	319	—	—	—	—	327	294	26	17	23	5	2	3	—	—	—	—
Giruwa Pattu East ..	480	232	248	—	—	—	—	224	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	688	328	360	—	—	—	—	328	339	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Giruwa Pattu West ..	3,489	1,762	1,727	—	—	—	2	1,727	1,721	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,787	1,770	1,997	—	—	2	—	1,747	1,977	6	2	13	18	1	—	—	—	—	—
JAFFNA PROVINCE.																																						
Jaffna District ..	11,232	5,734	5,498	—	8	7	2	4	5,081	3,263	59	82	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	9,629	4,871	4,758	1	1	8	2	37	4	4,785	4,677	51	53	—	—	—	—	2	1
Jaffna Division ..	1,788	907	881	—	7	6	1	4	837	791	59	79	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1,945	965	980	1	1	5	2	26	2	883	922	50	52	—	—	—	—	1	—
Valikamam East ..	949	497	452	—	—	—	—	—	497	452	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,004	498	506	—	—	—	—	—	—	504	500	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valikamam North ..	2,060	1,030	1,030	—	—	—	—	—	1,030	1,030	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,228	612	616	—	—	—	—	—	—	612	616	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valikamam West ..	1,467	785	682	—	—	—	—	—	785	682	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	589	611	—	—	—	—	—	—	589	611	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valikamaddi East ..	139	69	70	—	—	—	—	—	69	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	152	76	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vadamaradchi West ..	1,965	1,020	945	—	—	—	—	1	1,019	945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,313	674	639	—	—	—	—	—	1	674	638	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tenmaradchi ..	1,128	592	536	—	1	—	—	—	591	564	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,245	653	592	—	—	—	—	—	—	653	592	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pachchilaipalli ..	119	58	61	—	—	—	—	—	58	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193	93	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karaichchi ..	28	16	12	—	—	—	—	—	16	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	35	39	—	—	—	1	—	—	34	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punakari ..	111	51	60	—	—	—	—	—	51	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	282	151	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	129	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Islands ..	1,311	681	630	—	—	—	—	—	681	631	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,119	569	550	—	—	—	—	—	—	568	550	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Delft ..	162	76	86	—	—	—	—	—	76	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	73	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunukkai ..	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar District ..	639	332	307	—	—	—	—	—	209	190	125	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,378	746	629	—	—	1	2	7	2	459	373	277	253	—	—	—	—	2	1
Mannar Island Division ..	315	163	152	—	—	—	—	—	63	58	43	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	607	348	259	—	—	1	2	7	2	180	147	152	105	—	—	—	—	2	1
Mantai Division ..	328	169	159	—	—	—	—	—	85	84	72	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	538	286	252	—	—	—	—	2	1	170	150	114	101	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nanaadan Division ..	116	62	54	—	—	—	—	—	61	47	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	206	112	88	—	—	—	—	1	—	100	76	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaitivu District ..	494	252	242	—	—	2	1	44	37	187	167	26	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	806	409	397	—	—	1	1	78	48	280	229	34	24	—	—	—	—	1	—
Maritime Pattus ..	197	100	97	—	—	1	1	1	88	90	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	108	122	—	—	1	1	2	—	155	150	10	11	—	—	—	—	1	—
Vavuniya North ..	76	41	35	—	—	—	—	—	41	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	88	64	—	—	—	—	1	—	87	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya South ..	223	111	112	—	—	—	—	43	30	37	42	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	414	213	201	—	—	—	—	72	46	144	115	24	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa District ..	6,027	3,405	3,292	—	22	22	126	144	1,908	1,813	1,291	1,282	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,858	4,642	4,216	—	—	25	35	377	366	3,081	2,647	2,457	1,429	1,397	—	—	62	58	2
Batticaloa Local Board ..	497	258	239	—	—	22	18	8	12	216	196	12	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	560	324	236	—	—	21	28	9	3	281	201	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai Pattu North ..	1,124	600	524	—	—	—	—	1	1	293	283	306	241	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,371	691	680	—	—	—	—	1	1	409	345	245	210	—	—	—	—	1	—
Manmunai Pattu South ..	418	211	207	—	—	—	—	—	1	209	204	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	676	326	350	—	—	—	—	1	—	229	234	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bintenna Pattu ..	98	44	54	—	—	—	—	37	45	5	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	207	107	100	—	—	1	2	109	178	23	15	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Chavakachcheri Pattu ..	389	183	206	—	—	2	2	2	80	64	113	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,030	518	512	—	—	1	—	68	68	158	152	218	218	—	—	—	—	3	1
Enavar and Sukam Pattus ..	902	466	436	—	—	7	5	217	236	173	141	67	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	948	454	494	—	—	1	2	9	7	319	337	117	132	—	—	10	18	—	—
Koralai Pattu ..	620	340	280	—	—	3	1	178	155	123	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	558	289	269	1	1	2	—	1	—	185	190	65	59	—	—	36	24	—	—
Eruvil and Poratiyru Pattus ..	563	282	281	—	—	1	3	81	73	201	208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	905	478	427	—	—	6	5	220	222	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karaveti and Nintavur Pattus ..	1,427	704	723	—	5	4	2	7	321	303	373	410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,594	795	799	—	—	10	1	392	407	388	376	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akkarai Pattu ..	598	302	296	—	—	—	—	20	17	100	117	178	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,328	682	646	—	—	—	—	88	53	262	259	222	364	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panavu Pattu ..	154	74	80	—	—	—	—	26	29	19	9	29	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	303	151	152	—	—	—	—	34	30	19	18	23	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee District ..	1,606	828	778	—	—	6	18	13	278	261	268	268	17	25	4	—	—	2	1	2,113	1,077	1,036	—	—	2	3	40	36	356	334	154	142	11	8	—	—	2	2
Trincomalee Town ..	308	135	173	—	—	2	2	2	114	130	17	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	328	176	152	—	—	2	2	4	2	155	131	13	10	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kadduhulkulam ..	124	62	62	—	—	—	—	15	10	24	34	22	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	247	132	115	—	—	—	—	35	35	71	56	25	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koddiyar Pattu ..	204	103	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	80	56	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	207	103	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	91	51	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tampalakamam Pattu ..	328	166	162	—	—	1	1	1	40	25	119	109	15	24	—	—	—	—	—	266	128	138	—	—	1	1	1	1	48	44	60	66	11	13	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala District ..	11,304	5,832	5,472	—	3	18	14	5,417	5,180	196	124	194	132	19	5	—	—	5	2	22,156	11,322	11,834	—	1	7	1	10,173	10,920	637	469	488	426	21	—	—	—	8	4
Kurunegala Local Board ..	559	310	249	—	—	3	—	215	178	18	11	14	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,250	618	632	—	—	1	1	178	217	183	97	96	48	4	—	—	—	1	—
Hiriyala Hatpattu ..	1,013	545	468	—	—	—	—	315	442	11	10	12	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	3,537	1,750	1,787	—	—	1	1	1,819	1,689	84	84	45	41	—	—	—	—	1	1
Wenlawili Hatpattu ..	2,384	1,232	1,152	—	—	—	—	1,079	1,039	94	69	58	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,785	1,405	1,380	—	—	—	—	1,552	1,708	100	108	90	72	1	—	—	—	1	1
Dambadeni Hatpattu ..	2,539	1,294	1,245	—	—	—	—	1,228	1,202	34	25	19	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,618	1,353	1,265	—	—	—	—	1,179	1,256	52	34	45	34	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dewarooli Hatpattu ..	1,288	650	638	—	—	—	—	623	619	1	1	20	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,456	1,723	1,733	—	—	—	—	1,644	1,678	11	9	67	46	1	—	—	—	1	1
Katugampola Hatpattu ..	2,598	1,327	1,271	—	—	—	—	1,246	1,204	19	17	30	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,319	2,633	2,686	—	—	—	—	2,219	2,597	72	38	137	132	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hewa Hatpattu ..	1,315	677	638	—	—	—	—	814	604	6	4	57	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,256	1,134	1,122	—	—	—	—	1,496	1,515	72	38	67	68	1	—	—	—	1	1
Puttalam District ..	916	508	408	—

XIII.—Sinhalese Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in Ceylon in the various Divisions of the Island in 1918 and 1919, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1919, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1909–1918.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Sinhalese.											Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1919.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1918.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.						
							Births.			Deaths.			
			1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.	
Ceylon	25,481	2,987,242	123,911	110·567	85,670	110,551	40·3	41·5	37·0	27·8	28·7	37·0	207
Western Province	1,432	1,008,338	34,438	33,984	23,387	26,617	36·5	34·4	33·7	21·8	23·3	26·4	148
Colombo District	560¾	569,361	18,869	18,788	13,420	15,238	35·1	33·3	33·0	21·6	23·7	26·8	154
Colombo Municipality	12	92,020	3,324	3,398	3,818	4,177	32·3	35·8	36·9	34·6	41·1	45·4	254
Alutkuru korale south	72	82,559	2,492	2,575	1,899	2,270	34·2	30·2	31·2	21·1	23·0	27·5	131
Hewagam korale	165	90,814	3,231	3,253	1,531	1,946	38·6	36·1	35·8	17·8	17·1	21·4	116
Salpiti korale	75	117,242	3,569	3,560	2,827	2,930	33·4	30·5	31·1	21·4	24·2	25·1	189
Siyane korale east	116½	69,701	2,550	2,406	1,343	1,481	38·1	37·1	34·5	17·0	19·5	21·3	112
Siyane korale west	120¼	117,025	3,703	3,596	2,002	2,434	36·4	32·0	30·7	17·3	17·3	20·8	105
Negombo District	247½	173,335	6,128	5,776	3,489	4,641	38·5	35·6	33·3	21·1	20·3	26·8	169
Negombo Local Board	7¼	11,785	751	739	672	783	59·3	63·3	62·7	43·7	56·7	66·4	177
Alutkuru korale north	159	118,350	3,686	3,594	1,974	2,666	36·2	31·4	30·4	18·4	16·8	22·6	154
Hapitigam korale	81¼	43,200	1,691	1,443	843	1,192	38·9	39·5	33·4	21·5	19·7	27·6	202
Kalutara District	623¾	265,528	9,441	9,420	6,478	6,738	38·2	35·8	35·5	22·2	24·6	25·4	122
Kalutara Local Board	1⅛	10,218	321	356	355	373	32·3	31·2	34·9	29·9	34·5	36·5	121
Kalutara totamune	88⅛	115,677	3,814	3,800	3,068	3,022	36·9	33·1	32·9	23·6	26·6	26·2	127
Pasdun korale east	280⅓	34,674	1,286	1,345	798	878	35·1	37·6	38·7	20·4	23·3	25·3	113
Pasdun korale west	123¼	34,000	1,251	1,236	854	882	39·5	37·1	36·3	21·8	25·4	25·9	131
Rayigam korale	130	70,959	2,769	2,683	1,403	1,583	40·6	39·7	37·8	19·6	20·1	22·3	114
Central Province	2,279	378,247	17,444	15,655	12,479	13,247	43·8	46·4	41·4	29·6	33·1	34·9	197
Kandy District	911	248,045	11,117	10,376	7,625	8,039	43·7	45·3	41·7	28·1	31·1	32·4	178
Kandy Municipality	8½	16,001	595	616	735	687	34·3	36·8	38·5	34·5	45·4	42·9	188
Harispattu	50⅞	39,672	1,793	1,766	1,056	1,279	46·2	45·9	44·6	27·0	27·0	32·2	171
Pata Dumbara	107⅛	47,835	2,144	1,989	1,391	1,508	45·1	45·4	41·6	26·9	29·4	31·5	167
Pata Hewaheta	57$\frac{11}{12}$	18,880	883	743	524	476	47·1	47·4	39·4	26·4	28·1	25·2	143
Tumpane	46⅞	15,473	775	730	537	499	46·8	50·6	47·2	33·1	35·1	32·3	167
Uda Bulatgama	229$\frac{12}{25}$	15,597	636	557	411	355	33·4	41·2	35·7	19·9	26·6	22·8	145
Uda Dumbara	238½	24,147	1,231	977	755	924	45·6	51·6	40·5	33·3	31·6	38·3	199
Udunuwara	34⅝	18,215	813	759	531	564	46·7	45·2	41·7	27·9	29·5	31·0	179
Udaqalata	105$\frac{11}{50}$	28,396	1,184	1,171	961	991	41·6	41·9	41·2	27·7	34·0	34·9	196
Yatinuwara	31½	23,829	1,063	1,068	724	756	46·3	45·2	44·9	27·9	30·8	31·8	207

XIII.—Sinhalese Population, &c.—*continued.*

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Sinhalese.											Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1919.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1919.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.						
							Births.			Deaths.			
			1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.	
Matale District	905⅛	70,755	3,649	2,932	3,230	3,261	45·1	51·1	41·4	38·0	45·2	46·1	282
Matale Local Board	¼	1,954	147	125	239	204	45·1	71·1	64·0	68·1	115·5	104·4	216
Matale south	163½	32,425	1,616	1,442	1,165	1,116	46·2	50·2	44·5	33·3	36·1	34·4	223
Matale east	340⅛	16,432	864	741	861	725	46·9	52·2	45·1	42·3	52·1	44·1	300
Matale north	400⅜	19,944	1,022	624	965	1,216	42·1	49·6	31·3	38·4	46·8	61·0	401
Nuwara Eliya District	462⅞	59,761	2,678	2,347	1,624	1,947	42·5	45·3	39·3	25·3	27·5	32·6	179
Nuwara Eliya Local Board ..	4⅞	4,499	129	134	96	84	21·4	28·8	29·8	13·0	21·5	18·7	202
Kotmale	236½	18,003	795	677	514	631	42·9	44·5	37·6	24·1	28·8	35·1	185
Uda Hewaheta	108¼	21,123	966	887	584	709	43·2	46·2	42·0	25·4	27·9	33·6	183
Walapane	113⅛	16,136	788	649	430	523	47·6	49·7	40·2	29·2	27·1	32·4	162
Southern Province	2,146¼	664,364	27,920	24,420	18,770	22,057	42·2	42·3	36·8	28·8	28·5	33·2	180
Galle District	652½	308,992	11,462	11,152	7,820	8,624	40·7	37·5	36·1	26·3	25·5	27·9	146
Galle Municipality	6½	29,755	837	920	1,013	979	30·9	28·0	30·9	29·5	33·9	32·9	189
Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits and Akmimana	24¾	24,338	953	889	499	603	41·4	39·9	36·5	24·3	20·9	24·8	149
Gangaboda pattuwa	128¾	42,448	1,567	1,612	892	1,089	42·1	37·3	38·0	22·6	21·3	25·7	114
Wellaboda pattuwa	83½	85,311	3,138	3,060	2,211	2,299	41·1	37·1	36·0	25·3	26·1	27·0	146
Talpe pattuwa	97	64,093	2,414	2,120	1,489	1,851	42·1	38·1	33·1	26·4	23·5	28·9	159
Walallawiti korale	146	55,703	2,225	2,211	1,450	1,540	42·4	40·5	39·7	25·4	26·4	27·7	136
Hinidum pattuwa	166	7,344	328	340	266	263	44·7	44·7	46·3	27·4	36·3	35·8	177
Matara District	481¼	247,504	10,668	9,031	6,314	8,281	43·4	43·6	36·5	26·9	25·8	33·5	176
Matara Local Board	1½	12,509	568	494	392	485	38·8	45·7	39·6	27·9	31·5	38·9	192
Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits ..	7⅝	20,295	724	591	354	485	43·8	36·1	29·1	22·1	17·6	23·9	181
Wellaboda pattuwa	51⅓	53,379	2,392	1,857	1,339	1,751	43·0	45·4	34·8	24·9	25·4	32·8	188
Weligam korale	111	67,890	2,612	2,288	1,427	1,964	42·3	39·0	33·7	22·7	21·3	28·9	150
Morawak korale	160	20,229	950	960	771	802	45·6	47·2	47·5	35·2	38·4	39·7	201
Kandaboda pattuwa	70	30,011	1,550	1,274	1 006	1,187	47·4	52·3	42·5	35·7	33·9	39·6	192
Gangaboda pattuwa	79⅜	43,191	1,872	1,567	1,025	1,607	42·9	43·8	36·3	27·1	24·0	37·2	165
Hambantota District	1,012¾	107,868	5,790	4,237	4,636	5,152	42·6	53·3	39·3	41·7	42·7	47·8	275
Hambantota Four Gravets	642½	1,132	43	38	61	138	38·5	36·9	33·6	44·7	52·3	121·9	290
Magam pattuwa (exclusive of Four Gravets) ..		6,591	277	261	509	621	37·8	39·7	39·6	57·5	73·0	94·2	548
Giruwa pattuwa east	122½	12,651	650	480	569	667	40·8	50·4	37·9	41·5	44·1	52·7	308
Giruwa pattuwa west	247¾	87,494	4,820	3,458	3,497	3,726	44·5	55·0	39·5	40·3	39·9	42·6	250

Eastern Province	3,848½	6,625	426	301	436	823	57·2	59·8	45·4	52·9	61·3	124·2	441
Batticaloa District	2,800½	5,601	379	270	390	745	60·8	62·6	48·2	54·5	64·4	133·0	393
Batticaloa Local Board	4½	283	9	21	13	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai pattu north	108½	65	6	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai pattu south	77	17	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bintenna pattu	701	1,997	147	82	174	347	76·1	65·0	41·	62·1	76·9	173·8	561
Chammanturai pattu	220	499	47	42	43	136	90·2	80·8	84·2	82·0	73·8	272·5	310
Eravur and Rukam pattus	135½	132	13	12	8	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koralai pattu	470	203	9	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruvil and Porativu pattus	264½	453	10	6	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karawaku and Nintavur pattus	31½	122	8	9	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akkarai pattu	315	782	78	37	101	121	64·3	90·0	47·3	73·1	116·5	154·7	541
Panawa pattu	473	1,048	49	55	41	84	39·2	45·4	52·5	39·4	38·0	80·2	273
North-Western Province	3,016	383,297	17,268	13,558	11,966	25,204	39·0	43·9	35·3	31·3	30·4	65·8	377
Kurunegala District	1,843⅞	282,449	13,836	10,597	9,886	21,103	40·6	47·4	37·4	34·4	33·9	74·7	406
Kurunegala Local Board	4	3,376	189	164	402	657	37·0	48·7	48·6	74·2	103·6	194·6	409
Hiriyala hatpattu	393½	30,108	1,494	957	1,632	3,308	41·1	45·8	31·8	40·7	50·0	109·9	666
Weudawili hatpattu	174½	50,094	2,629	2,109	2,068	3,261	44·0	51·2	42·1	37·7	40·2	65·1	370
Dambadeni hatpattu	164½	55,787	2,726	2,430	1,485	2,429	42·8	49·1	43·6	33·0	26·8	43·5	281
Dewamedi hatpattu	186¾	34,374	1,729	1,242	1,172	3,522	41·8	47·6	36·1	35·6	32·3	102·5	548
Katugampola hatpattu	358½	72,284	3,232	2,450	1,497	4,916	35·5	48·6	33·9	24·7	20·2	68·0	321
Wanni hatpattu	562½	36,426	1,837	1,245	1,630	3,010	41·6	48·2	34·2	39·0	42·7	82·6	533
Puttalam District	909⅞	17,302	515	327	519	1,070	27·9	28·6	18·9	28·9	28·8	61·8	673
Puttalam Local Board	8⅝	689	27	15	52	70	19·9	36·2	21·8	47·5	69·7	101·6	—
Demala hatpattu	430	5,995	319	207	318	663	44·3	49·6	34·5	41·4	49·4	110·6	647
Kalpitiya division	315	6,537	26	21	41	48	14·3	16·6	13·7	24·4	26·2	31·2	667
Puttalam division	156¼	4,081	143	84	108	289	28·4	33·5	20·6	26·4	25·3	70·8	667
Chilaw District	262¼	83,546	2,917	2,634	1,561	3031	35·8	34·9	31·5	20·4	18·7	36·3	222
Chilaw Local Board	¾	3,454	146	117	123	262	35·2	40·6	33·9	32·0	34·2	75·9	359
Pitigal korale north	156¼	17,850	742	529	408	1.058	33·5	40·7	29·6	27·7	22·4	59·3	416
Pitigal korale south	105¼	62,242	2,029	1,988	1,030	1.711	36·4	32·8	31·9	18·2	16·7	27·5	162
North-Central Province	4,068	65,761	3,594	2,295	2,535	5,038	43·3	52·8	34·9	37·8	37·2	76·6	491
Anuradhapura District	4,068	65,761	3,594	2,295	2,535	5,038	43·3	52·8	34·9	37·8	37·2	76·6	491
Anuradhapura town	9¼	1,658	99	63	161	190	30·4	54·5	38·0	54·3	88·7	114·6	381
Nuwaragam palata	1,442¾	28,395	1,627	1,064	1,027	1952	45·0	56·0	34·5	36·0	35·4	68·7	461
Hurulu palata	1,106	20,088	1,109	669	713	1 376	43·9	53·8	33·3	38·3	34·6	68·5	429
Kalagam palata	310	14,140	681	438	527	1 402	40·6	45·3	31·0	36·7	35·0	99·2	685
Tamankaduwa palata	1,200	1,480	78	61	107	118	49·7	49·5	41·3	51·9	67·8	79·7	426

XIII.—Sinhalese Population, &c.—*continued.*

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Sinhalese.											Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1919.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1919.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.						
							Births.			Deaths.			
			1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.	
Province of Uva	3,271½	138,858	7,068	5,463	6,615	7,287	45·8	50·2	39·3	39·0	46·9	52·5	266
Badulla District	3,271½	138,858	7,068	5,463	6,615	7,287	45·8	50·2	39·3	39·0	46·9	52·5	266
Badulla Local Board	3 1/5	4,210	234	180	246	226	41·7	54·8	42·8	42·7	57·6	52·7	250
Yatikinda division	195 7/8	26,524	1,302	1,151	983	976	48·7	49·3	43·4	31·3	37·2	36·8	159
Bintenna division	400	9,957	478	329	521	687	41·9	46·7	33·0	43·7	51·0	69·0	374
Buttala division	931	11,774	700	452	796	1,033	46·9	56·5	38·4	54·6	64·3	87·7	440
Wellawaya division	652	8,161	368	309	424	398	38·3	44·3	37·9	39·8	51·0	48·8	307
Udukinda division	186½	36,523	1,861	1,562	1,196	1,347	49·0	51·3	42·8	29·1	33·0	36·9	164
Wellassa division	736½	22,865	1,150	754	1,660	1,672	44·8	47·6	33·0	48·0	68·8	73·1	466
Wiyaluwa division	167	18,844	975	726	789	948	43·2	51·5	38·5	40·0	41·7	50·3	274
Province of Sabaragamuwa	1,901	338,985	15,645	14,804	9,340	10,117	43·0	46·8	43·7	30·2	27·9	29·8	170
Ratnapura District	1,259	144,850	6,775	6,364	4,711	5,196	42·8	47·0	43·9	32·3	32·7	35·9	195
Ratnapura Local Board	2½	3,552	164	147	202	183	34·6	45·0	41·4	49·2	55·5	51·5	231
Kuruwiti korale	211½	41,369	1,698	1,799	933	858	39·6	41·7	38·7	23·3	22·9	20·7	147
Nawadun korale	193¼	30,684	1,438	1,493	997	1,063	45·6	47·3	48·7	33·6	32·8	34·6	186
Atakalan korale	171 71/160	20,044	1,109	963	967	1,086	48·3	54·9	48·0	40·9	47·9	54·2	261
Kadawata korale	130½	11,737	623	627	376	538	49·0	53·5	53·4	34·9	32·3	45·8	179
Kolonna korale	169	11,110	599	396	422	507	40·2	53·4	35·6	39·1	37·7	45·6	212
Kukulu korale	224¼	12,281	456	397	268	323	33·1	37·4	32·3	23·7	22·0	26·3	209
Meda korale	156½	14,073	688	742	546	638	46·2	48·8	52·7	37·4	38·8	45·3	222
Kegalla District	642	194,135	8,870	8,440	4,629	4,921	43·1	46·6	43·5	28·5	24·3	25·4	151
Kegalla Local Board	⅞	1,597	63	71	114	111	34·1	37·4	44·5	52·2	67·7	69·5	282
Paranakuru korale	56⅛	33,956	1,603	1,568	771	934	45·6	47·4	46·2	30·6	23·3	27·5	149
Beligal korale	162½	52,510	2,348	2,164	1,105	1,378	42·4	45·5	41·2	25·2	21·4	26·2	142
Galboda korale	56½	25,884	1,227	1,260	804	770	47·9	48·1	48·8	35·2	31·5	29·8	198
Kinigoda korale	42	21,012	1,017	929	643	475	44·8	49·3	44·2	34·9	31·1	22·6	176
Atulugam korale	125½	16,335	688	646	311	298	39·9	43·0	39·6	22·8	19·5	18·3	98
Dehigampal korale	74⅜	21,368	943	919	425	484	40·0	45·1	43·0	27·2	20·3	22·7	118
Panawal korale	40½	9,459	457	400	177	177	41·8	49·5	42·3	23·5	19·2	18·7	120
Lower Bulatgama	84	12,014	524	483	279	294	38·7	44·5	40·2	22·9	23·7	24·5	157

XIV.—Tamil Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Northern and Eastern Provinces and of the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province in 1918 and 1919, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1919, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1909–1918.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Tamils.											Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1919.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1919.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.						
							Births.			Deaths.			
			1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.	
Northern Province	3,519	365,559	13,507	11,845	13,067	11,008	36·6	36·8	32·4	30·2	35·6	30·1	234
Jaffna District	1,147¾	337,252	12,182	11,064	11,239	9,462	36·5	36·1	32·8	28·9	33·2	28·1	215
Jaffna division	18½	49,540	1,799	1,628	1,906	1,705	34·5	36·0	32·9	33·4	38·2	34·4	271
Valikamam east	40	28,828	964	949	737	592	34·6	33·7	32·9	22·9	25·8	20·5	160
Valikamam north	36¾	55,893	2,171	2,058	1,562	1,258	39·2	39·3	36·8	23·2	28·3	22·5	152
Valikamam west	38½	51,917	1,661	1,467	1,359	1,280	34·9	32·0	28·3	24·6	26·2	24·7	193
Vadamaradchi east	34½	4,026	171	138	255	142	42·3	41·3	34·3	46·5	61·6	35·3	413
Vadamaradchi west	50	56,722	1,931	1,964	1,758	1,312	35·6	34·2	34·6	26·5	31·1	23·1	161
Tenmaradchi	85	36,547	1,324	1,125	1,546	1,245	34·4	35·7	30·8	38·2	41·7	34·1	248
Pachchilaippalli	87	5,381	186	119	337	198	32·2	33·4	22·1	41·3	60·5	36·8	513
Karaichchi	157½	2,285	46	28	132	73	15·3	19·3	12·3	26·4	55·3	32·0	643
Punakari	215	4,386	188	110	247	379	40·3	40·3	25·1	40·7	53·0	86·4	782
Islands (exclusive of Delft)	59⅞	36,917	1,530	1,312	1,278	1,118	42·9	41·4	35·5	30·8	34·6	30·3	256
Delft	18½	4,515	199	162	108	139	44·7	44·3	35·9	22·0	24·0	30·8	167
Tunukkai	157½	295	12	4	14	21	—	39·3	13·6	39·3	45·9	71·2	—
Jaffna lagoon	149⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar District	904¾	14,577	663	407	1,169	831	36·9	43·3	27·9	48·6	76·3	57·0	531
Mannar Islands division	47¾	5,135	216	121	495	336	34·3	39·0	23·6	52·1	89·5	65·4	603
Mantai division	634½	6,203	267	179	468	320	35·7	41·3	28·9	45·0	72·4	51·6	486
Nanaddan division	222½	3,239	180	107	206	175	44·0	54·1	33·0	49·7	61·9	54·0	523
Mullaittivu District	1,466½	13,730	662	374	659	715	39·5	47·0	27·2	38·7	46·8	52·1	481
Maritime pattus	462	6,268	328	179	268	305	43·9	51·4	28·6	38·3	42·0	48·7	413
Vavuniya north	544½	2,845	126	76	129	151	32·7	42·8	26·7	34·2	43·9	53·1	526
Vavuniya south	460	4,617	208	119	262	259	38·0	43·7	25·8	41·9	55·1	56·1	555

XIV.—Tamil Population, &c.—*continued.*

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Tamils.											Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1919.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1919.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.						
							Births.			Deaths.			
			1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.	
Eastern Province	3,848¼	104,046	4,456	4,278	3,793	5,782	40·8	42·3	41·1	35·2	36·0	55·6	283
Batticaloa District	2,800¼	87,112	3,752	3,719	2,968	5,104	41·5	42·6	42·7	34·0	33·7	58·6	276
Batticaloa Local Board	4⅝	8,674	354	412	388	482	35·3	40·1	47·5	40·6	44·0	55·6	257
Manmunai pattu north	108⅛	13,858	459	555	451	804	35·8	32·4	40·1	34·5	31·8	58·0	256
Manmunai pattu south	77	8,351	373	413	299	563	47·0	44·1	49·5	39·0	35·4	67·4	266
Bintenna pattu	701	617	25	15	32	38	32·1	39·1	24·3	42·3	50·1	61·6	400
Chammanturai pattu	220	3,679	145	114	100	241	35·1	38·7	31·0	25·2	26·7	65·5	360
Eravur and Rukam pattus	135½	7,569	416	453	341	656	53·8	54·5	59·9	44·8	44·7	86·7	256
Koralai pattu	470	8,495	326	334	215	375	42·5	38·4	39·3	36·2	25·3	44·1	329
Eruvil and Porativu pattus	264⅛	13,217	587	559	432	588	41·3	43·8	42·4	31·1	33·0	44·6	240
Karavaku and Nintavur pattus	31⅓	15,614	733	623	530	799	41·6	46·8	39·9	29·8	33·8	51·2	268
Akkarai pattu	315	6,266	294	222	156	521	41·5	45·6	35·4	29·2	24·2	83·2	396
Panawa pattu	473	772	40	19	24	37	43·4	51·1	24·6	35·3	30·6	47·9	421
Trincomalee District	1,048	16,934	704	559	825	678	37·7	40·8	33·0	37·6	47·8	40·0	329
Trincomalee town	3	6,827	232	253	373	286	32·6	33·3	37·1	38·3	53·5	41·9	265
Kaddukulam pattu	463	3,277	128	58	125	127	37·9	38·1	17·7	37·5	37·2	38·8	603
Koddiyar pattu	225	4,479	236	180	210	173	46·4	52·1	40·2	37·2	46·4	38·6	333
Tampalakamam pattu	357	2,351	108	68	117	92	38·9	45·0	28·9	37·5	48·7	39·1	324
North-Western Province	3,016	25,590	1,088	683	1,659	1,974	29·8	38·9	26·7	49·2	59·3	77·1	420
Puttalam District	909⅞	8,106	241	155	329	463	26·7	28·7	19·1	41·1	39·1	57·1	452
Puttalam Local Board	8⅛	907	34	21	77	108	16·5	34·3	23·2	60·4	77·6	119·1	524
Demala hatpattu	430	292	10	10	15	21	24·9	32·6	34·3	48·7	48·9	71·9	400
Kalpitiya division	315	3,162	68	46	124	118	23·0	30·3	14·6	40·4	55·3	37·3	544
Puttalam division	156½	3,745	129	78	113	216	34·2	33·4	20·8	37·3	29·2	57·7	385

XV.—Moor Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Batticaloa and Puttalam Districts in 1918 and 1919, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1919, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1909–1918.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Moors.											Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1919.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1919.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.						
							Births.			Deaths.			
			1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.	
Eastern Province	3,848¼	77,777	3,476	2,987	2,080	3,129	41·5	44·9	38·4	27·6	26·9	40·2	263
Batticaloa District	2,800¼	67,163	2,924	2,573	1,714	2,826	41·0	43·7	38·3	27·1	25·6	42·1	264
Batticaloa Local Board	4⅘	509	8	23	18	17	22·3	15·7	45·2	39·7	35·3	33·4	174
Manmunai pattu north ..	108⅓	12,368	508	571	435	458	44·4	41·4	46·2	36·1	35·5	37·0	247
Manmunai pattu south ..	77	182	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bintenna pattu	701	83	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chammanturai pattu	220	6,968	321	233	159	448	41·5	45·6	33·4	26·3	22·6	64·3	262
Eravur and Rukam pattus ..	135½	6,791	298	320	213	249	40·8	44·4	47·1	29·7	31·7	36·7	250
Koralai pattu	470	5,621	245	225	167	118	41·6	44·2	40·0	24·9	30·1	21·0	182
Eruvil and Porativu pattus ..	264½	78	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karavaku and Nintavur pattus ..	31⅓	22,346	940	782	432	762	39·7	42·7	35·0	22·8	19·6	34·1	214
Akkarai pattu	315	9,785	479	339	224	686	42·3	47·9	34·6	25·2	22·4	70·1	472
Panawa pattu	473	2,432	122	79	63	82	38·2	50·6	32·5	26·0	26·1	33·7	317
North-Western Province	3,016	28,631	1,214	952	1,101	1,495	39·6	41·5	33·3	36·8	37·7	52·2	362
Puttalam District	909⅞	11,699	484	419	493	494	37·9	40·9	35·9	35·3	41·6	42·3	346
Puttalam Local Board	8¼	3,634	187	136	151	145	43·2	51·2	37·4	34·4	41·3	39·9	346
Demala hatpattu	430	430	15	13	13	44	44·3	33·0	30·2	25·0	28·6	102·3	308
Kalpitiya division	315	4,711	181	173	236	188	36·2	37·9	36·7	41·9	49·4	39·9	358
Puttalam division	156½	2,924	101	97	93	117	35·9	34·2	33·2	28·0	31·5	40·0	330

XVI.—Birth- and Death-rates among the Estate Population in 1919.

District.	Population at the Census of March, 1911.	Birth-rate per Mille per Annum. Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.	Death-rate per Mille per Annum. Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.
Kandy ..	147,738	39·7	49·2	41·2	36·8	58·1	48·9
Matale ..	31,186	36·0	53·8	38·8	46·9	79·0	50·8
Nuwara Eliya ..	100,393	40·6	48·5	42·1	33·0	55·5	43·6
Badulla ..	71,957	38·6	52·6	44·9	38·6	60·1	57·3
Ratnapura ..	30,455	43·4	67·2	67·2	67·3	77·9	74·5
Kegalla ..	62,518	33·0	60·3	34·8	36·8	57·1	24·9
Colombo ..	13,377	32·0	42·4	37·2	43·1	45·2	33·0
Kalutara ..	30,768	40·6	57·8	48·7	39·4	64·7	45·4
Galle ..	6,295	38·4	52·9	62·8	43·0	79·7	47·5
Matara ..	3,191	46·3	66·4	67·7	57·4	80·9	68·9
Kurunegala ..	9,789	27·7	49·1	27·2	46·9	77·6	65·2
Total Estates ..	507,667	38·3	52·8	43·0	39·2	61·1	47·5

XVII.—Births, Deaths, and their Rates according to Race on Estates in the Year 1919.

District.	Births.																Deaths.													
	All Races.		Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.		All Races.		Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.	
	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.
Kandy ..	6,089	41·2	14	18·1	16	36·5	294	38·2	5,630	41·4	92	41·5	16	48·9	27	79·2	7,223	48·9	4	—	6	13·7	269	34·9	6,820	50·2	76	34·3	11	33·6	37	108·5
Matale ..	1,211	38·8	3	—	4	—	47	34·4	1,143	39·6	9	21·8	4	—	1	—	1,584	50·8	—	—	—	—	50	36·6	1,509	52·2	15	36·3	—	—	10	66·7
Nuwara Eliya	4,229	42·1	7	13·8	10	32·3	116	26·5	4,046	43·1	35	60·5	10	50·3	5	10·9	4,381	43·6	1	—	6	19·4	106	24·2	4,226	45·0	31	53·5	7	35·2	4	—
Badulla ..	3,228	44·9	6	18·8	4	—	74	24·8	3,103	45·9	29	44·0	7	38·8	5	45·5	4,121	57·3	2	—	1	—	85	28·5	3,987	59·0	32	48·6	7	38·8	7	63·6
Ratnapura ..	2,047	67·2	1	—	7	63·6	88	34·9	1,816	72·4	19	41·4	8	—	108	50·7	2,268	74·5	—	—	4	—	88	34·9	2,055	81·9	20	43·6	4	—	97	45·5
Kegalla ..	2,174	34·8	3	—	5	24·8	126	31·3	2,000	35·4	26	37·7	5	37·0	9	11·6	1,555	24·9	1	—	4	—	73	18·2	1,454	25·7	8	11·6	4	—	11	14·2
Colombo ..	498	37·2	3	—	—	—	53	26·8	433	39·4	7	38·5	1	—	1	—	441	33·0	1	—	—	—	38	19·2	388	35·3	9	49·5	1	—	4	—
Kalutara ..	1,498	48·7	2	—	4	—	105	22·5	1,362	53·5	9	48·1	3	—	13	—	1,397	45·4	—	—	—	—	52	11·1	1,320	51·9	6	32·1	1	—	18	—
Galle ..	395	62·8	1	—	3	—	62	22·1	322	95·4	6	—	1	—	—	—	299	47·5	—	—	2	—	40	14·3	257	76·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matara ..	216	67·7	1	—	1	—	23	38·9	188	75·6	2	—	1	—	—	—	220	68·9	—	—	—	—	16	27·1	200	80·5	—	—	—	—	4	—
Kurunegala ..	266	27·2	—	—	1	—	47	16·4	214	32·2	1	—	1	—	2	—	638	65·2	—	—	—	—	116	40·5	519	78·1	3	—	—	—	—	—
CEYLON ..	21,851	43·0	41	17·5	55	34·3	1035	23·9	20,257	44·3	235	42·5	57	47·5	171	40·3	24,127	47·5	9	3·8	23	14·3	933	26·0	22,735	49·8	200	36·2	35	29·2	192	45·5

XVIII.—Number of Births and Deaths registered during the Year 1919, and their Proportion per 1,000 of the Population per Annum, in the Thirty-three Towns of Ceylon proclaimed under Sections 31–36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895, and Stillbirths and the Deaths of Children under One Year and their Proportion per 1,000 registered Births, and the Mean Temperature and Rainfall, in each Town.

Towns.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1911.	Population estimated to the middle of 1919 by Intercensal Increase.	Total Births registered.			Total Deaths, including Deaths in Hospitals and Jails.			Total Stillbirths.			Deaths of Non-residents of Towns registered in Town Hospitals and Jails.	Deaths of Town Residents.	Per Mille per Annum.						Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births registered.	Mean Temperature.	Rainfall in Inches.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.			Birth-rate.		Crude Death-rate.		Standardized Death-rate.				
														1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.			
All Thirty-three Towns..	517,877	649,472	8,455	8,024	16,479	12,630	10,214	22,844	516	439	956*	5,043	17,709	27·0	25·4	28·9	27·3	31·5	29·8	4,263	259		
Western Province.																							
Colombo	219,557	285,795	3,087	2,828	5,915	4,459	3,367	7,826	190	171	362*	1,006	6,765	21·4	20·7	23·6	23·7	27·3	27·5	1,611	272	81·0	93·70
Negombo	13,045	27,033	463	440	903	564	444	1,008	14	16	30	141	867	34·1	33·4	29·6	32·1	31·0	33·6	179	198	—	79·96
Moratuwa	27,256	30,902	592	523	1,115	554	707	1,261	22	21	43	41	1220	37·7	36·1	40·4	39·5	44·5	43·5	364	327	—	—
Kalutara	13,005	14,386	257	217	474	247	227	474	17	15	32	124	349	30·6	33·0	29·3	24·3	29·1	24·1	55	116	—	119·76
Panadure	5,709	7,936	64	73	137	92	73	165	6	3	9	61	105	18·9	17·3	23·7	13·2	28·2	15·8	20	146	—	—
Central Province.																							
Kandy	30,149	33,197	486	496	982	681	585	1,266	24	24	48	375	884	31·5	29·6	33·5	26·6	36·5	29·0	202	206	76·8	84·80
Gampola	5,521	7,550	103	108	211	161	124	285	4	4	8	103	183	32·7	28·0	33·1	24·2	34·4	25·2	34	161	—	141·40
Nawalapitiya ..	3,767	4,061	54	49	103	136	132	268	7	5	12	155	113	22·4	25·4	66·6	27·8	72·4	30·3	27	262	—	178·53
Hatton and Dikoya ..	3,025	3,187	45	37	82	207	157	364	3	1	4	285	76	32·5	25·7	24·6	23·9	28·8	27·9	33	402	—	161·02
Matale	5,792	8,073	102	139	241	290	235	525	9	11	20	271	254	36·0	29·9	44·4	31·5	51·0	36·2	47	195	—	71·50
Nuwara Eliya ..	14,910	15,131	125	115	240	129	106	235	5	7	12	69	162	16·0	15·9	12·3	10·7	14·0	12·2	76	317	60·0	93·30
Southern Province.																							
Galle	39,936	42,418	585	574	1,159	689	634	1,323	58	46	104	249	1,074	26·3	27·3	31·3	25·3	30·6	24·8	244	211	80·1	91·05
Ambalangoda ..	—	4,604	57	52	109	38	39	77	—	—	—	—	77	18·9	23·7	17·6	16·7	—	—	17	156	—	—
Matara	13,851	17,529	299	266	565	327	246	573	8	5	13	111	462	37·5	32·2	25·1	26·4	24·6	25·8	115	204	—	87·80
Weligama	8,672	9,684	145	157	302	113	118	231	2	2	4	1	229	33·7	31·2	22·8	23·7	20·6	21·3	55	185	—	29·25
Hambantota ..	3,092	3,318	44	55	99	207	188	395	2	2	4	20	375	39·2	29·8	38·0	113·0	42·5	126·4	32	323	81·1	57·86
Tangalla	3,505	6,187	84	81	165	103	95	198	5	2	7	50	148	33·2	26·7	29·6	23·9	30·3	24·5	32	194	—	—
Northern Province.																							
Jaffna	40,441	46,858	676	669	1,345	728	699	1,427	35	32	67	72	1,349	31·8	28·7	34·4	28·8	35·2	29·4	366	272	82·2	63·08
Mannar	3,777	4,191	44	45	89	103	70	173	3	1	4	35	137	35·0	21·2	48·6	32·7	53·5	36·0	33	371	82·9	58·48
Mullaittivu	1,392	1,466	16	16	32	36	31	67	2	—	2	11	55	41·2	21·7	49·4	37·4	65·5	49·7	16	500	—	58·97
Vavuniya	808	1 087	4	6	10	44	19	63	—	1	1	25	36	16·2	9·2	29·6	33·1	40·1	45·0	8	800	—	81·08

* Sex of one not distinguishable.

XVIII.—Number of Births and Deaths registered during the Year 1918, and their Proportion per 1,000 of the Population per Annum, &c.—*continued.*

Towns.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1911.	Population estimated to the middle of 1918 by Intercensal Increase.	Total Births registered.			Total Deaths, including Deaths in Hospitals and Jails.			Total Stillbirths.			Deaths of Non-residents of Towns registered in Town Hospitals and Jails.	Deaths of Town Residents.	Per Mille per Annum.						Deaths of Children under One Year	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births registered.	Mean Temperature.	Rainfall in Inches.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.			Birth-rate.		Crude Death-rate.		Standardized Death-rate.					
														1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.				
Eastern Province.																							
Batticaloa	10,671	11,290	258	239	497	324	236	560	17	13	30	32	529	35·8	44·1	39·1	46·9	38·5	46·2	125	251	82·3	54·00
Kalmunai	—	2,124	63	44	107	122	91	213	4	2	6	103	109	61·4	50·4	39·9	51·3	—	—	31	290	—	40·07
Trincomalee ..	8,840	11,136	123	154	277	158	125	283	15	5	20	7	275	24·7	24·9	36·7	24·7	40·2	27·1	71	256	83·4	75·54
North-Western Province.																							
Kurunegala ..	8,167	9,931	140	119	259	617	418	1035	10	11	21	582	447	31·8	26·1	42·1	45·0	43·2	46·2	98	378	80·5	86·48
Puttalam	5,990	6,830	109	73	182	208	128	336	9	5	14	59	276	39·0	26·7	38·5	40·4	41·2	43·2	77	423	81·1	46·87
Kalpitiya	1,591	1,691	21	13	34	37	29	66	1	—	1	—	66	28·2	20·1	46·8	39·0	—	—	14	412	—	47·58
Chilaw	5,033	6,274	73	91	164	241	191	432	5	5	10	139	292	34·1	26·1	29·4	46·5	28·2	44·6	65	396	—	56·11
North-Central Province.																							
Anuradhapura ...	5,361	7,358	56	75	131	272	162	434	7	7	14	95	339	28·9	17·8	50·5	46·1	61·9	56·5	58	443	81·1	59·07
Province of Uva.																							
Badulla	6,487	7,361	127	121	248	247	200	447	12	3	15	194	251	43·2	33·8	43·5	34·1	48·0	37·6	63	253	73·7	71·99
Lunugala	515	629	9	10	19	173	116	289	3	4	7	266	22	22·8	30·2	26·0	35·0	—	—	19	—	—	56·19
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																							
Ratnapura	5,476	7,543	96	91	187	204	151	355	9	12	21	226	128	28·9	24·8	24·1	17·0	27·4	19·2	49	262	80·9	178·21
Kegalla	2,536	2,712	48	48	96	119	71	190	8	3	11	135	55	31·6	35·4	23·8	20·3	21·8	18·6	27	281	—	118·70

XIX.—Deaths of Children under One Year, and their Proportion to 1,000 Births in Ceylon and in each Province and District in 1918 and 1919, and the Averages for 1909–1918.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Average, 1909-1918.			1918.			1919.		
	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under one Year of Age to 1,000 Births.
CEYLON ..	162,939	31,299	193	183,384	34,461	188	161,403	35,941	223
Western Province ..	39,696	5,947	151	40,925	6,474	158	40,049	6,472	162
Central Province ..	28,195	6,099	217	33,143	7,185	217	28,889	6,571	228
Southern Province ..	27,023	4,392	163	29,235	4,622	158	25,682	4,681	182
Northern Province ..	13,705	2,918	214	14,214	3,118	219	12,387	3,020	244
Eastern Province ..	7,818	1,815	234	8,643	1,859	215	7,763	2,186	282
North-Western Province ..	16,519	3,912	243	19,669	3,908	198	15,275	5,756	377
North-Central Province ..	3,472	926	276	4,346	1,004	231	2,769	1,349	487
Province of Uva ..	9,372	1,981	212	11,283	2,461	218	9,063	2,387	263
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	17,139	3,309	196	21,926	3,830	175	19,526	3,519	180
Western Province.									
Colombo	21,807	3,477	159	22,452	3,780	168	22,263	3,837	172
Negombo	6,617	997	153	6,577	982	149	6,218	1,087	175
Kalutara	11,272	1,473	131	11,896	1,712	144	11,568	1,548	134
Central Province.									
Kandy	17,177	3,564	208	19,781	4,067	206	17,775	3,712	209
Matale	4,526	1,100	244	5,690	1,301	229	4,421	1,198	271
Nuwara Eliya ..	6,492	1,435	221	7,672	1,817	237	6,693	1,661	248
Southern Province.									
Galle	12,149	1,733	143	12,151	1,792	147	11,850	1,786	151
Matara	10,157	1,478	146	11,129	1,572	141	9,478	1,687	178
Hambantota	4,717	1,181	260	5,955	1,258	211	4,354	1,208	277
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	12,057	2,391	199	12,353	2,523	204	11,232	2,408	214
Mannar	959	329	347	1,027	388	378	659	378	574
Mullaittivu	689	198	297	834	207	248	496	234	472
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	6,597	1,501	228	7,220	1,480	205	6,697	1,853	277
Trincomalee	1,221	314	263	1,423	379	266	1,066	333	312
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	12,251	3,070	259	15,078	2,995	199	11,396	4,632	407
Puttalam	1,120	339	305	1,260	411	326	916	444	485
Chilaw	3,148	503	162	3,331	502	149	2,963	680	230
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura ..	3,472	926	276	4,346	1,004	231	2,769	1,349	487
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	9,372	1,981	212	11,283	2,461	218	9,063	2,387	263
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	7,210	1,486	209	8,931	1,715	192	8,520	1,802	212
Kegalla	9,929	1,823	193	12,995	2,115	163	11,006	1,717	156

XX.—Population of Ceylon at different Age Periods Estimated to the Middle of 1918, 1919, and the Yearly Averages for 1909–1918.

Age.	Average, 1909–1918.			1918.			1919.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ..	4,302,542	2,280,649	2,021,893	4,677,257	2,477,426	2,199,831	4,724,034	2,502,204	2,221,830
Under 5 years ..	662,433	340,040	322,393	692,502	355,230	337,272	699,428	358,782	340,646
5 years and under 10 ..	594,616	305,790	288,826	642,356	329,209	313,747	649,384	332,501	316,883
10 Do. 15 ..	513,722	276,639	237,083	577,759	309,241	268,518	583,538	312,334	271,204
15 Do. 20 ..	382,845	192,245	190,600	395,049	202,690	192,359	399,001	204,718	194,283
20 Do. 25 ..	411,831	206,434	205,397	443,034	220,826	222,208	447,465	223,035	224,430
25 Do. 35 ..	725,722	388,572	337,150	798,911	424,373	374,538	806,900	428,618	378,282
35 Do. 45 ..	459,667	261,551	198,116	511,104	291,284	219,820	516,216	294,197	222,019
45 Do. 55 ..	286,731	153,083	133,648	320,867	171,471	149,396	324,076	173,186	150,890
55 years and upwards ..	264,975	156,295	108,680	295,075	173,102	121,973	298,026	174,833	123,193

XXI.—Number of Deaths registered at different Age Periods in 1918 and 1919, and the Yearly Averages for 1909–1918.

Age.	Average, 1909–1918.			1918.			1919.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ..	126,049	63,635	62,414	149,407	73,921	75,486	168,323	84,144	84,179
Under 5 years ..	52,542	26,457	26,085	59,747	30,300	29,447	70,059	34,790	35,269
5 years and under 10 ..	7,739	3,704	4,035	8,332	3,917	4,415	10,542	4,996	5,546
10 Do. 15 ..	4,429	2,209	2,220	5,084	2,359	2,725	5,487	2,626	2,861
15 Do. 20 ..	4,121	2,079	2,042	5,677	2,554	3,123	5,628	2,615	3,013
20 Do. 25 ..	5,855	2,509	3,346	8,644	3,495	5,149	8,480	3,587	4,893
25 Do. 35 ..	12,602	5,481	7,121	18,503	7,615	10,888	17,708	7,833	9,875
35 Do. 45 ..	10,064	5,448	4,616	13,396	7,022	6,374	13,821	7,542	6,279
45 Do. 55 ..	8,069	4,671	3,398	8,949	5,190	3,759	10,547	6,009	4,538
55 years and upwards ..	20,628	11,077	9,551	21,075	11,469	9,606	26,051	14,146	11,905

XXII.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Living at the different Ages in 1918 and 1919, and the Yearly Averages for 1909–1918.

Age.	Average, 1909–1918.			1918.			1919.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ..	29·3	28·0	30·9	31·9	29·8	34·3	35·6	33·6	37·9
Under 5 years ..	79·8	78·3	81·4	86·3	85·3	87·3	100·2	97·0	103·5
5 years and under 10 ..	13·1	12·2	14·0	13·0	11·9	14·1	16·2	15·0	17·5
10 Do. 15 ..	8·7	8·1	9·6	8·8	7·6	10·1	9·4	8·4	10·6
15 Do. 20 ..	10·9	10·9	10·9	14·4	12·6	16·2	14·1	12·8	15·5
20 Do. 25 ..	14·2	12·2	16·3	19·5	15·8	23·2	19·0	16·1	21·8
25 Do. 35 ..	17·4	14·1	21·1	23·2	17·9	29·1	21·9	18·3	26·1
35 Do. 45 ..	22·0	20·9	23·4	26·2	24·1	29·0	26·8	25·6	28·3
45 Do. 55 ..	28·4	30·8	25·7	27·9	30·3	25·1	32·5	34·7	30·1
55 years and upwards ..	87·1	71·2	88·6	71·4	66·3	78·7	87·4	80·9	96·6

XXIII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages amongst the various Races in Ceylon and in each District during the Year 1919.

| Province, District, and Nationality | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

XXIII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

| Province, District, and Nationality | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

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XXIII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

| Province, District, and Nationality | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

| | | |

XXIII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

Province, District, and Nationality	All Ages.			Ages at Death.																																					
	Total.	Males.	Females.	1 week and under.		3 months and under.		Between 3 months and under 1 year.		1 year and under 2.		2 years and under 3.		3 years and under 4.		4 years and under 5.		5 years and under 10.		10 years and under 15.		15 years and under 20.		20 years and under 25.		25 years and under 35.		35 years and under 45.		45 years and under 55.		55 years and under 65.		65 years and under 75.		75 years and under 85.		85 years and under 95.		95 years and under 100.		100 years and upwards.		Ages not stated.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
Uva.																																									
Badulla.																																									
Europeans ..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burghers ..	11	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sinhalese ..	7287	3643	3644	333	287	139	164	260	268	238	228	187	203	221	268	135	142	298	268	138	118	143	152	131	194	380	436	345	265	249	223	192	180	120	121	87	83	32	34	6	3	1	1	8	6
Tamils ..	4221	2119	2102	179	134	167	166	125	90	132	136	98	116	99	91	45	47	91	116	105	111	85	77	137	133	318	395	213	208	125	102	94	68	56	60	24	27	18	18	1	..	..	..	7	6
Moors ..	268	157	111	15	12	9	6	9	5	9	11	8	6	4	4	9	2	7	7	5	2	7	5	9	7	15	16	22	6	8	16	10	2	3	2	1	..	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Malays ..	16	9	7	4	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veddas ..	19	9	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	22	14	8	3	..	2	..	..	4	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	11848	5955	5893	536	433	317	338	395	368	380	377	295	326	328	363	190	192	397	394	249	232	235	238	279	336	714	851	584	481	384	343	299	253	180	184	112	112	56	55	9	3	1	2	15	12
Sabaragamuwa.																																									
Ratnapura.																																									
Burghers ..	10	6	4	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sinhalese ..	5196	2591	2605	376	330	144	145	132	114	147	186	187	226	189	205	130	136	229	238	59	84	64	69	73	106	162	212	153	163	136	91	125	100	113	70	111	78	44	41	11	9	5	2	1	..
Tamils ..	2186	1058	1128	102	76	106	95	72	64	82	65	69	72	40	54	34	36	53	73	42	47	28	26	62	60	111	215	99	101	57	47	36	43	32	31	17	10	7	5	2	..	..	..	7	8
Moors ..	73	42	31	3	4	3	1	3	3	3	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	2	5	5	5	2	2	..	7	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malays ..	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Others ..	100	48	52	6	3	5	5	3	3	1	5	2	3	4	1	3	3	1	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	7	4	6	3	4	6	..	1	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	7571	3749	3822	487	414	259	246	212	184	234	257	259	304	235	261	169	176	285	319	104	136	94	97	137	170	285	436	266	271	199	144	168	144	148	105	130	90	52	47	13	9	5	2	8	10
Kegalla.																																												
Europeans ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burghers ..	10	8	2	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sinhalese ..	4921	2419	2502	369	297	152	143	149	160	107	169	154	185	165	195	86	106	171	199	59	60	45	65	58	102	106	198	147	165	147	94	122	88	127	105	163	98	69	55	17	13	4	2	2	3
Tamils ..	1602	786	816	69	53	75	75	42	43	58	56	48	64	35	45	24	25	47	39	25	15	21	22	38	29	74	145	90	78	47	35	31	27	32	32	22	18	5	8	2	3	..	..	1	4
Moors ..	246	127	119	32	18	6	9	8	3	8	6	3	8	6	6	2	5	6	10	6	6	2	7	2	4	8	15	11	7	4	4	7	1	3	4	6	4	3	2	3	..	1	..	..	..
Malays ..	8	4	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	20	10	10	1	..	1	1	1	3	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	6808	3354	3454	472	369	236	229	202	209	174	235	207	257	208	248	112	137	224	249	90	82	69	94	99	135	190	358	250	250	200	133	161	116	162	142	191	120	77	65	22	16	5	2	3	8

XXIV.—Deaths among the various Races registered in Ceylon and in each Province and District in each Month of 1919.

Province and District.	January.									February.									March.								
	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.
Ceylon ..	21124	6	65	14217	5317	1362	51	33	73	20097	8	53	13930	4660	1315	39	37	55	17301	5	41	12414	3539	1210	44	11	37
Western ..	3237	3	49	2566	376	191	21	—	31	2986	7	26	2420	314	177	16	—	26	2807	4	30	2317	278	142	13	—	23
Central ..	2772	2	1	1534	1076	142	8	—	9	2716	—	7	1265	1327	107	4	—	6	1779	—	3	958	728	76	11	—	3
Southern ..	2577	—	1	2441	73	57	3	—	2	2218	—	4	2093	50	66	4	—	1	1812	—	2	1718	43	47	2	—	—
Northern ..	1785	—	2	20	1659	104	—	—	—	1530	1	2	15	1377	135	—	—	—	1351	—	1	22	1218	109	—	—	1
Eastern ..	1206	—	8	159	627	383	6	22	1	1176	—	3	159	594	387	4	29	—	1019	—	3	63	516	423	4	10	—
North-Western	5134	—	1	4490	365	265	9	—	4	5626	—	9	5041	291	273	6	—	6	5367	1	—	4838	252	266	7	—	3
North-Central	1062	—	1	829	79	142	2	9	—	1334	—	—	1125	89	117	1	1	1	1073	—	—	929	65	77	1	1	—
Uva ..	1516	1	1	1088	380	41	1	2	2	1404	—	1	919	438	32	3	7	4	930	—	1	698	195	30	2	—	4
Sabaragamuwa	1835	—	1	1090	682	37	1	—	24	1107	—	1	893	180	21	1	—	11	1163	—	1	871	244	40	4	—	3
Western.																											
Colombo ..	1935	3	48	1515	194	126	20	—	29	1798	7	25	1420	196	109	15	—	26	1667	4	29	1335	167	99	12	—	21
Negombo ..	595	—	—	533	46	15	—	—	1	583	—	1	527	34	20	1	—	—	549	—	1	510	23	13	1	—	1
Kalutara ..	707	—	1	518	136	50	1	—	1	605	—	—	473	84	48	—	—	—	591	—	—	472	88	30	—	—	1
Central.																											
Kandy ..	1512	2	1	793	609	96	6	—	5	1581	—	6	616	874	77	4	—	4	955	—	3	509	379	54	7	—	3
Matale ..	820	—	—	537	240	37	2	—	4	629	—	—	475	129	25	—	—	—	408	—	—	295	95	17	1	—	—
Nuwára Eliya	440	—	—	204	227	9	—	—	—	506	—	1	174	324	5	—	—	2	416	—	—	154	254	5	3	—	—
Southern.																											
Galle ..	814	—	—	764	20	30	—	—	—	790	—	2	728	23	37	—	—	—	660	—	2	603	27	28	—	—	—
Matara ..	923	—	1	870	37	15	—	—	—	740	—	2	691	24	22	—	—	1	672	—	—	646	11	15	—	—	—
Hambantota	840	—	—	807	16	12	3	—	2	688	—	—	674	3	7	4	—	—	480	—	—	469	5	4	2	—	—
Northern.																											
Jaffna ..	1435	—	2	3	1414	16	—	—	—	1181	1	1	5	1168	6	—	—	—	1055	—	1	3	1037	13	—	—	1
Mannar ..	213	—	—	—	132	81	—	—	—	238	—	—	1	115	122	—	—	—	182	—	—	2	93	87	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	137	—	—	17	113	7	—	—	—	111	—	1	9	94	7	—	—	—	114	—	—	17	88	9	—	—	—
Eastern.																											
Batticaloa ..	985	—	6	141	495	328	—	14	1	1010	—	2	148	502	331	—	27	—	883	—	3	56	431	384	—	9	—
Trincomalee	221	—	2	18	132	55	6	8	—	166	—	1	11	92	56	4	2	—	136	—	—	7	85	39	4	1	—
North-Western.																											
Kurunegala	4369	—	—	3899	268	193	7	—	2	4554	—	4	4258	117	172	2	—	1	4291	—	—	4002	121	164	4	—	—
Puttalam ..	315	—	—	206	48	58	1	—	2	440	—	—	258	94	85	1	—	2	356	—	—	193	77	83	2	—	1
Chilaw ..	450	—	1	385	49	14	1	—	—	632	—	5	525	80	16	3	—	3	720	1	—	643	54	19	1	—	2
North-Central.																											
Anuradhapura	1062	—	1	829	79	142	2	9	—	1334	—	—	1125	89	117	1	1	1	1073	—	—	929	65	77	1	1	—
Uva.																											
Badulla ..	1516	1	1	1088	380	41	1	2	2	1404	—	1	919	438	32	3	7	4	930	—	1	698	195	30	2	—	4
Sabaragamuwa.																											
Ratnapura ..	1168	—	1	562	572	12	—	—	21	602	—	1	464	121	4	1	—	11	554	—	1	407	136	8	—	—	2
Kegalla ..	667	—	—	528	110	25	1	—	3	505	—	—	429	59	17	—	—	—	609	—	—	464	108	32	4	—	1

Province and District.	April.									May.									June.								
	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.
Ceylon ..	12423	8	53	8463	3044	758	39	11	47	13325	8	61	8787	3589	786	40	5	49	14479	8	65	9484	4037	745	48	22	70
Western ..	2509	6	34	1960	284	180	18	—	27	3273	3	32	2669	351	173	16	—	29	3550	8	39	2844	425	171	28	—	35
Central ..	1528	2	3	774	670	62	11	—	6	2083	5	8	959	1005	87	11	—	8	2611	—	2	1215	1275	101	7	—	11
Southern ..	1488	—	4	1404	35	41	2	—	2	1841	—	3	1736	39	55	5	—	3	2093	—	4	1968	65	51	2	—	3
Northern ..	1024	—	1	10	958	55	—	—	—	901	—	—	17	836	48	—	—	—	728	—	—	6	694	28	—	—	—
Eastern ..	816	—	6	121	464	215	3	7	—	1030	—	10	74	698	245	1	2	—	1082	—	15	52	749	248	3	15	—
North-Western	2848	—	1	2576	132	133	3	—	3	1786	—	2	1534	153	93	3	—	1	1723	—	1	1515	140	63	2	—	2
North-Central	559	—	—	466	44	44	—	4	1	458	—	—	378	28	49	1	2	—	278	—	1	221	28	27	—	1	—
Uva ..	734	—	1	449	268	12	2	—	2	771	—	1	508	241	16	2	1	2	877	—	—	469	375	24	—	6	3
Sabaragamuwa	917	—	3	703	189	16	—	—	6	1182	—	5	912	238	20	1	—	6	1537	—	3	1194	286	32	6	—	16
Western.																											
Colombo ..	1415	6	33	1075	157	101	18	—	25	1871	3	30	1484	194	116	15	—	29	2048	8	38	1598	215	130	28	—	31
Negombo ..	389	—	—	354	25	10	—	—	—	435	—	1	399	26	9	—	—	—	545	—	1	499	31	13	—	—	1
Kalutara ..	705	—	1	531	102	69	—	—	2	967	—	1	786	131	48	1	—	—	957	—	—	747	179	28	—	—	3
Central.																											
Kandy ..	903	2	2	469	378	43	7	—	2	1324	3	5	596	634	68	10	—	8	1716	—	1	805	828	69	5	—	8
Matale ..	297	—	—	185	95	16	—	—	1	368	—	1	232	118	17	—	—	—	441	—	—	238	176	25	—	—	2
Nuwára Eliya	328	—	1	120	197	3	4	—	3	391	2	2	131	253	2	1	—	—	454	—	1	172	271	7	2	—	1
Southern.																											
Galle ..	619	—	1	577	18	22	—	—	1	750	—	2	695	22	30	1	—	—	907	—	1	821	48	36	1	—	—
Matara ..	499	—	3	469	14	12	1	—	—	660	—	1	628	16	14	—	—	1	750	—	3	721	15	9	—	—	2
Hambantota	370	—	—	358	3	7	1	—	1	431	—	—	413	1	11	4	—	2	436	—	—	426	2	6	1	—	1
Northern.																											
Jaffna ..	835	—	1	2	825	7	—	—	—	716	—	—	2	708	6	—	—	—	590	—	—	—	584	6	—	—	—
Mannar ..	116	—	1	—	72	44	—	—	—	104	—	—	1	69	34	—	—	—	74	—	—	1	50	17	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	73	—	—	8	61	4	—	—	—	81	—	—	14	59	8	—	—	—	64	—	—	5	54	5	—	—	—
Eastern.																											
Batticaloa ..	725	—	5	116	410	189	—	5	—	936	—	9	68	640	218	—	1	—	1040	—	15	48	725	237	—	15	—
Trincomalee	91	—	1	5	54	26	3	2	—	94	—	1	6	58	27	1	1	—	42	—	—	4	24	11	3	—	—
North-Western.																											
Kurunegala	2330	—	—	2183	67	77	1	—	2	1401	—	1	1264	85	49	2	—	—	1389	—	1	1256	89	42	—	—	1
Puttalam ..	178	—	1	96	33	48	—	—	—	144	—	—	70	34	38	1	—	1	99	—	—	52	30	17	—	—	—
Chilaw ..	340	—	—	297	32	8	2	—	1	241	—	1	200	34	6	—	—	—	235	—	—	207	21	4	2	—	1
North-Central.																											
Anuradhapura	559	—	—	466	44	44	—	4	1	458	—	—	378	28	49	1	2	—	278	—	1	221	28	27	—	1	—
Uva.																											
Badulla ..	734	—	1	449	268	12	2	—	2	771	—	1	508	241	16	2	1	2	877	—	—	469	375	24	—	6	3
Sabaragamuwa.																											
Ratnapura ..	541	—	2	401	127	6	—	—	5	661	—	3	490	153	8	1	—	6	804	—	1	618	162	6	4	—	13
Kegalla ..	376	—	1	302	62	10	—	—	1	521	—	2	422	85	12	—	—	—	733	—	2	576	124	26	2	—	3

XXIV.—Deaths among the various Races, &c.—*continued.*

Province and District.	July.									August.									September.									October.									November.									December.								
	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.
Ceylon ..	13968	11	45	8842	3850	1032	101	20	67	12103	13	50	8093	3071	738	54	20	64	11441	9	40	6200	4555	561	32	7	37	10724	6	53	6442	3574	562	35	4	48	10223	9	51	6477	2962	607	42	12	63	11115	9	67	7202	3034	700	41	6	56
Western ..	2916	6	25	2268	360	209	19	—	29	2651	11	40	2029	342	169	25	—	35	2165	5	23	1684	264	148	18	—	23	2247	4	32	1747	286	137	18	—	23	2538	6	42	1960	286	176	26	—	42	2778	5	55	2153	316	180	25	—	44
Central ..	2295	3	6	1241	949	85	6	—	5	2147	2	4	1302	710	117	2	—	10	3685	3	6	1069	2496	100	8	—	3	2507	1	5	977	1439	69	9	—	7	2125	1	3	943	1082	83	9	—	4	1832	1	2	1010	712	96	4	—	7
Southern ..	2411	1	5	2161	54	110	67	—	13	2155	—	1	2084	66	78	21	—	5	1650	—	1	1556	51	41	—	—	1	1774	1	3	1678	47	45	—	—	—	1621	—	1	1511	45	59	4	—	1	1813	—	3	1707	31	68	4	—	—
Northern ..	764	—	1	9	707	46	—	—	1	749	—	1	5	706	35	—	—	2	689	—	—	10	659	20	—	—	—	707	—	1	11	665	29	—	—	1	690	1	1	13	644	31	—	—	—	962	—	2	23	885	52	—	—	—
Eastern ..	1172	—	3	49	696	403	2	18	1	698	—	2	45	421	214	—	15	1	410	—	6	18	238	141	2	5	—	457	—	4	25	240	183	1	3	1	423	—	2	25	244	142	—	10	—	481	—	3	33	295	145	—	4	1
North-Western	1615	—	3	1351	161	91	6	—	3	1039	—	—	873	101	59	3	—	3	830	—	2	678	86	58	3	—	3	860	—	2	723	87	42	4	—	2	906	1	1	736	94	66	3	—	5	1054	—	1	849	112	86	6	—	—
North-Central	293	—	—	224	37	31	—	1	—	236	—	—	185	28	18	—	5	—	205	—	—	160	28	15	1	1	—	208	—	2	161	28	14	2	1	—	193	—	—	146	23	22	—	2	—	269	1	—	214	32	21	—	1	—
Uva ..	1149	1	1	575	551	16	1	1	3	1126	—	1	729	377	16	3	—	—	758	—	1	437	302	17	—	1	—	865	—	2	481	357	24	1	—	—	740	—	1	430	293	15	—	—	1	978	2	—	504	444	25	1	1	1
Sabaragamuwa	1353	—	1	964	335	41	—	—	12	1202	—	1	841	320	32	—	—	8	1049	1	1	588	431	21	—	—	7	1099	—	2	639	425	19	—	—	14	987	—	—	713	251	13	—	—	10	948	—	1	709	207	27	1	—	3
Western.																																																						
Colombo ..	1624	6	24	1278	161	115	18	—	22	1501	10	39	1130	173	94	25	—	30	1277	5	20	982	141	91	17	—	21	1262	4	29	951	157	83	18	—	20	1605	6	41	1169	192	131	26	—	40	1759	5	51	1301	211	125	25	—	41
Negombo ..	433	—	1	378	37	17	—	—	—	362	—	—	326	22	13	—	—	1	278	—	3	251	15	8	—	—	1	304	—	1	277	19	7	—	—	—	296	—	—	270	19	6	—	—	1	351	—	3	317	22	9	—	—	—
Kalutara ..	859	—	—	612	162	77	1	—	7	788	1	1	573	147	62	—	—	4	610	—	—	451	108	49	1	—	1	681	—	2	519	110	47	—	—	3	637	—	1	521	75	39	—	—	1	668	—	1	535	83	46	—	—	3
Central.																																																					
Kandy ..	1322	2	5	763	480	66	5	—	1	1135	1	3	804	227	89	2	—	9	1828	1	3	680	1063	73	6	—	2	1574	1	4	681	825	52	6	—	5	1456	1	3	634	745	64	5	—	4	1096	1	2	689	328	69	4	—	3
Matale ..	487	—	1	280	188	15	1	—	2	498	—	1	271	204	22	—	—	—	323	—	—	201	106	16	—	—	—	318	—	—	178	126	12	1	—	1	321	—	—	192	113	14	2	—	—	326	—	—	177	128	18	—	—	3
Nuwara Eliya	486	1	—	198	281	4	—	—	2	514	1	—	227	279	6	—	—	1	1534	2	3	188	1327	11	—	—	1	615	—	1	118	488	5	2	—	1	348	—	—	117	224	5	2	—	—	410	—	—	144	256	9	—	—	1
Southern.																																																				
Galle ..	896	—	1	828	24	41	—	—	2	868	—	—	808	34	26	—	—	—	728	—	1	681	23	23	—	—	—	821	1	1	768	25	26	—	—	—	709	—	1	657	23	26	1	—	1	750	—	2	694	20	33	1	—	—
Matara ..	891	—	2	849	22	17	—	—	1	912	—	—	877	20	13	1	—	1	669	—	—	635	22	12	—	—	—	650	—	2	615	19	14	—	—	—	619	—	—	582	18	19	—	—	—	729	—	1	698	6	24	—	—	—
Hambantota	624	1	2	484	8	52	67	—	10	475	—	1	399	12	39	20	—	4	253	—	—	240	6	6	—	—	1	303	—	—	295	3	5	—	—	—	293	—	—	272	4	14	3	—	—	334	—	—	315	5	11	3	—	—
Northern.																																																				
Jaffna ..	597	—	—	583	14	—	—	—	—	631	—	—	4	615	10	—	—	2	590	—	—	3	581	6	—	—	—	601	—	—	2	596	3	—	—	—	579	1	—	4	568	6	—	—	—	799	—	2	3	783	11	—	—	—
Mannar ..	113	—	1	2	80	29	—	—	1	64	—	1	—	41	22	—	—	—	52	—	—	1	38	13	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	37	21	—	—	1	62	—	1	—	37	24	—	—	—	98	—	—	1	61	36	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	54	—	—	7	44	3	—	—	—	54	—	—	1	50	3	—	—	—	47	—	—	6	40	1	—	—	—	47	—	1	9	32	5	—	—	—	49	—	—	9	39	1	—	—	—	65	—	—	19	41	5	—	—	—
Eastern.																																																				
Batticaloa ..	1113	—	3	43	657	392	—	18	—	646	—	2	41	399	198	—	15	—	355	—	6	16	199	130	—	4	—	397	—	4	21	201	168	—	3	—	368	—	2	22	213	124	—	7	—	400	—	3	25	241	127	—	3	1
Trincomalee	59	—	—	6	39	11	2	—	1	52	—	—	4	31	16	—	—	1	55	—	—	2	39	11	2	1	—	60	—	—	4	39	15	1	—	1	55	—	—	3	31	18	—	3	—	81	—	—	8	54	18	—	1	—
North-Western.																																																				
Kurunegala	1295	—	1	1148	91	48	5	—	2	842	—	—	718	76	45	2	—	1	635	—	1	550	50	33	—	—	1	657	—	—	593	48	14	2	—	—	643	—	—	570	40	28	3	—	2	750	—	—	662	54	29	5	—	—
Puttalam ..	118	—	—	37	41	38	1	—	1	62	—	—	35	14	10	1	—	2	63	—	1	24	17	20	1	—	—	70	—	—	22	23	23	1	—	1	93	1	—	35	25	31	—	—	1	112	—	—	42	27	43	—	—	—
Chilaw ..	202	—	2	166	29	5	—	—	—	135	—	—	120	11	4	—	—	—	132	—	—	104	19	5	2	—	2	133	—	2	108	16	5	1	—	1	170	—	1	131	29	7	—	—	2	192	—	1	145	31	14	1	—	—
North-Central.																																																				
Anuradhapura	293	—	—	224	37	31	—	1	—	236	—	—	185	28	18	—	5	—	205	—	—	160	28	15	1	1	—	208	—	2	161	28	14	2	1	—	193	—	—	146	23	22	—	2	—	269	1	—	214	32	21	—	1	—
Uva.																																																				
Badulla ..	1149	1	1	575	551	16	1	1	3	1126	—	1	729	377	16	3	—	—	758	—	1	437	302	17	—	1	—	865	—	2	481	357	24	1	—	—	740	—	1	430	293	15	—	—	1	978	2	—	504	444	25	1	1	1
Sabaragamuwa.																																																				
Ratnapura ..	616	—	1	471	129	6	—	—	9	604	—	—	385	205	7	—	—	7	522	—	—	315	201	2	—	—	4	486	—	—	322	151	3	—	—	10	584	—	—	392	179	3	—	—	10	429	—	—	369	50	8	—	—	2
Kegalla ..	737	—	—	493	206	35	—	—	3	598	—	1	456	115	25	—	—	1	527	1	1	273	230	19	—	—	3	613	—	2	317	274	16	—	—	4	403	—	—	321	72	10	—	—	—	519	—	1	340	157	19	1	—	1

XXV.—Statement of Zymotic Causes of Deaths registered in Ceylon in each Month in 1919.

(The Number against each Disease represents the Number of the Heading under which the Disease appears in the Detailed List of Causes of Death.)

Causes of Death.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1919.
No. 1.—Enteric ..	36	50	54	54	42	34	51	62	62	76	68	69	658
No. 4.—Malaria and Malarial Cachexia ..	178	196	186	151	133	113	115	104	81	87	94	117	1,555
No. 5 (*c*).—Smallpox ..	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	8
No. 10.—Influenza ..	4,665	4,374	3,285	1687	1,575	2,236	1,811	1,247	839	437	294	364	22 814
Nos. 12 and 13.—Cholera ..	—	—	3	3	2	—	203	109	15	20	8	56	419
No. 14.—Dysentery ..	347	378	272	204	286	291	309	290	362	355	336	355	3,785
No. 15.—Plague ..	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	2	5	17	31	19	79
No. 89.—Acute Bronchitis ..	114	151	143	73	77	63	84	65	105	52	61	64	1,052
No. 90.—Chronic Bronchitis and Bronchiectasis	11	10	5	7	7	10	8	12	11	17	11	8	117
No. 91.—Broncho-pneumonia	185	156	117	77	91	179	127	94	210	113	86	117	1,552
No. 92.—Pneumonia ..	1,037	786	553	491	835	1,029	1,023	758	1,207	575	399	507	9,200
Nos. 104 and 105.—Diarrhœa, Enteritis, &c. ..	1,818	1,839	1,776	1 216	1,246	1,305	1,327	1,355	1,143	1,244	1,184	1,270	16,723
No. 145 (*d*).—Integumentary Diseases ..	1,601	1,401	1,236	842	829	738	791	605	473	502	588	674	10,280
No. 189 (*d*).—Pyrexia ..	2,594	2,834	2,929	1,871	1,824	2,248	2,025	1,639	1,177	1,208	1,154	1,375	22,878

XXVI.—Death-rates per Million of the Estimated Population from the Principal Diseases in each District of the Island for the Year 1919.

Province and District.	Population estimated to the Middle of 1919.	Enteric.	Malaria and Malarial Cachexia.	Dysentery.	Phthisis.	Convulsions.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis.	Anchylostomiasis.	Premature Birth.	Pyrexia.	Influenza.
CEYLON ..	4,724,034	139	329	801	747	3,302	247	2,276	3,260	265	552	318	4,842	4,829
Western—														
Colombo ..	705,638	568	102	417	1,607	2,462	255	1,950	805	679	316	208	1,844	3,374
Negombo ..	191,472	214	601	371	287	1,525	37	475	1,489	110	340	120	4,669	3,353
Kalutara ..	312,877	153	179	374	943	5,270	138	994	1,873	45	793	74	2,030	2,330
Central—														
Kandy ..	440,751	86	222	1,477	640	1,332	336	4,302	3,900	234	1,745	515	2,505	2,516
Matale ..	107,591	46	623	1,441	418	2,593	511	4,220	5,261	214	1,822	177	9,601	2,259
Nuwara Eliya	170,217	29	18	1,956	358	2,074	511	9,182	3,261	165	805	682	928	3,977
Southern—														
Galle ..	326,028	144	252	156	969	5,312	58	276	4,908	15	500	80	1,703	3,313
Matara ..	258,027	58	314	116	787	7,577	43	279	8,689	66	419	47	5,546	2 011
Hambantota	111,894	54	375	179	581	8,221	71	697	9,347	63	63	9	12,644	5,679
Northern—														
Jaffna ..	341,916	76	670	956	924	3,258	310	2,351	743	278	44	348	6,534	1,898
Mannar ..	22,939	44	1,482	7,498	436	1,613	305	4,141	2,485	174	—	87	4,054	1,962
Mullaittivu ..	17,007	—	1,058	1,940	176	6,174	—	10,888	2,176	—	118	—	6,585	3,646
Eastern—														
Batticaloa ..	163,751	24	464	2,699	159	1,209	104	3,285	2,638	18	116	55	7,151	17,392
Trincomalee	30,535	98	884	1,212	197	4,061	360	4,650	1,506	295	98	33	1,965	4,290
North-Western—														
Kurunegala	307,324	16	244	299	553	4,673	524	1,777	5,981	524	186	72	18,697	18,020
Puttalam ..	37,682	53	2,070	690	265	7,378	451	5,095	3,556	27	106	159	9,952	9,315
Chilaw ..	96,127	42	718	291	406	3,641	146	1,644	3,246	10	375	146	8,416	3,235
North-Central—														
Anuradhapura	84,729	47	2,065	932	260	3,706	35	1,523	5,358	—	130	260	12,144	21,407
Uva—														
Badulla ..	221,078	5	285	2,072	679	5,478	742	5,622	5,432	407	1,040	2,225	3,058	10,132
Sabaragamuwa														
Ratnapura ..	172,232	—	2,903	1,370	871	3,373	406	2,979	6,044	703	1,068	1,074	4,796	2,915
Kegalla ..	262,582	8	171	507	651	1,318	156	1,051	1,634	267	499	137	4,639	1,181

XXVII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon in 1918 and 1919 and the Averages in 1909–1918, with Rates per Million for each Group.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Death-rate per Million Persons Living		
	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.
ALL CAUSES ..	126,049	149,407	168,323	29,515	31,943	35,630
I.—General Diseases	24,738	39,596	47,774	5,878	8,466	10,114
1. Epidemic Diseases ..	10,658	23,699	29,515	2,558	5,067	6,248
2. Septic Diseases ..	127	119	127	30	25	26
3. Tuberculous Diseases ..	4,277	4,144	3,819	1,017	886	808
4. Venereal Diseases ..	139	181	215	33	39	46
5. Cancer or Malignant Diseases ..	387	481	494	91	103	105
6. Other General Diseases ..	9,150	10,972	13,604	2,149	2,346	2,881
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense ..	14,478	15,442	16,983	3,425	3,302	3,595
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	904	1,041	935	212	223	198
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	9,451	22,033	16,312	2,285	4,711	3,453
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System ..	22,256	18,609	26,376	5,322	3,979	5,583
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ..	650	853	1,060	152	182	224
VII.—The Puerperal State ..	3,509	4,010	3,664	826	857	776
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue	9,577	10,102	10,950	2,272	2,160	2,318
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ..	14	11	13	3	2	3
X.—Malformations	15	13	11	3	3	2
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy ..	6,311	8,184	7,261	1,483	1,750	1,537
XII.—Old Age	3,397	4,194	5,085	799	897	1,076
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes	2,273	2,263	2,537	541	484	537
1. Suicide	210	235	243	50	50	52
2. Homicide	196	204	229	47	44	48
3. Judicial Hanging or Execution	34	34	39	8	7	8
4. Accident and other External Violence	1,833	1,790	2,026	436	383	429
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases	28,476	23,056	29,362	6,314	4,927	6,214

Causes of Death registered in the Island in 1918 and 1919 and the Averages in 1909–1918.

Causes of Death.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.			
Epidemic Diseases. 1.—Enteric Fever	1,622	531	658
Epidemic Diseases. 2.—Typhus Fever	6	2	2
Epidemic Diseases. 3.—Relapsing Fever	1	1	—
Epidemic Diseases. 4. (*a*) Malaria	1,235	802	1 124
Epidemic Diseases. 4. (*b*) Malarial Cachexia ..	805	323	431
Epidemic Diseases. 5.—Smallpox (*a*) Vaccinated ..	—	—	—
Epidemic Diseases. 5.—Smallpox (*b*) Not Vaccinated ..	—	—	—
Epidemic Diseases. 5.—Smallpox (*c*) Doubtful ..	57	37	8
Epidemic Diseases. 6.—Measles	99	24	29
Epidemic Diseases. 7.—Scarlet Fever	1	—	—
Epidemic Diseases. 8.—Whooping Cough	65	93	27
Epidemic Diseases. 9. (*a*) Diphtheria	9	23	14
Epidemic Diseases. 9. (*b*) Membranous Laryngitis ..	—	—	1
Epidemic Diseases. 9. (*c*) Croup	8	7	2
Epidemic Diseases. 10.—Influenza	2,010	19,102	22,814
Epidemic Diseases. 11.—Miliary Fever	—	1	2
Epidemic Diseases. 12.—Asiatic Cholera	63	8	419
Epidemic Diseases. 13.—Cholera Nostras	1	1	—
Epidemic Diseases. 14. (*a*) Amœbic Dysentery ..	1	3	—
Epidemic Diseases. 14. (*b*) Bacillary Dysentery ..	1	1	—
Epidemic Diseases. 14. (*c*) Dysentery (type not distinguished)	4,395	2,425	3,785
Epidemic Diseases. 15.—Plague	109*	165	79
Epidemic Diseases. 16.—Yellow Fever	—	—	—
Epidemic Diseases. 17.—Leprosy	79	92	75
Epidemic Diseases. 18.—Erysipelas	71	38	32
Epidemic Diseases. 19. (*a*) Mumps	2	3	3
Epidemic Diseases. 19. (*b*) Varicella (Chickenpox) ..	17	17	9
Epidemic Diseases. 19. (*c*) Other Epidemic Diseases ..	1	—	1
Septic Diseases. 20. (*a*) Pyæmia	30	35	33
Septic Diseases. 20. (*b*) Septicæmia	96	83	93
Septic Diseases. 20. (*c*) Vaccinia	1	1	1
21.—Glanders	—	—	—

* Average for 1914–18.

Causes of Death registered in the Island, &c.—*contd.*

	Causes of Death.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.
	22.—Anthrax	—	—	—
	23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia	39	51	57
	24.—Tetanus	402	300	298
	25.—Mycoses	—	—	—
	26.—Pellagra	—	—	—
	27.—Beri-Beri	3	3	1
Tuberculous Diseases.	28. (*a*) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3,862	3,786	3,518
	28. (*b*) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	2	11
	29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	5	7	3
	30.—Tuberculous Meningitis	15	3	5
	31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis	60	78	85
	32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine	3	9	3
	33.—Tuberculosis of Joints	3	6	6
	34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted)	311	248	184
	35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis	7	5	4
	36.—Rickets	3,871	5,139	6,807
	37.—Syphilis	119	151	197
	37*a*.—Parangi (Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws)	90	60	69
	38.—Gonococcus Infection	20	30	18
Cancer or Malignant Diseases.	39.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	127	159	141
	40.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver	110	153	156
	41.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	4	7	4
	42.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	16	11	17
	43.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast	21	37	42
	44.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Skin	7	17	8
	45.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified	102	97	126
	46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital Organs excepted)	11	8	3
	47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever	864	1,160	1,160
	48. (*a*) Rheumatoid Arthritis	1	—	1
	48. (*b*) Osteo-Arthritis	1	—	—
	48. (*c*) Chronic Rheumatism	54	21	10
	48. (*d*) Gout	1	1	1
	49.—Scurvy	1	1	—
	50.—Diabetes (Mellitus)	216	297	234
	51.—Exophthalmic Goitre	1	—	2
	52.—Addison's Disease	1	1	—
	53. (*a*) Leucocythæmia	1	2	1
	53. (*b*) Lymphadenoma	1	1	1
	54. (*a*) Anæmia	3,526	3,857	4,868
	54. (*b*) Chlorosis	2	—	—
	55. (*a*) Diabetes Insipidus	3	4	—
	55. (*b*) Purpura	19	17	22
	55. (*c*) Hæmophilia	1	1	—
	55. (*d*) Other General Diseases	15	27	58
	56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	25	20	10
	57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning	—	—	1
	58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational)	—	—	—
	59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational)	1	1	—

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.

60.—Encephalitis	23	15	13
61. (*a*) Simple Meningitis	91	95	87
61. (*b*) Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	—	—
61. (*c*) Septic Meningitis from various causes	6	6	5
62.—Locomotor Ataxia	1	1	4
63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	16	13	15
64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	184	191	177
65.—Softening of the Brain	4	4	2
66.—Paralysis without specified cause	652	836	827
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane	1	1	—
68.—Other forms of mental alienation	35	38	37
69.—Epilepsy	134	146	149
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal)	622	697	801
71.—Convulsions of Infants	12,599	13,316	14,797
72.—Chorea	1	1	3
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis	17	4	4

Causes of Death registered in the Island, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System	72	59	44
75.—Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa	12	14	10
76. (a) Mastoid Disease	1	1	1
76. (b) Other Diseases of the Ears	5	4	7
III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.			
77.—Pericarditis	17	19	24
78. (a) Simple Acute Endocarditis	4	3	5
78. (b) Infective Endocarditis	1	2	1
79. (a) Myocarditis	9	35	13
79. (b) Valvular Disease	63	98	56
79. (c) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart	465	530	433
80.—Angina Pectoris	11	7	9
81. (a) Aneurism	4	4	7
81. (b) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis	2	2	4
81. (c) Other Diseases of the Arteries	2	1	—
82. (a) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	9	8	11
82. (b) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral	6	10	5
83. (a) Phlebitis	2	2	5
83. (b) Varicose Veins	2	—	2
83. (c) Hæmorrhoids	277	278	332
83. (d) Other Diseases of the Veins	1	—	—
84. (a) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus	—	—	—
84. (b) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	2	1	2
84. (c) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System	5	7	5
85. (a) Hæmorrhage from any part	17	23	20
85. (b) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	5	11	1
IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.			
86.—Diseases of the Nose	20	20	20
87. (a) Laryngismus Stridulus	1	2	1
87. (b) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted)	19	12	8
87. (c) Other Diseases of the Larynx	4	1	3
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body	2	2	3
89.—Acute Bronchitis	806	1,227	1,052
90. (a) Chronic Bronchitis	128	126	110
90. (b) Bronchiectasis	4	10	7
91.—Broncho-pneumonia	770	2,126	1,552
92.—Pneumonia	4,710	14,644	9,200
93. (a) Empyema	10	12	19
93. (b) Other Pleurisy	49	49	48
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	45	86	62
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs	7	20	9
96.—Asthma	36	460	370
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema	2	1	2
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	2,838	3,235	3,846
V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.			
99. (a) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis)	8	3	6
99. (b) Thrush, Stomatitis	929	897	1,307
99. (c) Parotitis (Septic)	1	—	—
99. (d) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	5	5	4
100. (a) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic)	54	70	89
100. (b) Quinsy	5	2	1
100. (c) Other Diseases of the Pharynx	75	42	30
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus	1	1	—
102.—Gastric Ulcer	11	6	8
103. (a) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh	42	69	43
103. (b) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	285	517	351
104 & 105. (a) Epidemic Diarrhœa	1	—	—
104 & 105. (b) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to food	1,622	1,404	2,155
104 & 105. (c) Diarrhœa undefined	12,269	8,578	13,247
104 & 105. (d) Enteritis	701	729	1,122
104 & 105. (e) Gastro-enteritis	68	116	130
104 & 105. (f) Colic	19	15	31
104 & 105. (g) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis	15	6	33
104 & 105. (h) Duodenal Ulcer	1	1	5
106.—Anchylostomiasis	1,957	2,328	2,608
107.—Intestinal Parasites	3,287	3,028	4,329
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis	10	12	16

Causes of Death registered in the Island, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.
109. (*a*) Hernia	90	91	116
(*b*) Intestinal Obstruction	75	76	98
110. (*a*) Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth)	8	6	3
(*b*) Other Diseases of the Intestine	32	42	22
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	6	6	6
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver	1	—	1
113. (*a*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic)	12	2	1
(*b*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic)	92	98	124
114.—Gallstones	1	2	2
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver	233	304	345
116.—Diseases of the Spleen	39	20	13
117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown)	98	127	125
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted)	203	6	5
VI.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.			
119.—Acute Nephritis	119	150	235
120.—Bright's Disease	365	578	667
121.—Chyluria	1	1	—
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	21	11	26
123.—Urinary Calculi	4	4	1
124.—Diseases of the Bladder	61	76	79
125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c.	24	9	16
126.—Diseases of the Prostate	1	—	1
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal)	13	3	6
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	7	6	2
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous)	2	1	1
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus	18	9	12
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	5	3	7
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	3	1	2
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted)	6	1	5
VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.			
134. (*a*) Abortion, Miscarriage	34	60	23
(*b*) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	4	6	7
(*c*) Ectopic Gestation	1	—	4
(*d*) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	29	22	19
135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage	101	140	101
136.—Other Accidents of Childbirth	292	291	183
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia	1,706	1,727	1,685
138. (*a*) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c.	4	6	5
(*b*) Puerperal Eclampsia	1,058	1,572	1,483
139. (*a*) Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens	1	2	2
(*b*) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c.	2	2	—
140. (*a*) Puerperal Insanity	14	12	13
(*b*) Consequences of Childbirth (not otherwise defined)	261	170	139
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	2	—	—
VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.			
142.—Gangrene	65	78	88
143. (*a*) Carbuncle	32	36	28
(*b*) Furuncle (Boil)	34	26	40
144. (*a*) Phlegmon	39	41	104
(*b*) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified	284	233	226
145. (*a*) Ulcer, Bedsore	125	121	170
(*b*) Eczema	5	1	9
(*c*) Pemphigus	4	3	5
(*d*) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted)	8,989	9,563	10,280
IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.			
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted)	5	5	7
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted)	8	5	6
148.—Amputations	—	—	—
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	1	1	—

Causes of Death registered in the Island, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.
X.—MALFORMATIONS.			
150. (*a*) Congenital Hydrocephalus	2	2	—
150. (*b*) Congenital Diseases of the Heart	1	—	—
150. (*c*) Other Congenital Malformations (Still-births excluded)	12	11	11
XI.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.			
151. (*a*) Premature Birth	1,358	1,692	1,502
151. (*b*) Debility	4,668	6,247	5,414
151. (*c*) Want of Breast Milk	144	81	156
151. (*d*) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum	3	9	4
152. (*a*) Atelectasis	12	10	23
152. (*b*) Injuries at Birth	100	137	125
152. (*c*) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	10	6	28
153.—Lack of care	16	2	9
XII.—OLD AGE.			
154.—Senility	3,397	4,194	5,085
XIII.—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.			
155.—Suicide by Poison	19	17	17
156.—Suicide by Asphyxia	2	2	2
157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	123	149	148
158.—Suicide by Drowning	32	34	39
159.—Suicide by Firearms	15	15	8
160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	7	7	4
161.—Suicide by Jumping from high places	1	—	1
162.—Suicide by Crushing	6	6	12
163.—Suicide by other means	5	5	12
164.—Poisoning by Food	28	32	47
165. (*a*) Snake-bite	210	202	224
165. (*b*) Insect Stings (Venomous)	7	8	5
165. (*c*) Other Acute Poisonings	11	11	13
166.—Conflagration	1	4	5
167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted)	192	263	197
168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted)	10	4	3
169.—Accidental Drowning	424	430	474
170.—Traumatism by Firearms	52	36	48
171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	9	8	7
172. (*a*) Traumatism by Fall from Trees	386	363	452
172. (*b*) Traumatism by Fall from Heights other than Trees	40	31	39
172. (*c*) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall	51	33	54
173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	16	15	11
174.—Traumatism by Machines	7	5	3
175.—Traumatism by other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.)	195	165	195
176.—Injuries by Animals	54	60	80
177.—Starvation	52	28	84
178.—Excessive Cold	3	2	1
179.—Effects of Heat	4	2	2
180.—Lightning	13	12	14
181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted)	—	—	1
182.—Homicide by Firearms	27	11	17
183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	92	111	113
184.—Homicide by other means	77	82	99
185.—Fractures (cause not specified)	22	25	16
186. (*a*) Judicial Hanging or Execution	34	34	39
186. (*b*) Other External Violence	46	51	51
XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.			
187. (*a*) Dropsy	2,903	2,330	3,421
187. (*b*) Ascites	157	118	89
187. (*c*) Other Ill-defined Organic Disease	1	—	—
188. (*a*) Syncope	12	8	8
188. (*b*) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined)	9	8	11
189. (*a*) Heart Failure	149	167	159
189. (*b*) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over	1,764	1,716	2,348
189. (*c*) Teething	2	—	2
189. (*d*) Pyrexia	23,145	18,367	22,878
189. (*e*) Marasmus and Asthenia	209	169	320
189. (*f*) Other Ill-defined Causes	101	147	97
189. (*g*) Diseases not specified	24	26	29

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon and in each Province and District during the Year 1919, and according to Race in each Province and District.

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Southern Province.			Northern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.							
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.
All Causes ..	168323	19762	5120	8775	16402	5236	6442	9312	8714	5527	9609	1375	896	8858	1112	23156	2050	3582	6168	11848	7571	6808	100	644	110551	45232	10376	566	188	666
I.—General Diseases ..	47774	7021	1596	2868	4003	855	1469	2685	1545	1309	2185	476	235	3996	355	6469	566	692	2377	3904	1616	1552	34	200	32700	11019	3384	183	66	188
1. Epidemic Diseases ..	29515	3326	870	972	1915	472	1031	1270	657	1029	1253	259	113	3383	200	5711	457	413	2072	2830	790	492	19	102	18621	8135	2329	140	49	120
2. Septic Diseases ..	127	38	1	1	13	5	3	9	5	7	7	—	—	6	—	9	1	4	3	10	2	3	1	4	65	51	6	—	—	—
3. Tuberculous Diseases ..	3819	1169	62	315	344	56	63	326	209	67	325	12	3	26	6	244	18	47	34	158	157	178	6	57	2590	874	226	19	—	47
4. Venereal Diseases ..	215	60	1	7	35	7	23	4	3	5	3	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	2	30	18	13	—	1	70	129	12	1	—	2
5. Cancer or Malignant Disease	494	109	15	39	55	8	11	38	20	8	42	35	3	12	5	6	4	9	1	31	25	18	6	9	310	136	30	1	—	2
6. Other General Diseases ..	13604	2319	647	1534	1641	307	338	1038	651	193	555	170	116	569	144	496	85	219	265	845	624	848	2	27	11044	1694	781	22	17	17
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense ..	16983	2199	368	1834	727	299	402	1834	1993	929	1169	44	106	209	137	1468	284	386	324	1260	620	391	9	81	12296	3598	879	52	5	63
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System	935	320	41	134	66	4	24	141	25	6	18	—	4	10	2	14	7	38	3	43	25	10	5	11	708	138	53	8	—	12
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System	16312	1735	150	429	2427	659	1803	179	113	101	1203	265	219	1100	204	1205	340	357	671	2143	629	380	11	118	5576	9201	1149	99	28	130
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System ..	26376	2548	765	1326	3345	1025	862	2339	2524	1101	576	105	58	582	100	3102	183	608	587	1658	1869	1113	17	79	18788	6157	1189	61	5	80
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ..	1060	268	38	30	146	27	79	53	30	20	44	2	—	13	1	78	39	6	29	111	24	22	9	20	490	437	86	6	—	12
VII.—The Puerperal State ..	3664	372	143	232	324	133	99	133	95	84	202	54	30	141	39	706	45	143	158	236	116	179	—	6	2513	876	247	14	1	7
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue ..	10950	1017	683	158	1195	555	59	61	52	24	630	73	18	863	70	3027	69	303	641	55	463	934	4	10	8603	1432	860	9	22	10
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ..	13	8	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	2	—	—	—
X.—Malformations	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy ..	7261	616	103	159	1333	291	875	115	71	232	506	181	70	97	70	162	63	41	186	1029	729	332	—	44	2657	4053	423	38	4	42
XII.—Old Age	5085	1400	155	511	408	73	193	667	551	61	324	7	2	13	17	82	11	59	8	164	198	181	1	33	3401	1293	289	42	—	26
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes	2537	375	90	194	291	63	60	196	167	73	152	12	13	76	10	260	13	45	54	129	103	161	5	7	1796	593	99	4	2	31
1. Suicide	243	32	9	19	37	10	6	17	4	5	40	—	2	6	—	17	—	1	3	13	9	13	2	1	119	118	1	—	—	2
2. Homicide	229	48	10	25	5	5	2	15	14	7	8	1	—	3	—	44	4	6	7	2	11	12	—	—	181	32	11	—	—	5
3. Judicial Hanging or Execution	39	20	—	—	15	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	2	—	—	—	—
4. Accident and other External Violence	2026	275	71	150	234	48	52	160	149	61	104	11	11	67	10	199	9	38	44	114	83	136	3	6	1459	441	87	4	2	24
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases ..	29362	1875	988	900	2136	1251	517	908	1548	1586	2598	156	141	1758	107	6583	430	904	1130	1116	1177	1553	5	35	21004	6432	1716	50	55	65
I.—General Diseases.																														
Epidemic Diseases. 1.—Enteric Fever	658	401	41	48	38	5	5	47	15	6	26	1	—	4	3	5	2	4	4	1	—	2	10	28	474	79	42	6	1	18
2.—Typhus Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
3.—Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. (a) Malaria ..	1124	61	60	41	80	44	1	62	77	39	200	33	11	10	4	30	61	46	162	48	34	20	2	6	483	479	136	12	3	3
4. (b) Malarial Cachexia ..	431	11	55	15	18	23	2	20	4	3	29	1	7	66	23	45	17	23	13	15	16	25	1	7	164	217	37	3	—	2

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon and in each Province and District, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Southern Province.			Northern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.							
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.
Epidemic Diseases. 5.—Smallpox (a) Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (b) Not Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (c) Doubtful	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	3
6.—Measles	29	10	1	1	10	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	17	2	1	—	—
7.—Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.—Whooping Cough	27	6	—	3	1	—	1	4	—	—	7	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	10	13	2	1	—	—
9. (a) Diphtheria	14	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	7	2	—	—	—
9. (b) Membranous Laryngitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
9. (c) Croup	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
10.—Influenza	22814	2381	642	726	1108	243	677	1080	521	635	649	45	62	2848	131	5538	351	311	1813	2241	502	310	1	34	16446	4567	1654	26	42	44
11.—Miliary Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera	419	—	—	14	2	—	3	1	8	326	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	1	—	1	1	214	27	86	79	—	11
13.—Cholera Nostras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (a) Amœbic Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (b) Bacillary Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (c) Dysentery (type not distinguished)	3785	294	71	117	651	155	333	51	30	20	327	172	33	442	37	92	26	28	79	458	236	133	4	24	725	2646	340	11	3	32
15.—Plague	79	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	40	24	—	—	6
16.—Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.—Leprosy	75	59	—	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	3	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	57	15	2	—	—	1
18.—Erysipelas	32	11	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	7	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	14	16	1	—	—	—
19. (a) Mumps	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
19. (b) Varicella (Chickenpox)	9	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—
19. (c) *Other Epidemic Diseases*	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20. (a) Pyæmia	33	10	—	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	1	16	16	—	—	—	—
20. (b) Septicæmia	93	28	1	—	9	3	1	8	4	5	3	—	—	6	—	8	1	4	3	6	1	2	1	3	49	34	6	—	—	—
20. (c) Vaccinia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
21.—Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.—Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia	57	15	1	5	8	1	3	3	1	1	11	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	34	21	1	—	—	1
24.—Tetanus	298	99	2	15	20	4	9	23	1	—	68	3	3	2	5	5	2	4	5	13	8	7	—	1	121	144	26	2	—	4
25.—Mycoses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.—Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.—Beri-Beri	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculous Diseases. 28. (a) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3518	1131	55	294	275	45	61	316	203	65	316	10	3	26	6	170	10	39	22	150	150	171	5	52	2353	836	211	16	—	45
28. (b) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	3	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	1	1	—	—
29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
30.—Tuberculous Meningitis	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis	85	15	—	1	54	1	1	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	50	20	8	2	—	2
32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
33.—Tuberculosis of Joints	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—
34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted)	184	13	5	19	7	10	1	6	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	72	8	8	12	3	6	6	—	—	170	10	4	—	—	—
35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—

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XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon and in each Province and District, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Southern Province.			Northern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.								
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.
66.—Paralysis without specified cause ..	827	302	59	142	66	7	23	77	19	4	40	1	—	2	6	6	—	26	1	13	18	15	1	12	590	154	66	4	—	—
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68.—Other forms of mental alienation ..	37	13	—	1	5	—	2	3	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	26	7	2	1	—	1
69.—Epilepsy ..	149	20	6	7	25	3	9	11	4	2	10	2	1	3	2	6	—	1	3	15	9	10	1	—	61	75	11	1	—	—
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal) ..	801	77	31	102	30	18	14	42	88	41	67	7	1	12	3	90	12	32	19	56	30	29	—	—	600	157	41	2	—	1
71.—Convulsions of Infants ..	14797	1660	261	1547	557	261	339	1690	1867	879	1047	30	104	186	121	1346	266	318	295	1155	551	317	1	53	10836	3077	736	42	5	47
72.—Chorea	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis ..	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System	44	10	1	16	6	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	37	3	1	—	—	—
75.—Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa	10	1	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	1
76. {(a) Mastoid Disease ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
{(b) Other Diseases of the Ears ..	7	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	—	1
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.																														
77.—Pericarditis	24	12	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	8	12	3	—	—	1
78. {(a) Simple Acute Endocarditis ..	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1
{(b) Infective Endocarditis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
79. {(a) Myocarditis	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	2	1	1	—	—
{(b) Valvular Disease ..	56	24	6	3	4	—	3	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	28	18	6	2	—	—
{(c) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart	433	141	12	92	42	4	15	42	6	3	6	—	1	2	1	3	—	6	—	29	20	8	3	5	320	67	25	4	—	9
80.—Angina Pectoris	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	1	—	—	—
81. {(a) Aneurism	7	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—
{(b) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis ..	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
{(c) Other Diseases of the Arteries ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. {(a) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	11	5	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	1	1	—	—
{(b) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral ..	5	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
83. {(a) Phlebitis	5	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
{(b) Varicose Veins ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
{(c) Hæmorrhoids	332	84	22	34	12	—	3	98	18	3	—	—	3	8	—	7	2	28	3	4	3	—	—	—	307	13	12	—	—	—
{(d) Other Diseases of the Veins ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. {(a) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{(b) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
{(c) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System	5	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—
85. {(a) Hæmorrhage from any part ..	20	11	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	15	4	—	—	—	—
{(b) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.																																	
86.—Diseases of the Nose ..	20	5	1	3	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (a) Laryngismus Stridulus ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (b) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted) ..	8	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (c) Other Diseases of the Larynx ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89.—Acute Bronchitis	1052	138	6	39	140	44	81	18	8	8	105	7	—	16	9	156	17	13	3	160	51	33	1	10	428	538	66	6	1	2	—	—	—
90. (a) Chronic Bronchitis ..	110	39	1	4	6	11	6	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	4	—	1	—	4	19	8	—	2	30	54	18	3	—	3	—	—	—
90. (b) Bronchiectasis ..	7	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
91.—Broncho-pneumonia ..	1552	471	25	70	293	20	272	14	15	—	7	4	1	15	2	22	16	14	—	159	96	36	2	35	493	878	94	28	—	22	—	—	—
92.—Pneumonia	9200	905	66	241	1603	434	1291	76	57	78	797	91	184	523	140	524	176	144	129	1084	417	240	6	71	1757	6729	486	56	4	91	—	—	—
93. (a) Empyema ..	19	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	11	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
93. (b) Other Pleurisy ..	48	20	2	1	9	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	12	33	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	62	32	—	1	—	—	3	5	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	5	—	1	—	33	18	7	—	—	3	—	—	—
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs ..	9	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
96.—Asthma	370	81	14	24	32	14	21	35	12	9	39	3	7	4	—	19	1	8	—	22	12	13	—	—	223	115	26	1	—	5	—	—	—
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted) ..	3846	20	35	46	337	135	126	30	5	2	248	158	26	540	50	470	130	173	539	707	24	45	—	—	2557	813	446	5	23	2	—	—	—
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System.																																	
99. (a) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis) ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (b) Thrush, Stomatitis ..	1307	65	82	33	197	30	53	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	530	10	77	34	14	63	117	—	1	1203	18	85	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (c) Parotitis (Septic) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (d) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (a) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic)	89	5	—	4	3	2	7	5	3	3	9	5	7	4	1	2	2	—	1	13	6	7	—	1	53	30	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (b) Quinsy	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (c) Other Diseases of the Pharynx ..	30	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	2	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	17	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102.—Gastric Ulcer	8	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
103. (a) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh ..	43	14	1	1	4	4	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	3	11	21	7	1	—	—	—	—	—
103. (b) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) ..	351	18	2	12	48	8	11	16	29	12	53	17	2	46	23	17	1	3	1	12	6	14	1	1	178	134	36	1	—	—	—	—	—
104. & 105. (a) Epidemic Diarrhœa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104. & 105. (b) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to food ..	2155	150	26	69	146	60	80	306	349	188	42	4	5	42	9	186	20	44	73	161	147	48	—	7	1663	395	72	9	—	9	—	—	—
104. & 105. (c) Diarrhœa undefined ..	13247	418	259	517	1573	506	475	1294	1893	858	212	53	32	390	37	1652	114	268	381	1040	894	381	1	13	10240	2485	462	14	4	28	—	—	—
104. & 105. (d) Enteritis ..	1122	439	1	12	96	23	27	2	17	6	49	3	—	—	9	161	1	1	—	86	121	68	3	15	524	501	54	12	—	13	—	—	—
104. & 105. (e) Gastro-enteritis ..	130	40	20	2	7	—	1	3	—	1	46	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	1	50	63	14	1	—	—	—	—	—
104. & 105. (f) Colic	31	1	—	2	3	2	—	1	—	—	10	2	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	4	21	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
104. & 105. (g) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis ..	33	16	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	3	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	7	9	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
104. & 105. (h) Duodenal Ulcer ..	5	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
106.—Anchylostomiasis	2608	223	65	248	769	196	137	163	108	7	15	—	2	19	3	57	4	36	11	230	184	131	—	5	593	1880	112	5	—	13	—	—	—
107.—Intestinal Parasites ..	4329	935	293	380	427	170	31	503	99	5	16	—	1	3	1	446	18	144	81	50	405	321	—	9	3829	203	269	11	1	7	—	—	—
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	16	7	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
109. (a) Hernia	116	17	5	6	7	3	2	10	9	4	4	—	2	17	2	13	1	3	—	3	1	7	1	1	66	25	20	3	—	—	—	—	—
109. (b) Intestinal Obstruction ..	98	33	—	2	18	2	11	4	3	2	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	9	5	1	—	3	41	47	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
110. (a) Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth) ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110. (b) Other Diseases of the Intestine ..	22	9	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	9	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	6	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon and in each Province and District, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Southern Province.			Northern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.							
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
113. (a) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
113. (b) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic) ..	124	48	5	8	12	2	3	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	18	2	4	—	4	6	4	1	6	70	41	4	1	—	1
114.—Gallstones	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver ..	345	43	3	21	13	11	5	18	8	5	80	16	3	41	9	5	8	23	1	10	18	4	3	1	143	175	20	—	—	3
116.—Diseases of the Spleen ..	13	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	4	9	—	—	—	—
117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown) ..	125	49	2	4	12	4	4	2	2	1	11	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	3	13	6	3	2	2	63	48	7	—	—	3
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted)	5	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.																														
119.—Acute Nephritis	235	44	10	5	41	5	31	16	7	1	19	—	—	—	—	5	4	2	2	33	6	4	—	2	84	119	25	—	—	5
120.—Bright's Disease	667	169	23	14	93	20	41	25	13	15	17	1	—	11	1	66	32	2	25	69	16	14	5	13	295	288	54	6	—	6
121.—Chyluria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	26	10	—	3	3	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	3	16	5	—	—	—	1
123.—Urinary Calculi	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
124.—Diseases of the Bladder ..	79	20	4	7	5	2	5	9	6	3	1	1	—	—	—	4	2	2	2	4	—	2	—	—	66	9	4	—	—	—
125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c.	16	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	7	6	1	—	—	—
126.—Diseases of the Prostate ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal)	6	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous) ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus ..	12	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	7	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	—	—	—
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted) ..	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
VII.—The Puerperal State.																														
134. (a) Abortion, Miscarriage ..	23	2	1	1	4	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	12	11	—	—	—	—
134. (b) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage ..	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
134. (c) Ectopic Gestation ..	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
134. (d) Other Accidents of Pregnancy ..	19	2	1	2	1	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	2	—	—	9	8	2	—	—	1

135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage	101	17	1	4	6	1	5	6	7	2	5	—	3	6	2	5	1	1	2	6	12	9	—	1	60	36	3	1	—	—	
136.—Other Accidents of Childbirth	183	14	8	24	30	2	9	16	10	5	2	—	3	1	5	4	2	5	10	20	13	—	—	113	64	5	—	—	1	
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia	1685	118	15	33	111	48	45	43	28	30	171	54	25	122	33	490	24	44	29	100	40	82	—	5	976	545	147	8	1	3	
138. (a) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c.	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	
138. (b) Puerperal Eclampsia	1483	190	111	159	153	75	35	55	43	47	9	—	2	9	2	193	12	93	114	91	32	58	—	—	1254	142	81	4	—	2	
139. (a) Puerperal Phelgmasia, Alba Dolens	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
139. (b) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
140. (a) Puerperal Insanity	13	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	—	—	—	
140. (b) Consequences of Childbirth (not otherwise defined)	139	14	6	7	18	6	3	9	6	—	5	—	—	1	1	9	3	2	7	20	8	14	—	—	75	56	7	1	—	—	
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.																															
142.—Gangrene	88	28	8	6	7	—	3	4	2	1	4	1	—	1	—	2	1	11	2	4	3	—	1	—	60	20	6	1	—	—	
143. (a) Carbuncle	28	10	3	1	2	—	—	2	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	15	8	3	—	—	—	
143. (b) Furuncle (Boil)	40	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	3	2	6	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	34	4	—	—	—	
144. (a) Phlegmon	104	29	8	3	6	6	1	1	4	—	9	1	—	4	1	7	3	6	1	6	1	7	—	1	56	41	5	1	—	—	
144. (b) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified	226	26	9	19	20	8	5	29	28	7	9	—	1	10	—	17	—	8	1	13	3	13	—	2	182	30	9	—	—	3	
145. (a) Ulcer, Bedsore	170	38	5	24	5	3	4	11	17	15	7	—	—	—	—	15	—	5	1	12	5	3	1	—	120	42	6	—	—	1	
145. (b) Eczema	9	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	6	2	—	—	—	
145. (c) Pemphigus	5	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	
145. (d) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted)	10280	880	650	104	1153	538	46	12	1	—	573	68	15	842	66	2986	62	272	636	19	449	908	1	6	8164	1250	824	7	22	6	
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.																															
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted)	7	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted)	6	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	
148.—Amputations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
X.—Malformations.																															
150. (a) Congenital Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
150. (b) Congenital Diseases of the Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
150. (c) Other Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths excluded)	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy.																															
151. (a) Premature Birth	1502	147	23	23	227	19	116	26	12	1	119	2	—	9	1	22	6	14	22	492	185	36	—	12	706	721	44	6	—	13	
151. (b) Debility	5414	414	80	135	1097	271	753	88	55	230	382	145	56	75	47	140	56	26	162	496	422	284	—	30	1760	3234	333	28	2	27	
151. (c) Want of Breast Milk	156	40	—	1	2	—	3	1	—	1	—	34	14	1	12	—	1	—	2	35	3	6	—	2	60	50	37	3	2	2	
151. (d) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	
152. (a) Atelectasis	23	14	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	12	2	1	—	—	
152. (b) Injuries at Birth	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	114	6	—	—	118	3	4	—	—	—	
152. (c) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	28	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	12	9	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	24	2	—	—	—	
153.—Lack of care	9	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon and in each Province and District, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Southern Province.			Northern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.							
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.
XII.—Old Age.																														
154.—Senility	5085	1400	155	511	408	73	193	667	551	61	324	7	2	13	17	82	11	59	8	164	198	181	1	33	3401	1293	289	42	—	26
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes.																														
155.—Suicide by Poison	17	1	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	1	1	—	8	7	—	—	—	1
156.—Suicide by Asphyxia ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	148	24	7	9	28	9	6	6	4	5	9	—	1	1	—	13	—	1	1	5	7	12	—	—	85	62	—	—	—	1
158.—Suicide by Drowning ..	39	2	—	4	—	1	—	3	—	—	25	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	32	—	—	—	—
159.—Suicide by Firearms ..	8	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	3	—	—	—	—
160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
161.—Suicide by jumping from High Places	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
162.—Suicide by Crushing ..	12	2	1	2	3	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	—	—
163.—Suicide by other means ..	12	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	5	7	—	—	—	—
164.—Poisoning by Food.. ..	47	2	2	3	5	1	—	5	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	—	39	8	—	—	—	—
165. (a) Snake-bite ..	224	13	5	6	5	3	2	6	18	17	13	5	4	21	—	62	—	6	10	12	9	7	—	—	169	40	13	—	1	1
165. (b) Insect Stings (venomous) ..	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
165. (c) Other Acute Poisonings ..	13	5	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	8	4	—	—	—	—
166.—Conflagration	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted) ..	197	26	2	13	47	7	18	9	14	1	1	—	—	4	—	15	1	3	2	24	6	4	—	3	111	63	15	1	—	4
168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted) ..	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
169.—Accidental Drowning ..	474	62	25	33	46	4	7	46	40	10	54	1	—	19	9	35	3	12	5	13	12	38	1	—	319	127	22	—	1	4
170.—Traumatism by Firearms ..	48	2	—	1	5	3	—	5	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	9	—	2	3	5	6	2	—	—	45	3	—	—	—	—
171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	7	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—
172. (a) Traumatism by Fall from Trees..	452	47	16	52	61	18	8	48	39	13	15	—	—	1	—	34	1	2	4	22	23	48	—	—	397	33	13	—	—	9
172. (b) Traumatism by Fall from Heights other than Trees ..	39	4	1	5	8	2	2	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	3	—	1	1	—	30	5	2	—	—	1
172. (c) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall ..	54	16	1	2	9	1	1	3	3	—	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	4	1	4	—	—	24	23	6	—	—	1
173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	11	3	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—
174.—Traumatism by Machines ..	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
175.—Traumatism by other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.)	195	57	13	12	21	4	6	12	8	4	8	2	2	5	—	12	1	4	5	5	5	9	—	1	145	38	7	2	—	2
176.—Injuries by Animals ..	80	5	—	5	5	3	2	—	2	4	4	2	3	14	—	14	3	—	6	5	1	2	—	—	54	21	3	1	—	1
177.—Starvation	84	10	4	6	15	—	2	16	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	3	3	6	4	—	—	37	46	1	—	—	—
178.—Excessive Cold	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

179.—Effects of Heat	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
180.—Lightning	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	2	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	—
181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted) ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182.—Homicide by Firearms ..	17	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	14	2	—	—	—	—	1
183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	113	15	6	18	3	1	1	10	7	4	1	—	—	2	—	22	2	1	2	—	8	10	—	—	94	13	5	—	—	—	1
184.—Homicide by other means ..	99	30	3	7	2	4	1	4	7	2	7	1	—	1	—	14	1	5	4	1	3	2	—	—	73	17	6	—	—	—	3
185.—Fractures (cause not specified) ..	16	6	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	—	11	3	1	—	—	—	1
186 (a) Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	39	20	—	—	15	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	2	—	—	—	—	—
186 (b) Other External Violence ..	51	10	2	4	4	1	3	3	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	8	3	7	1	—	34	14	2	—	—	—	—
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases.																															
187. (a) Dropsy	3421	70	43	91	389	108	117	142	37	142	276	53	19	569	43	753	53	29	86	154	77	170	—	2	2093	946	352	1	24	3	—
187. (b) Ascites	89	10	8	6	14	5	—	15	5	1	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	4	1	2	4	8	—	—	65	23	—	—	—	1	—
187. (c) Other Ill-defined Organic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
188. (a) Syncope	8	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	—	—	—	—
188. (b) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined)	11	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
189. (a) Heart Failure	159	36	4	4	23	9	20	13	2	4	4	1	—	—	1	7	—	2	2	11	9	7	3	6	60	83	5	—	—	—	2
189. (b) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over ..	2348	300	37	133	576	82	195	131	64	20	77	8	7	12	1	64	2	22	9	229	243	136	1	9	661	1505	120	23	—	—	29
189. (c) Teething	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
189. (d) Pyrexia	22878	1301	894	635	1104	1033	158	555	1431	1415	2234	93	112	1177	60	5743	375	809	1029	676	826	1218	1	12	17845	3731	1215	21	31	22	—
189. (e) Marasmus and Asthenia ..	320	127	—	19	26	12	24	42	7	—	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	36	10	11	—	4	163	128	20	5	—	—	—
189. (f) Other Ill-defined Causes ..	97	16	1	11	3	1	1	8	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	36	1	4	6	1	—	1	86	6	2	—	—	—	2
189. (g) Diseases not specified ..	29	7	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	2	7	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	16	5	1	—	—	—	6

XIX.—Causes of Death registered on Estates in the Central, Uva, Sabaragamuwa, and Western Provinces, and in Galle and Matara Districts in the Southern Province, and Kurunegala District in the North-Western Province during the Year 1919.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ceylon.	DISTRICT. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
ALL CAUSES ..	24,127	7,223	1,584	4,381	4,121	2,268	1,555	441	1,397	299	220	638
I.—General Diseases ..	4,607	1,481	269	680	942	412	252	108	247	54	42	120
1. Epidemic Diseases ..	3,836	1,273	237	596	813	339	173	64	153	46	38	104
2. Septic Diseases ..	29	10	3	3	7	2	2	—	1	—	—	1
3. Tuberculous Diseases	305	73	7	30	54	23	31	24	54	4	—	5
4. Venereal Diseases ..	114	27	6	18	25	15	12	1	5	1	3	1
5. Cancer or Malignant Diseases ..	32	15	—	3	9	2	—	—	3	—	—	—
6. Other General Diseases	291	83	16	30	34	31	34	19	31	3	1	9
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense ..	1,833	431	138	300	233	185	171	72	165	45	19	74
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	66	14	1	12	14	3	4	5	10	1	1	1
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	6,211	1,742	400	1,578	1,222	469	272	51	230	48	24	175
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System ..	4,391	1,407	352	485	630	494	340	78	340	79	68	118
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ..	314	100	12	67	67	14	11	4	17	3	4	15
VII.—The Puerperal State ..	400	113	30	47	54	36	42	13	37	3	8	17
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue ..	75	17	9	8	14	4	7	1	7	1	3	4
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—Malformations ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy ..	3,134	1,005	170	708	478	311	189	40	140	34	20	39
XII.—Old Age	825	279	59	156	115	70	65	13	45	9	8	6
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes ..	256	89	12	37	34	17	28	5	17	4	6	7
1. Suicide ..	48	20	4	5	5	4	4	1	3	—	2	—
2. Homicide ..	13	2	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	4
3. Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Accident and other External Violence ..	195	67	7	31	29	13	22	3	13	4	3	3
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases ..	2,014	545	132	303	318	252	174	51	142	18	17	62
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.												
Epidemic Diseases. 1.—Enteric Fever ..	27	16	4	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2
2.—Typhus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—Relapsing Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. (a) Malaria	145	34	25	—	34	21	14	3	4	2	1	7
4. (b) Malarial Cachexia ..	84	12	9	2	10	9	19	4	12	—	—	7
5.—Small-pox (a) Vaccinated ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Small-pox (b) Not Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Small-pox (c) Doubtful ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.—Measles	16	10	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
7.—Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.—Whooping Cough ..	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9. (a) Diphtheria ..	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
9. (b) Membranous Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. (c) Croup ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.—Influenza	1,735	676	80	275	381	110	38	31	44	20	19	61
11.—Miliary Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera ..	6	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.—Cholera Nostras ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (a) Amœbic Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (b) Bacillary Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (c) Dysentery (type not distinguished) ..	1,807	516	119	308	383	198	99	25	90	24	18	27
15.—Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.—Yellow Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.—Leprosy	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.—Erysipelas ..	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
19. (a) Mumps ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (b) Varicella (Chickenpox)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (c) Other Epidemic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20. (a) Pyæmia ..	9	1	1	2	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
20. (b) Septicæmia ..	19	8	2	1	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	1
20. (c) Vaccinia ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.—Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.—Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia ..	7	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

XXIX.—Causes of Death registered on Estates, &c., in 1919—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	District. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunégala.
24.—Tetanus	47	10	3	3	10	5	5	3	4	1	—	3
25.—Mycoses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.—Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.—Beri-Beri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 28.(*a*) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	292	70	7	29	51	22	30	22	52	4	—	5
Tuberculous Diseases. 28.(*b*) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 30.—Tuberculosis Meningitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 33.—Tuberculosis of Joints ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted)	6	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases. 35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36.—Rickets	133	40	7	14	16	12	19	3	20	1	1	—
37.—Syphilis	107	26	5	17	24	14	12	1	4	1	3	—
37*a*.—Parangi(Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.—Gonococcus Infection ..	7	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 39.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 40.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver ..	5	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 41.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 42.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 43.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 44.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Skin ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases. 45.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified ..	18	7	—	2	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital Organs excepted) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever ..	17	5	1	4	1	1	3	2	—	—	—	—
48.(*a*) Rheumatoid Arthritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.(*b*) Osteo-Arthritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.(*c*) Chronic Rheumatism ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.(*d*) Gout	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49.—Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50.—Diabetes (Mellitus) ..	10	2	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	1
51.—Exophthalmic Goitre ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52.—Addison's Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53.(*a*) Leucocythæmia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53.(*b*) Lymphadenoma ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54.(*a*) Anæmia ..	68	21	3	5	4	12	5	8	6	1	—	3
54.(*b*) Chlorosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.(*a*) Diabetes Insipidus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.(*b*) Purpura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.(*c*) Hæmophilia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55.(*d*) Other General Diseases	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
56.—Alcoholism(acute or chronic)	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.												
60.—Encephalitis ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
61.(*a*) Simple Meningitis ..	29	3	—	1	5	3	8	1	5	2	1	—
61.(*b*) Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61.(*c*) Septic Meningitis from various causes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62.—Locomotor Ataxia ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXIX.—Causes of Death registered on Estates, &c., in 1919—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ceylon.	DISTRICT. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	41	11	5	7	7	2	4	—	4	—	—	1
65.—Softening of the Brain ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66.—Paralysis without specified cause	79	31	4	19	10	3	5	1	4	—	—	2
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68.—Other forms of mental alienation	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69.—Epilepsy	55	13	1	8	11	6	8	3	3	1	—	1
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal) ..	76	12	4	10	11	6	12	7	7	1	—	6
71.—Convulsions of Infants ..	1,537	355	122	253	187	164	134	59	141	40	18	64
72.—Chorea	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75.—Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
76. (a) Mastoid Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. (b) Other Diseases of the Ears	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.												
77.—Pericarditis	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
78. (a) Simple Acute Endocarditis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78. (b) Infective Endocarditis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (a) Myocarditis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (b) Valvular Disease ..	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (c) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart ..	40	9	1	5	9	2	4	1	8	—	—	1
80.—Angina Pectoris ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. (a) Aneurism ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. (b) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
81. (c) Other Diseases of the Arteries ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. (a) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis ..	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
82. (b) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (a) Phlebitis	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (b) Varicose Veins ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (c) Hæmorrhoids ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
83. (d) Other Diseases of the Veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (a) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (b) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (c) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
85. (a) Hæmorrhage from any part	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
85. (b) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.												
86.—Diseases of the Nose ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (a) Laryngismus Stridulus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (b) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted)	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (c) Other Diseases of the Larynx ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89.—Acute Bronchitis ..	417	115	35	81	83	34	21	2	31	5	1	9
90. (a) Chronic Bronchitis ..	45	4	10	6	4	7	7	1	3	—	—	3
90. (b) Bronchiectasis ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
91.—Broncho-pneumonia ..	790	201	13	250	141	84	23	6	46	3	10	13
92.—Pneumonia ..	4,867	1,392	334	1,228	983	336	212	37	147	40	11	147
93. (a) Empyema ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
93. (b) Other Pleurisy ..	19	7	—	1	1	3	1	2	1	—	1	2
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy ..	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96.—Asthma	56	17	7	8	10	4	7	1	1	—	—	1
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted) ..	6	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

XXIX.—Causes of Death registered on Estates, &c., in 1919—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ceylon.	DISTRICT. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.												
99. (*a*) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (*b*) Thrush, Stomatitis ..	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
99. (*c*) Parotitis (Septic) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (*a*) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic) ..	6	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1
100. (*b*) Quinsy	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Pharynx ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102.—Gastric Ulcer ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
103. (*a*) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh	17	2	2	3	4	2	1	—	—	1	2	—
103. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted).. ..	23	7	—	1	9	1	2	1	2	—	—	—
104 & 105. (*a*) Epidemic Diarrhœa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (*b*) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to food ..	302	67	17	62	48	41	27	8	13	7	6	6
104 & 105. (*c*) Diarrhœa undefined ..	1,692	506	133	223	273	183	127	32	127	27	29	32
104 & 105. (*d*) Enteritis ..	301	62	10	21	62	75	34	2	6	—	3	26
104 & 105. (*e*) Gastro-enteritis ..	9	3	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
104 & 105. (*f*) Colic	9	3	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
104 & 105. (*g*) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis ..	4	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (*h*) Duodenal Ulcer ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106.—Anchylostomiasis ..	1,752	670	175	136	195	170	118	27	169	30	22	40
107.—Intestinal Parasites ..	128	39	6	11	16	6	17	5	8	9	6	5
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
109. (*a*) Hernia	6	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
109. (*b*) Intestinal Obstruction ..	39	14	2	9	8	3	—	1	1	1	—	—
110. (*a* Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Intestine ..	9	4	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (*a*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (*b*)Cirrhosis of the Liver(Toxic)	27	9	2	2	1	3	2	—	2	1	—	5
114.—Gallstones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver ..	27	10	1	4	1	2	3	—	5	1	—	—
116.—Diseases of the Spleen ..	8	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown)..	25	6	1	4	5	5	2	—	2	—	—	—
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.												
119.—Acute Nephritis ..	99	32	3	29	24	4	2	1	3	1	—	—
120.—Bright's Disease ..	201	66	9	35	40	9	9	3	11	2	2	15
121.—Chyluria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
123.—Urinary Calculi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
124.—Diseases of the Bladder ..	6	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
126.—Diseases of the Prostate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXIX.—Causes of Death registered on Estates, &c., in 1919—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	District.										
		Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
VII.—The Puerperal State.												
134. (a) Abortion, Miscarriage ..	10	4	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
134. (b) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
134. (c) Ectopic Gestation ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
134. (d) Other Accidents of Pregnancy ..	6	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage ..	16	2	1	4	1	3	4	1	—	—	—	—
136.—Other Accidents of Childbirth	57	19	—	6	6	8	4	1	9	—	4	—
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia ..	169	48	18	30	21	11	11	8	11	2	1	8
138. (a) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
138. (b) Puerperal Eclampsia ..	93	29	9	5	8	10	14	2	12	—	—	4
139. (a) Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
139. (b) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140. (a) Puerperal Insanity ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140. (b) Consequences of Childbirth (not otherwise defined).. ..	43	9	2	—	12	2	8	1	1	—	3	5
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.												
142.—Gangrene	9	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
143. (a) Carbuncle ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
143. (b) Furuncle (Boil) ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
144. (a) Phlegmon ..	20	5	4	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	2	2
144. (b) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified ..	14	2	3	—	4	1	—	—	2	—	1	1
145. (a) Ulcer, Bedsore ..	21	3	2	4	5	1	2	1	1	1	—	1
145. (b) Eczema.. ..	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
145. (c) Pemphigus ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
145. (d) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted) ..	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.												
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
148.—Amputations ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—Malformations.												
150. (a) Congenital Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150. (b) Congenital Diseases of the Heart ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150. (c) Other Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths excluded) ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy.												
151. (a) Premature Birth ..	556	188	15	83	85	115	26	10	14	17	2	1
151. (b) Debility ..	2,559	811	155	623	387	193	163	29	125	17	18	38
151. (c) Want of Breast Milk ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
151. (d) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum ..	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152. (a) Atelectasis ..	7	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
152. (b) Injuries at Birth ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152. (c) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
153.—Lack of care ..	6	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXIX.—Causes of Death registered on Estates, &c., in 1919—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ceylon.	DISTRICT. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
XII.—OLD AGE.												
154.—Senility	825	279	59	156	115	70	65	13	45	9	8	6
XIII.—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.												
155.—Suicide by Poison ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
156.—Suicide by Asphyxia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	41	16	4	5	4	4	4	1	1	—	2	—
158.—Suicide by Drowning ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
159.—Suicide by Firearms ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
161.—Suicide by Jumping from High Places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
162.—Suicide by Crushing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
163.—Suicide by other means ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
164.—Poisoning by Food ..	6	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
165. (*a*) Snake-bite ..	6	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
165. (*b*) Insect Stings (Venomous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165. (*c*) Other Acute Poisonings..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
166.—Conflagration ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted)	56	22	3	15	7	1	2	—	2	1	1	2
168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
169.—Accidental Drowning ..	40	16	—	6	4	3	7	—	3	1	—	—
170.—Traumatism by Firearms ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
172. (*a*) Traumatism by Fall from Trees ..	10	4	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
172. (*b*) Traumatism by Fall from Heights other than Trees	6	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
172. (*c*) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall ..	12	4	—	1	2	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
174.—Traumatism by Machines ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
175.—Traumatism by other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.) ..	15	4	—	3	1	1	1	—	3	1	—	1
176.—Injuries by Animals ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
177.—Starvation	18	11	—	2	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
178.—Excessive Cold ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
179.—Effects of Heat ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
180.—Lightning	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182.—Homicide by Firearms ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	7	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
184.—Homicide by other means ..	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
185.—Fractures (cause not specified)	4	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
186. (*a*) Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
186. (*b*) Other External Violence	12	1	1	2	4	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.												
187. (*a*) Dropsy	239	58	23	42	56	19	19	5	8	1	—	8
187. (*b*) Ascites	17	6	3	—	1	2	—	2	2	1	—	—
187. (*c*) Other Ill-defined Organic Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
188. (*a*) Syncope ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
188. (*b*) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189. (*a*) Heart Failure ..	73	20	5	18	5	9	5	3	4	1	—	3
189. (*b*) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over	1,347	428	69	186	196	187	121	15	94	13	12	26
189. (*c*) Teething ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
189. (*d*) Pyrexia.. ..	216	10	25	32	36	27	17	16	24	1	4	24
189. (*e*) Marasmus and Asthenia..	113	21	6	23	24	7	10	10	9	1	1	1
189. (*f*) Other Ill-defined Causes..	5	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
189. (*g*) Diseases not specified ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1919.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD.											DEATHS AMONG ALL RACES.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
ALL CAUSES	7826	43	77	272	606	1104	547	2462	1264	584	437	430	65	366	4177	1532	1155	227	304
I.—General Diseases	2322	14	44	78	230	314	146	761	241	189	172	133	25	120	1191	507	320	51	108
1. Epidemic Diseases	1176	6	39	57	179	163	82	276	113	97	82	82	14	58	546	285	186	24	63
2. Septic Diseases	34	—	—	—	—	1	2	27	1	1	1	1	1	2	19	9	3	—	—
3. Tuberculous Diseases	720	8	4	14	33	80	45	316	84	41	67	28	5	37	402	146	82	13	35
4. Venereal Diseases	55	—	—	3	5	7	3	29	5	2	—	1	—	—	38	5	10	1	1
5. Cancer or Malignant Disease	70	—	—	—	1	7	1	47	6	—	3	5	4	8	33	16	2	1	1
6. Other General Diseases	267	—	1	4	12	56	13	66	32	48	19	16	1	15	148	46	37	12	8
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense	755	—	9	58	104	128	109	83	135	31	38	60	3	38	374	137	148	27	28
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System	153	7	2	11	9	9	11	69	20	5	4	6	3	10	84	25	20	6	5
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System	1366	8	7	38	73	189	79	540	214	110	56	52	8	65	707	305	176	30	75
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System	1163	2	4	34	50	200	66	411	208	46	48	94	11	55	694	207	135	27	34
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa	225	—	1	8	14	22	17	117	22	9	11	4	6	15	138	27	29	3	7
VII.—The Puerperal State	115	—	—	2	8	10	2	57	13	12	6	5	—	1	61	28	18	4	3
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue	89	1	1	1	8	3	4	61	2	3	3	2	4	1	53	15	8	2	1
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—
X.—Malformations	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy	469	—	1	14	38	76	24	102	105	61	22	26	—	21	250	94	73	21	10
XII.—Old Age	530	—	7	16	50	98	53	62	132	61	32	19	1	21	246	78	133	36	15
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes	170	9	1	3	7	15	5	78	30	7	4	11	2	3	104	35	13	1	12
1. Suicide	10	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	2	—	—	4	5	—	—	1
2. Homicide	19	2	1	—	—	5	1	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	14	1	1	—	3
3. Judicial Hanging or Execution	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	—	—
4. Accident and other External Violence	121	6	—	3	6	10	3	69	10	4	1	9	2	3	67	28	12	1	8
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases	453	2	—	9	15	40	30	111	139	49	41	17	2	16	256	74	80	19	6
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.																			
Epidemic Diseases. 1.—Enteric Fever	267	2	1	6	8	32	10	132	19	22	10	25	8	23	167	20	27	5	17
2.—Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. (a) Malaria	40	2	1	—	2	5	6	16	6	—	1	1	2	2	18	10	6	1	1
4. (b) Malarial Cachexia	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	3	1	1	—	1
5.—Smallpox (a) Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (b) Not Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (c) Doubtful	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
6.—Measles	9	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	1	—
7.—Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.—Whooping Cough	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	3	1	—	1	—	—
9. (a) Diphtheria	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—
9. (b) Membranous Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. (c) Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.—Influenza	526	1	21	44	128	85	62	24	58	48	29	26	1	23	210	158	102	10	22
11.—Miliary Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.—Cholera Nostras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (a) Amœbic Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (b) Bacillary Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (c) Dysentery (type not distinguished)	223	—	—	4	16	23	3	88	21	21	38	9	2	8	122	52	22	5	12
15.—Plague	78	—	16	3	22	11	1	7	2	1	—	15	—	—	9	40	23	—	6
16.—Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.—Leprosy	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
18.—Erysipelas	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
19. (a) Mumps	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
19. (b) Varicella (Chickenpox)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (c) Other Epidemic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20. (a) Pyæmia	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	—
20. (b) Septicæmia	24	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	1	—	1	1	1	2	11	7	3	—	—
20. (c) Vaccinia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.—Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.—Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	—

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1919—*contd.*

	Causes of Death.	City of Colombo.	Ward. Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospital.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Deaths among all Races. Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Tuberculous Diseases.	24.—Tetanus	63	—	—	—	4	1	3	28	6	13	5	3	—	1	31	13	12	2	4
	25.—Mycoses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	26.—Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	27.—Beri-Beri	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	28.(a) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis	701	7	4	13	32	77	44	309	82	41	66	26	4	34	394	142	80	13	34
	28.(b) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	30.—Tuberculous Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis	10	—	—	—	1	2	—	4	2	—	—	1	—	2	4	2	1	—	1
	32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	33.—Tuberculosis of Joints	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted)	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	36.—Rickets	100	—	—	—	4	45	4	2	6	30	9	—	—	5	60	15	14	6	—
	37.—Syphilis	54	—	—	2	5	7	3	29	5	2	—	1	—	—	38	5	9	1	1
	37a.—Parangi (Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	38.—Gonococcus Infection	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases.	39.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	4	—	—	—
	40.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver	13	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	2	—	2	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	1
	41.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	42.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	11	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	3	—	—	1	—	1	8	2	—	—	—
	43.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—
	44.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Skin	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
	45.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	1	—	1	1	3	3	13	9	—	—	—
	46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital Organs excepted)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—
	48.(a) Rheumatoid Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	48.(b) Osteo-Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	48.(c) Chronic Rheumatism	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	48.(d) Gout	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	49.—Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	50.—Diabetes (Mellitus)	37	—	1	—	2	6	3	10	7	2	—	6	1	3	28	2	2	1	—
	51.—Exophthalmic Goitre	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	52.—Addison's Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	53.(a) Leucocythæmia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	53.(b) Lymphadenoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	54.(a) Anæmia	22	—	—	3	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	6	—	1	7	5	6	2	1
	54.(b) Chlorosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	55.(a) Diabetes Insipidus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	55.(b) Purpura	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	55.(c) Hæmophilia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	55.(d) Other General Diseases	19	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	5	—	1	—	—	2	10	5	2	—	—
	56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
	57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.																			
	60.—Encephalitis	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	1
	61.(a) Simple Meningitis	17	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	3	1	—	2	—	4	9	2	1	—	1
	61.(b) Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	61.(c) Septic Meningitis from various causes	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	62.—Locomotor Ataxia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	9	—	—	2	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	2
	64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	51	—	1	2	4	3	5	15	7	3	6	5	2	5	19	10	9	1	5
	65.—Softening of the Brain	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1919—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD.											DEATHS AMONG ALL RACES.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
66.—Paralysis without specified cause	119	—	2	4	4	27	14	26	19	5	3	15	—	10	70	17	18	4	—
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68.—Other forms of mental alienation	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	5	2	—	1	1
69.—Epilepsy	11	—	—	1	4	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	3	3	—	—
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal)	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
71.—Convulsions of Infants	516	—	6	48	91	94	87	12	103	20	19	36	—	15	250	99	115	20	17
72.—Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
75.—Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. (a) Mastoid Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
76. (b) Other Diseases of the Ear	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																			
77.—Pericarditis	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	1	—	—	—	5	4	2	—	1
78. (a) Simple Acute Endocarditis	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
78. (b) Infective Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (a) Myocarditis	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	1	—	—	1	8	2	1	1	—
79. (b) Valvular Disease	22	1	—	1	—	1	1	13	2	3	—	—	1	1	14	2	2	2	—
79. (c) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart	68	3	2	8	6	7	9	21	7	—	2	3	1	5	34	11	12	2	3
80.—Angina Pectoris	8	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	2	3	2	1	—	—
81. (a) Aneurism	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
81. (b) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
81. (c) Other Diseases of the Arteries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. (a) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—
82. (b) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
83. (a) Phlebitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
83. (b) Varicose Veins	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
83. (c) Hæmorrhoids	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
83. (d) Other Diseases of the Veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (a) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (b) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
84. (c) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
85. (a) Hæmorrhage from any part	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—
85. (b) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																			
86.—Diseases of the Nose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (a) Laryngismus Stridulus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (b) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
87. (c) Other Diseases of the Larynx	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
89.—Acute Bronchitis	94	—	2	5	9	12	14	3	15	20	8	6	—	6	43	19	23	3	—
90. (a) Chronic Bronchitis	38	—	—	1	7	11	6	—	—	8	3	2	—	2	11	9	12	2	2
90. (b) Bronchiectasis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
91.—Broncho-pneumonia	417	1	1	11	32	110	36	80	69	43	19	15	2	25	233	72	54	15	16
92.—Pneumonia	711	4	3	20	14	48	19	406	121	29	21	26	4	32	378	172	68	10	47
93. (a) Empyema	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	1	—	—
93. (b) Other Pleurisy	18	—	—	—	2	—	—	14	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	10	1	—	2
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	27	3	1	—	3	4	—	14	2	—	—	—	1	—	8	9	6	—	3
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
96.—Asthma	35	—	—	—	6	3	4	4	4	7	4	3	—	—	14	8	9	—	4
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																			
99. (a) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (b) Thrush, Stomatitis	14	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	2	—	2	4	—	1	7	4	2	—	—
99. (c) Parotitis (Septic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. (d) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1919—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	City of Colombo.	Ward.											Deaths among all Races.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
100. (a) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
100. (b) Quinsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (c) Other Diseases of the Pharynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102.—Gastric Ulcer	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
103. (a) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh ..	13	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	2	6	—	4	1	—
103. (b) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (a) Epidemic Diarrhœa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (b) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to Food ..	76	—	—	4	12	20	8	3	10	2	3	14	—	5	40	12	13	2	4
104 & 105. (c) Diarrhœa undefined ..	122	1	3	4	12	58	13	7	6	6	3	9	—	6	63	31	16	5	1
104 & 105. (d) Enteritis	348	—	—	7	8	56	13	151	42	21	21	29	3	12	209	73	30	9	12
104 & 105. (e) Gastro-enteritis ..	39	—	—	2	6	8	7	7	6	—	2	1	1	1	20	6	10	1	—
104 & 105. (f) Colic	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (g) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis	15	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	5	—	1	1	—	6	7	1	1	—	—
104 & 105. (h) Duodenal Ulcer ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
106.—Anchylostomiasis ..	147	—	—	—	2	5	—	128	10	—	—	2	—	3	110	25	4	1	4
107.—Intestinal Parasites ..	221	—	—	13	5	25	12	8	113	9	9	27	—	3	139	31	39	5	4
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	—
109. (a) Hernia	9	—	—	—	2	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	3	1	—
109. (b) Intestinal Obstruction ..	13	—	—	1	—	2	1	8	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	3	—	—
110. (a) Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth) ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
110. (b) Other Diseases of the Intestine	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
113. (a) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (b) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic)	40	—	—	1	2	5	2	17	1	4	2	6	—	5	23	7	3	1	1
114.—Gallstones	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver ..	27	—	—	1	—	2	1	19	2	—	1	1	2	1	17	3	2	—	2
116.—Diseases of the Spleen ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown) ..	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	3	—	1	—	2	2	34	4	1	—	3
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted) ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.																			
119.—Acute Nephritis ..	40	—	—	2	5	7	4	6	10	2	3	1	—	1	26	4	8	—	1
120.—Bright's Disease ..	149	—	1	5	7	13	11	85	11	6	7	3	3	9	92	20	17	3	5
121.—Chyluria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa.. ..	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	1	—	—	—
123.—Urinary Calculi ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
124.—Diseases of the Bladder ..	5	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—
125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c... ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	1	—	—
126.—Diseases of the Prostate ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal) ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII.—The Puerperal State.																			
134. (a) Abortion, Miscarriage ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134. (b) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134. (c) Ectopic Gestation ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
134. (d) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage ..	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	—
136.—Other Accidents of Childbirth ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia ..	54	—	—	2	5	7	1	22	7	5	2	3	—	1	25	13	13	2	—
138. (a) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
138. (b) Puerperal Eclampsia ..	28	—	—	—	—	1	1	21	—	3	—	2	—	—	18	6	1	1	2

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1919—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	City of Colombo.	Ward.											Deaths among all Races.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
139. (a) Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
139. (b) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140. (a) Puerperal Insanity ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140. (b) Consequences of Childbirth (not otherwise defined) ..	12	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	3	3	2	—	—	—	6	2	3	1	—
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.																			
142.—Gangrene	24	—	—	1	1	—	1	20	—	1	—	—	1	—	19	1	2	1	—
143. (a) Carbuncle	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
143. (b) Furuncle (Boil) ..	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
144. (a) Phlegmon ..	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	1	2	1	—	—	20	4	2	1	—
144. (b) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified.. ..	9	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	3	3	2	—	—
145. (a) Ulcer, Bedsore ..	17	—	—	—	4	1	—	11	1	—	—	—	1	—	11	4	—	—	1
145. (b) Eczema	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
145. (c) Pemphigus ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
145. (d) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted)..	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.																			
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted)	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted)	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
148.—Amputations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—Malformations.																			
150. (a) Congenital Hydrocephalus..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150. (b) Congenital Diseases of the Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150. (c) Other Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths excluded)	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy.																			
151. (a) Premature Birth ..	93	—	—	2	9	8	1	39	1	18	5	10	—	6	53	18	11	2	3
151. (b) Debility	323	—	1	10	28	66	21	54	104	18	6	15	—	14	173	63	52	15	6
151. (c) Want of Breast Milk ..	40	—	—	2	1	—	2	5	—	22	8	—	—	1	17	10	8	3	1
151. (d) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152. (a) Atelectasis ..	13	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	3	3	1	—	—	7	3	2	1	—
152. (b) Injuries at Birth ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152. (c) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
153.—Lack of care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII.—Old Age.																			
154.—Senility	530	—	7	16	50	98	53	62	132	61	32	19	1	21	246	78	133	36	15
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes.																			
155.—Suicide by Poison ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
156.—Suicide by Asphyxia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	8	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	3	4	—	—	1
158.—Suicide by Drowning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
159.—Suicide by Firearms ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
161.—Suicide by jumping from High Places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1919—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	City of Colombo.	Ward.											Deaths among all Races.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatte.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
162.—Suicide by Crushing ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
163.—Suicide by other means ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
164.—Poisoning by Food ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165. (a) Snake-bite ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
165. (b) Insect Stings (Venomous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165. (c) Other Acute Poisonings ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—
166.—Conflagration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted)	20	—	—	2	1	1	—	13	2	1	—	—	—	1	9	3	5	1	1
168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
169.—Accidental Drowning ..	15	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	8	6	—	—	—
170.—Traumatism by Firearms ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
172. (a) Traumatism by Fall from Trees	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	5
172. (b) Traumatism by Fall from Heights other than Trees ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
172. (c) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall ..	8	—	—	—	2	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	1
173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
174.—Traumatism by Machines ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
175.—Traumatism by Other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.)	36	—	—	1	1	1	1	22	3	2	—	5	—	—	24	9	2	—	1
176.—Injuries by Animals ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
177.—Starvation	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—
178.—Excessive Cold ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
179.—Effects of Heat ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
180.—Lightning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
182.—Homicide by Firearms ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
184.—Homicide by other means ..	15	1	1	—	—	4	1	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	1	1	—	2
185.—Fractures (cause not specified) ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—
186. (a) Judicial Hanging or Execution	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	—	—
186. (b) Other External Violence ..	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	—
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases.																			
187. (a) Dropsy	14	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	10	—	3	—	—
187. (b) Ascites	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
187. (c) Other Ill-defined Organic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
188. (a) Syncope	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—
188. (b) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189. (a) Heart Failure ..	23	2	—	—	—	1	—	11	6	—	2	1	1	2	12	5	1	—	2
189. (b) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over ..	250	—	—	7	9	17	13	61	69	35	28	11	1	6	125	50	51	13	4
189. (c) Teething	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
189. (d) Pyrexia	51	—	—	1	4	4	4	—	18	11	7	2	—	1	29	9	10	2	—
189. (e) Marasmus and Asthenia ..	101	—	—	1	2	8	12	28	45	2	1	2	—	4	70	9	14	4	—
189. (f) Other Ill-defined Causes ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—
189. (g) Diseases not specified ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

XXXI.—Causes of Death of Infants and Others according to Race registered during the Year 1919 in each of the Thirty-three Towns proclaimed under Sections 31-36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895.

Causes of Death.	All Thirty-three Towns.	Western Province.					Central Province.						Southern Province.						Northern Province.				Eastern Province.			North-Western Province.				N.C. Province.	Province of Uva.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Moratuwa.	Kalutara.	Panadure.	Kandy.	Gampola.	Nawalapitiya.	Hatton and Dikoya.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Ambalangoda.	Matara.	Weligama.	Hambantota.	Tangalla.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Vavuniya.	Batticaloa.	Kalmunai.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Kalpitiya.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Lunugala.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
ALL CAUSES ..	22844	7826	1008	1261	474	165	1266	285	268	364	525	235	1323	77	573	231	395	198	1427	173	67	63	560	213	283	1035	336	66	432	434	447	289	355	190	85	542	11709	7035	2643	461	369
I.—*Infantile Mortality*	4263	1611	179	364	55	20	202	34	27	33	47	76	244	17	115	55	32	32	366	33	16	8	125	31	71	98	77	14	65	58	63	19	49	27	6	108	2262	1137	599	102	49
(A) *One Week and under.*																																								
1 Prematurity ..	280	83	15	19	—	1	17	3	—	2	—	8	5	—	4	5	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	2	1	16	1	4	—	22	10	—	6	—	—	9	137	101	27	3	3
2 Debility ..	621	157	32	4	7	1	25	13	12	9	20	25	41	—	2	1	—	—	73	18	5	—	50	10	23	9	34	—	15	1	7	4	12	11	—	17	229	254	100	14	7
3 Convulsions ..	330	97	9	9	10	8	2	6	2	3	3	4	20	7	45	22	5	12	—	—	1	2	16	—	21	6	4	2	2	—	3	3	5	1	—	2	190	68	59	6	5
4 Diarrhœa ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
4a Enteritis ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
5 Tetanus ..	61	12	—	12	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	25	28	7	1	—
6 Bronchitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
7 Pneumonia ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
8 Other causes ..	49	31	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	30	10	5	2	—
(B) *Over One Week and under One Year.*																																								
1 Prematurity ..	27	10	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	19	7	1	—	—
2 Debility ..	705	290	46	50	6	—	53	2	8	13	7	7	38	—	8	3	2	1	55	7	3	—	10	6	2	30	4	2	13	2	15	6	11	5	1	13	378	197	90	22	4
3 Convulsions ..	838	317	28	71	21	7	19	6	3	3	4	11	89	9	46	17	12	16	17	—	5	6	34	4	20	15	11	2	11	9	14	3	5	3	—	19	496	150	141	16	16
4 Diarrhœa ..	172	57	10	40	—	—	19	2	—	—	3	—	9	—	2	—	1	—	9	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	10	2	—	—	—	1	—	5	111	29	18	5	4
4a Enteritis ..	196	91	2	51	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	33	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	6	119	53	10	6	—
5 Tetanus ..	33	5	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	13	3	—	—
6 Bronchitis ..	117	38	1	16	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	38	48	25	1	1
7 Pneumonia ..	321	175	8	20	4	2	41	—	—	2	8	13	1	—	1	1	5	—	4	1	—	—	7	4	—	6	5	—	2	1	7	—	2	1	1	13	193	66	35	12	1
8 Other causes ..	506	247	26	53	5	1	17	1	2	1	1	5	22	1	4	4	6	2	21	7	—	—	6	5	2	6	15	4	11	20	5	3	2	1	1	19	277	111	76	14	8
II.—*General Mortality (One Year and over.)*	18581	6215	829	897	419	145	1064	251	241	331	478	159	1079	60	458	176	363	166	1061	140	51	55	435	182	212	937	259	52	368	375	384	270	306	163	79	434	9447	5898	2044	359	320
1 Plague ..	78	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	40	23	—	6
1a Smallpox ..	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
2 Chickenpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Measles ..	9	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	1	—
4 Influenza ..	1077	473	47	138	39	5	35	13	3	3	11	5	84	3	12	24	17	—	31	—	—	1	1	—	31	31	23	—	23	5	1	—	12	5	1	25	597	285	125	20	24
5 Pyrexia ..	109	49	20	6	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	72	15	18	2	1
6 Enteric fever ..	513	266	45	78	33	10	15	—	2	5	1	3	8	5	13	1	3	3	10	1	—	—	4	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	9	28	369	44	40	6	17
7 Malaria ..	588	39	48	10	1	—	3	2	—	—	17	1	12	1	—	10	4	20	194	27	7	—	—	—	4	20	20	24	31	88	1	—	3	1	1	4	181	312	80	8	2
8 Malarial cachexia	324	7	55	—	3	—	4	1	1	—	22	—	12	7	1	3	2	—	25	1	3	2	50	17	22	23	6	8	24	11	2	—	—	12	1	7	126	152	34	3	1
9 Cholera ..	283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	245	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	1	1	106	17	74	74	10

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XXXII.—Violent Deaths in Ceylon in the Years 1918, 1919, and the Average 1909–1918.

ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE.	Average, 1909–1918.	1918.	1919.
Poisonings.			
By food	28	32	47
Venomous bites and stings:—			
(*a*) Brahmin lizards	1	3	3
(*b*) Bees	—	3	1
(*c*) Fish	—	1	2
(*d*) Hornets	4	5	3
(*e*) Rats	1	1	2
(*f*) Snakes	210	202	224
(*g*) Scorpions	—	1	—
(*h*) Spiders	—	—	1
Other acute poisonings	11	11	13
Burns, Scalds, and Explosions.			
Bottle lamps	35	73	64
Conflagration	1	4	5
Other burns	157	190	133
Explosions	6	17	6
Asphyxia.			
Drowning in pits	16	39	31
Drowning in wells	88	169	154
Other drowning	320	222	289
Foreign body in air passage	5	9	5
Mother overlying child	1	—	—
Other suffocation	6	—	3
Weapons and Implements.			
Firearms	52	36	48
Cutting or piercing instruments	9	8	7
Crushing.			
Bicycle	2	1	1
Cart or carriage	26	25	35
Fall of heavy substances	91	85	94
Landslides	22	4	11
Motor cars	14	17	15
Motor cycle	—	—	2
Motor lorry	—	5	3
Railway	31	25	32
Roller	—	2	—
Tram car	1	1	2
Falls.			
From trees	386	363	452
From heights other than trees	40	31	39
Other falls	51	33	54
Injuries by Animals.			
Bear	2	2	2
Buffalo	7	7	6
Cattle	8	7	13
Cheetah	—	3	3
Crocodile	17	14	19
Deer	—	—	1
Dog	2	2	4
Elephant	10	13	21
Horse	—	1	—
Stag	—	1	—
Wild beasts	—	1	1
Wild boar	—	3	3
Weather Agencies.			
Excessive cold	3	2	1
Sunstroke	4	2	2
Lightning	13	12	14
Other Ill-defined Causes.			
Mine and quarry accident	16	15	11
Wire shoot accident	3	—	2
Machinery	7	5	3
Fractures	22	25	16
Prick of nails	—	—	—
Suicide.			
Poison	19	17	17
Hanging	123	149	148
Firearms	15	15	8
Cutting or piercing instruments	7	7	4
Otherwise	46	47	66
Homicide.			
Firearms	27	11	17
Cutting or piercing instruments	92	111	113
Other means	77	82	99
Execution.			
Hanging	34	34	39

COLOMBO PORT COMMISSION.

CONSTITUTION.

Chairman, or Chief Port Commissioner: The Hon. Mr. F. Bowes, C.M.G., C.C.S., Principal Collector of Customs (on leave).
Acting Chairman, or Chief Port Commissioner: Mr. R. N. Thaine, C.C.S., Acting Principal Collector of Customs.

Official Members.

Principal Civil Medical Officer: The Hon. Dr. G. J. Rutherford.
General Manager of the Railway: Mr. G. P. Greene.
Deputy Collector of Customs, Colombo: Mr. W. E. Wait, C.C.S.
Master Attendant, Colombo and Galle: Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Stainer, R.N.
Harbour Engineer: Mr. A. D. Prouse, M.I.C.E. (on special duty in England).
Acting Harbour Engineer: Mr. A. H. M. Morgan.

Unofficial Members.

Nominated by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce: Mr. W. Y. Fleming, Mr. H. French, Mr. A. D. Skrine, Mr. E. R. Waldock, and Mr. A. Warden.
Nominated by His Excellency the Governor: Mr. C. Namasivayam.

Secretary: Mr. H. K. Hillyer, O.B.E.

DEPARTMENTS.

General Administration.

Chairman, or Chief Port Commissioner: The Hon. Mr. F. Bowes, C.M.G., C.C.S., Principal Collector of Customs (on leave).
Acting Chairman, or Chief Port Commissioner: Mr. R. N. Thaine, C.C.S., Acting Principal Collector of Customs.
Secretary: Mr. H. K. Hillyer, O.B.E.
Accountant and Cashier: Mr. C. W. Musgrave.

Master Attendant's Department.

Master Attendant, Colombo and Galle: Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Stainer, R.N.
Assistant Master Attendant: Lieutenant-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N.

Harbour Engineer's Department.

Harbour Engineer: Mr. A. D. Prouse, M.I.C.E. (on special duty in England).
Acting Harbour Engineer: Mr. A. H. M. Morgan.
Assistant Engineer: Mr. A. H. M. Morgan (acting as Harbour Engineer).
Assistant Engineer and Surveyor: Mr. C. W. Rice.
Mechanical Superintendent: Mr. W. Whyte.

Oil Installations Depôt, Kolonnawa.

Controlling Engineer: Mr. A. D. Prouse, M.I.C.E. (on special duty in England).
Acting Controlling Engineer: Mr. A. H. M. Morgan.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN FOR 1919.

THE year 1919 has not been noticeable for any special work of development in the port, as all activities have been chiefly devoted to getting back to normal conditions after the war. This, so far as internal conditions will permit, has, I think, successfully been attained, and the port is now ready to cope with all reasonable contingencies. There has been a great increase in the tonnage of exports in the year, and the question of increased warehouse accommodation must be considered in connection with the Estimates for 1920–21. Difficulty is likely to be experienced—if the port continues to progress as at present, as there is happily every reason to suppose will be the case—before many years are past in finding the necessary land on the harbour foreshore on which to erect further warehouses. When this stage is reached, consideration will have to be given to the provision of additional storeys to the existing warehouses, or to the provision of additional land for warehouses by the wet dock scheme, or in some other direction. In this connection, of course, experience has yet to be obtained of the effect which the Lake-Harbour Canal and lakeside warehouses will have on the work of the port. It is anticipated that the canal will be open to traffic early in 1921.

2. All experts are now convinced of the future of oil fuel, and the number of ships entering Colombo Harbour which are using oil fuel has shown a very large increase during the year. It is, therefore, a matter of congratulation that the scheme for the provision of a thoroughly up-to-date oil installation at Colombo, with bunkering and discharge berths, is now well in hand. As is explained later in this report, a conference was held in London with the representatives of the Oil Companies towards the end of 1919, at which both Mr. Bowes and Mr. Prouse were present. At this conference all outstanding questions were settled. Contracts have now been given for the construction of the bunkering and discharge berths by Messrs. Topham, Jones, & Railton, Limited, and for the laying of the oil pipe lines by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Limited, both to be under the supervision of the Harbour Engineer (Controlling Engineer, Oil Installations Depôt, Kolonnawa).

ADDITIONAL WAREHOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

3. There was no scheme for increasing the warehouse accommodation during the year. A slight increase, however, was gained by the joining up of Warehouse T 3 with the old export warehouses west of the Passenger Jetty. The additional floor area thus provided was 7,952 square feet.

NEW CUSTOMS HOUSE AT THE PASSENGER JETTY.

4. The construction of this new building, which was postponed during the war, will be taken up in 1920. The negotiations with the Fort Land and Buildings Company in connection with the raising of York street were satisfactorily concluded at the end of 1919, and the work of raising York street and the construction of a new road from the corner of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's building in York street to the corner of Gaffoor's building in Leyden Bastion road will now be proceeded with to their completion. Church street is also about to be widened and improved.

LAKE TO HARBOUR CANAL AND LAKESIDE WAREHOUSES.

5. As the result of representations made by the Port Commission, certain additions and modifications in the scheme for the development of the Colombo lake were sanctioned as follows :—

(*a*) The alteration of the Main street, Norris road, and railway bridges so as to raise the underside of the girders to 11·34 feet above mean sea level ;
(*b*) The deepening of the inverts of the two middle spans of each bridge to 10 feet below mean sea level for such width as will not endanger the piers ; and
(*c*) Lowering the bed of the Lake to Harbour Canal and basin to 10 feet below mean sea level for a width of 80 feet in the middle.

The new Lakeside Warehouse now under construction will provide additional warehouse accommodation of 36,200 square feet.

Details of work carried out during the year are given in the report of the Chief Engineer, Colombo Lake Development Scheme (Appendix IV.).

DEEPENING COLOMBO HARBOUR.

6. Owing to the urgent necessity for repairs to the dredger "Sir John Coode," dredging work had to be stopped in the middle of October, and for the remainder of the year the dredger was laid up. The progress made in dredging during the year has, however, been satisfactory, and from inquiries which have recently been made from the Suez Canal authorities, it is clear that the work of deepening Colombo Harbour is, if not ahead, well up to the work of dredging the Suez Canal. As will be observed from the report of the Harbour Engineer, which appears as an appendix, over 195,000 cubic yards of material were dredged and taken to sea in the year 1919.

Some alarm has recently been expressed in some quarters as to the amount of silting which is said to be taking place in the harbour, but the annual soundings which have recently been completed show that there is no cause whatever for this alarm. Though the silting in some places is a little more than in previous years, the general condition of the harbour has not been affected. In fact, the Colombo Harbour is well able to berth all ships which pass through the Suez Canal where the maximum draft of vessels is limited to 30 feet. In this connection the following figures showing the number of vessels with drafts of 27 feet and up to 28 feet, over 28 feet and up to 29 feet, and over 29 feet and up to 30 feet which entered the harbour during 1917, 1918, and 1919 are of considerable interest :—

	Number of Vessels with drafts of		
	27 Feet and up to 28 Feet.	Over 28 Feet and up to 29 Feet.	Over 29 Feet and up to 30 Feet.
1917 ..	65 ..	10 ..	4
1918 ..	80 ..	15 ..	3
1919 ..	90 ..	17 ..	3

During the three years 1917–18–19 only 9 vessels of 30 feet and over have entered the harbour, as follows :—

Name of Vessel.	Draft. Ft.	in.	Name of Vessel.	Draft. Ft.	in.
ss. Caronia ..	30	0	ss. Titan	30	0
ss. Empress of Britain ..	30	2	ss. Talthybius ..	30	0
ss. Ningchow ..	30	0	ss. Keemun ..	30	0
ss. Pesaro ..	30	0	ss. Port Macquarrie ..	30	0
ss. Glenamoy ..	30	0			

Urgent representations to Government were made by the Port Commission during the year with a view to the purchase of a new dredger at the earliest possible date, and, as a result, after tenders had been invited by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, an order was in October placed with Messrs. Fleming & Ferguson for the construction of a new dredger at a cost of £185,000. It is hoped that the new dredger will be received at the end of 1920 or early in 1921.

OIL INSTALLATIONS SCHEME.

7. On receipt of further applications for sites from the Oil Companies, an area of 21 acres was purchased early in 1919, in addition to the 35 acres originally acquired in 1917. This was followed by a further acquisition of 31 acres towards the end of the year 1919, thus making a total of 87 acres, which was the area originally proposed for the Oil Installations Depôt at Kolonnawa.

Major James Rush, Inspector of Explosives, India, arrived in the Island in January, 1919, and his expert advice was obtained on various matters connected with the transmission of oil and the working of the oil installations. But there still remained certain practical details connected with the laying of pipe lines and other important questions relating to the general scheme (*e.g.*, the two bunkering and one discharge jetties), which it was not possible to decide locally, as the local agents of the Oil Companies concerned had to obtain the sanction of their principals in London with regard to any question relating

to local requirements. Accordingly, in September, 1919, Mr. A. D. Prouse, the Harbour Engineer and Controlling Engineer, Oil Installations Depôt, Kolonnawa, went to England to confer with Messrs. Coode, Matthews, Fitzmaurice, & Wilson, Consulting Engineers, and with the principals of the Oil Companies concerned. The Oil Conference met at the offices of His Majesty's Petroleum Executive, London, and all the Oil Companies were represented. All outstanding points have now been settled, and the work will be proceeded with to its completion as rapidly as possible.

Estimates and plans for the construction of two bunkering jetties inside the North-east Breakwater and one discharge jetty on the northern side of the Graving Dock Guide Pier have been prepared by the Consulting Engineers, London.

The premises known as Bloemendahl Mills, situated about three-quarters of a mile from the harbour front, which were acquired in 1918, have now been allotted for the erection of the pumping station and measuring tanks required by the oil scheme. Pending the completion of the scheme at Kolonnawa, a portion of the area at Bloemendahl was given to Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Company, the local agents of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Limited, to erect two temporary liquid fuel tanks, on the understanding that the provision of these additional storage facilities at Bloemendahl will not in any way delay the completion of the main scheme. This step was necessitated by the fact that it was considered a matter of extreme importance to provide larger storage than exists at present at Colombo at an earlier date than the middle of 1921, by which time, it is estimated, the Kolonnawa scheme will be completed.

OCEAN-GOING TUG.

8. It has been suggested that an ocean-going tug should be obtained for this port to meet the demands for assistance to disabled ships. Most of the ships built during the war were so hurriedly constructed that it has been found that they are subject to frequent breakdowns, and pre-war built ships have been worked so incessantly, without time for the usual overhaul and repairs, that owing to the excessive wear and tear they also are very liable to breakdowns. In fact, the experience of the last year has shown that a much greater number of ships than before the war have put in to the port with engine or other trouble or put back after having left owing to breakdowns.

The two tugs now belonging to the port are not considered suitable for sea-going towing work of the kind indicated, and were, in fact, never intended for this purpose. Moreover, it is very necessary in the interests of the port that a third tug should be available. At the present time when one of the tugs is under repairs, only one tug is available, and should that tug meet with an accident or be requisitioned for an urgent emergency call outside the harbour, a serious situation might arise, as happened in December last, when a cyclone in the harbour caused several ships to break their moorings, the one tug that was available met with an accident, and was unable to give the necessary assistance.

The matter has been under the consideration of the Port Commission for some time, and in view of the importance of providing a third tug for the harbour, inquiries are now being made through the Crown Agents for the Colonies with regard to the cost of a sea-going tug suitable for heavy towing, and fitted with wireless and up-to-date complete salvage and fire equipments.

DISPOSAL OF FLOATING CRAFT.

9. The steam trawler "Violet" of 150 tons gross, which was formerly used for the inspection of the pearl banks, was found to be in an unseaworthy condition. As one of the six trawlers released from mine-sweeping duties was available for the service, it was considered that there was no justification for incurring the heavy expenditure required to fit the old "Violet" for work, and the vessel was sold.

The hopper barge "Industry," which was obtained for work in connection with the construction of the breakwaters, was sold by public auction, as there is now no work on which a vessel of this type can be employed.

Four of the mine-sweeping trawlers were also sold by tender, on the termination of the mine-sweeping work.

PASSENGER MOTOR LAUNCHES.

10. With the great advance in motor transport, two companies applied for permission to run motor launches for passenger hire in the harbour. This service is one which deserves every reasonable encouragement, as the motor boat is a great improvement on the old row boat for conveying passengers to and from ships, and should also lead to the diminution of small craft in the harbour. The Commission, therefore, approved of twelve motor boats being run by one of the companies and four by the other company.

MOORING FOR LIGHTERS WITH EXPLOSIVES.

11. As the practice of keeping lighters loaded with explosives alongside the Block Jetty was considered to be unsafe, owing to the steam crane working in the vicinity, and to the number of steam launches that often come alongside this jetty, eight moorings 60 feet apart were laid for these lighters east of the Block Jetty, about midway between buoy No. 37 and the shore. No charge is being levied at present for these moorings.

LEADING LIGHTS.

12. The four leading lights in the port are now illuminated by electricity, the oil lamps hitherto used being retained as a stand by.

GOODS TRAFFIC ON THE PORT COMMISSION RAILWAY.

13. Rules regarding the working of goods traffic and the interchange of traffic between the Ceylon Government Railway and the Port Commission were issued at the beginning of 1919, and came into operation from February 17, 1919. These rules have since been revised and added to in the light of the experience gained so far.

SUPPLY OF RICE TO HARBOUR LABOUR.

14. During the shortage of rice supplies from India, the importance of the labour force of the harbour as an essential unit in the arrangements for the import and distribution of foodstuffs was recognized, and, in order to avoid any possible breakdown due to labour troubles, which would jeopardize the food supply of the whole Island, special arrangements were made for the supply of rice to the labourers employed in the port. A system of permits was introduced from the middle of the year, and all landing and stevedoring companies, marine engineering firms, and the Master Attendant's and Harbour Engineer's Departments are being supplied from the allocation of rice made to this Department.

PILOTS' NIGHT FEES.

15. As the result of an appeal made by the pilots for the grant of night fees, a Committee of the Port Commission was appointed to consider this matter in May, 1919, and, after consideration of the Committee's report, it was decided that the pilots should receive a night fee of Rs. 20 each vessel for bringing in or taking out vessels between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.

BOOKLET REGARDING THE PORT OF COLOMBO.

16. An illustrated booklet regarding the port of Colombo was prepared in 1916, but the publication was postponed on the advice of the Military authorities. The booklet has now been revised and added to; it is hoped to publish it shortly.

MINE-SWEEPING DEPARTMENT.

17. The Mine-sweeping Department, which had been specially formed in February, 1917, was closed in April, 1919, and a report of the Mine-sweeping Officer of the Government of Ceylon detailing the work carried out by his Department since its inauguration in February, 1917, together with a connected report from the Harbour Engineer, was appended to the Administration Report for 1918. All the officers of the Port Commission, both on the administrative side as well as on the executive side, are to be highly commended for the manner in which they carried on the additional duties in connection with the Mine-sweeping Department, which were very considerable, during the period in question.

Four of the six mine-sweeping trawlers have been sold, and the greater portion of the stores which were suitable for marine purposes were transferred to the Harbour Engineer's Department. The remaining stores were transferred to the Colonial Storekeeper. The two remaining trawlers have been retained for use in connection with the pearl fisheries.

MEMBERS AND STAFF.

18. *Members.*—Messrs. J. A. Ridge and E. S. Clark resigned in February, 1919; they were succeeded by Messrs. W. Y. Fleming and A. D. Skrine, respectively. Mr. R. S. Philpott, who tendered his resignation in May, 1919, was succeeded by Mr. E. R. Waldock. Messrs. J. Lochore and C. Namasivayam, J.P., completed their term of membership in June, 1919; the former was succeeded by Mr. A. Warden, and the latter was re-appointed for a further term of three years.

19. *Staff.*—The Chairman, the Hon. Mr. F. Bowes, C.M.G., proceeded on leave in April, 1919, and Mr. R. N. Thaine, Deputy Collector of Customs, Colombo, assumed duties as Acting Chairman. The latter was succeeded by Mr. W. E. Wait.

Mr. A. H. M. Morgan, who was acting as Secretary of the Port Commission during the absence on war service of Mr. H. K. Hillyer, having had to revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant Engineer, was succeeded by Mr. F. Marshall of the Ceylon Civil Service. Mr. Marshall acted only for a short period, when Mr. H. K. Hillyer, permanent Secretary of the Port Commission, returned from war service and resumed duties.

Mr. A. D. Prouse, Harbour Engineer, left for England in September, on duty in connection with the Oil Installations Scheme, and Mr. A. H. M. Morgan, Assistant Engineer, acted as Harbour Engineer and Controlling Engineer, Oil Installations Depôt, Kolonnawa.

On June 3, 1919, Mr. H. K. Hillyer, Secretary, Colombo Port Commission, was appointed an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

FINANCIAL.

20. Two statements are annexed as appendices showing the revenue and expenditure of the Colombo Port Commission for the financial year 1918–19. The sum allotted in the Estimates of Expenditure for the financial year was Rs. 2,399,037, inclusive of a supplementary provision of Rs. 368,800 for the Oil Installations Depôt at Kolonnawa, Rs. 19,956 voted under Head 3, Clerical Service, and Rs. 2,170 under Head 11, Government Stores. The actual expenditure during the period was Rs. 2,095,272·07, including Rs. 524,869·25 expended in connection with the Oil Installations Depôt. In addition, a sum of Rs. 369,293·18 was expended in connection with mine-sweeping operations, and Rs. 160,309·60 on account of other votes, making a total expenditure for the financial year of Rs. 2,624,874·85. The estimated revenue for the port for the financial year was Rs. 1,623,000, and the actual revenue Rs. 2,746,963·52. A sum of Rs. 3,018,322, inclusive of Rs. 1,000,000 for the Oil Installations Scheme, and provision under Head 3, Clerical Service, and Head 11, Government Stores, has been provided in the Estimates of Expenditure for the financial year 1919–20, the estimated revenue for the same period being Rs. 2,533,000.

21. Reports are attached from the Master Attendant; Harbour Engineer; Controlling Engineer, Oil Installations Depôt, Kolonnawa; Chief Engineer, Colombo Lake Development Scheme; Chief Construction Engineer, Railway Extensions (on the Harbour Rail Connection); and Secretary, Colombo Rivercraft Committee, Colombo.

R. N. THAINE,
Acting Chairman, Colombo Port Commission.

Colombo, April 6, 1920.

APPENDICES.

I.—REPORT OF THE MASTER ATTENDANT, COLOMBO AND GALLE, FOR THE YEAR 1919.

DURING my absence on sick leave from July 24 to August 9, 1919, Mr. H. Fisher acted as Master Attendant, and Mr. F. Marshall as Joint Police Magistrate. When I was away on leave from Colombo from September 2 to September 16, 1919, Mr. H. Fisher acted as Master Attendant, and Mr. R. G. Saunders as Joint Police Magistrate.

Lieutenant-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., Assistant Master Attendant, acted as Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor from March to September, 1919. He was away on leave from September 29 to October 15, 1919.

During the absence on leave of Mr. A. R. Drew from November 28, 1918, to November 26, 1919, Mr. H. Fisher acted as Senior Pilot.

The general health of the officers and employees of this Department was satisfactory.

The work of this Department has generally increased. The number of ships that entered the harbour in 1918 was 1,675, and in 1919 the total number was 2,805, showing an increase of 1,130. The total number of cases instituted in the Joint Police Court during 1918 was 687, and the number of cases in 1919 was 1,509, showing an increase of 822.

Owing to the control over the issue of rice, arrangements were made to obtain rice and issue it weekly to the employees of this Department. This has been under the direct supervision of Mr. P. S. Charawanamuttu, Chief Clerk, who has had to work after hours on many occasions, and it is needless to say this has given great satisfaction.

Shipping.—Statement showing number of arrivals and departures with their nationalities is hereto annexed. Owing to squally weather on June 3, 1919, and December 5, 1919, some ships broke their moorings, but the pilots re-moored them with commendable skill, and thereby averted any serious damage :—

Statement of Arrivals and Departures during the Year 1919.

Nationality.	Arrivals. Number.	Arrivals. Gross Tonnage.	Departures. Number.	Departures. Gross Tonnage.
Warships.				
British ..	42	71,882	42	71,882
Japanese ..	20	42,968	20	42,968
Dutch ..	3	10,300	3	10,300
French ..	2	3,300	2	3,300
Total ..	67	128,450	67	128,450
Transports.				
British ..	109	717,160	109	717,160
French ..	7	72,987	7	72,987
Dutch ..	3	12,346	3	12,346
Norwegian ..	2	8,673	2	8,673
Total ..	121	811,166	121	811,166
Merchantmen.				
British ..	1,715	4,791,417	1,710	4,773,395
French ..	79	557,186	79	557,186
Japanese ..	384	1,724,202	384	1,724,202
American ..	32	140,045	32	140,045
Italian ..	45	222,760	45	222,760
Greek ..	22	85,544	22	85,544
Chinese ..	9	24,972	9	24,972
Dutch ..	79	428,496	79	428,496
Danish ..	23	83,167	23	83,167
Norwegian ..	82	247,608	82	247,608
Portuguese ..	1	8,965	1	8,965
Spanish ..	16	66,521	16	66,521
Swedish ..	23	94,015	23	94,015
Interallied ..	5	40,637	5	40,637
Brazilian ..	1	4,739	1	4,739
Siamese ..	1	1,311	1	1,311
Russian ..	15	52,853	15	52,853
Belgian ..	11	29,205	11	29,205
Total ..	2,543	8,603,643	2,538	8,585,621

This does not include sailing vessels of over 200 tons which paid pilotage and steam vessels which called outside the harbour.

Tugs.—Mr. Sheik Jainoo, who was selected for appointment as Mate, Tug "Goliath," in place of Sheik Mohamed Bawa, arrived and assumed duties on October 30, 1919. From February 2, 1919, till the arrival of the new Mate, Mr. M. A. Fernando, Master of the Pearl Fishery Trawler, acted as Mate of the "Goliath."

Tug "Goliath" went out on January 8, 1919, in search of a kaddumaram which was reported to be floating with a corpse tied to it. Tug "Samson" went out on July 13 and 23, 1919, to assist fishing craft in distress.

Tugs were sent out to assist vessels in distress on the following occasions:—Tug "Samson" to assist the ss. "City of St. Helens" in June, 1919. Tug "Goliath" to assist the ss. "Mitau" in October, 1919.

Owing to the unsuitability of the present harbour tugs for salvage or other work outside the harbour, I urged the necessity for an ocean-going tug, and the matter is under consideration. This tug, if provided, will, in addition, serve as third tug, to take the place of either harbour tugs when under repairs, and there will always be two tugs available for emergency calls.

Lighthouses.—All the Colombo lights have worked satisfactorily, and the leading lights having been converted into electric from June 1, 1919, give better results.

Signal Station, Colombo.—Master Gunner C. W. Trickett continues to train the signalmen once a week. The progress made by them is not satisfactory.

Time Ball.—The original practice of dropping the time ball three times a day, *i.e.*, at 9 A.M., 1 P.M., and 4 P.M., on working days, and at 9 A.M. only on Sundays and public holidays, was resumed on December 15, 1919.

Coast Lights.—All the lights have been satisfactory. The cost of maintenance of the lights has been very heavy owing to the abnormal cost of paraffin oil.

Pearl Fishery.—The last pearl fishery was held in 1907. As there was no inspection of the pearl banks since 1914, arrangements were made to resume inspection, and for the purpose the barque "Rengasamy Puravi" was chartered from October 1, 1919. The mine-sweeping trawler "Lilla" was fitted up as pearl fishery trawler, and the pearl fishery coxswains were re-engaged. The inspection staff under Dr. Joseph Pearson, Marine Biologist, and Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Kerkham, R.N.R., Marine Superintendent, left Colombo on December 20, 1919, with all the craft. As the result of a cyclone on December 31, 1919, the barque "Rengasamy Puravi" was stranded off Dutch Bay and became a total wreck, and the four inspection boats were lost, besides the beacon boat lost on the way from Colombo. Another mine-sweeping trawler, "Violet," was fitted up in place of the "Rengasamy Puravi," and the inspection party left again on March 1, 1920.

Master Attendant's Department and Signal Station, Galle.—I visited Galle in September, 1919. The old Signal Station building has been repaired. The work at Galle during the year has been satisfactory.

Pilots.—The pilots were allowed to draw night fees from July 1, 1919. Every ship entering or leaving harbour between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. has to pay Rs. 20 as night fee.

Mr. W. E. Gordon-Brown, who was performing duties as a temporary pilot, was taken on the permanent staff of pilots from August 1, 1919, in place of Mr. R. Appleton, whose services were dispensed with.

On the return of Mr. J. J. Hamilton from war service on May 1, 1919, the services of Mr. H. V. Warner, who was employed as temporary pilot, were discontinued.

Mr. G. A. V. Howes returned to the Island after war service, and resumed duties on December 22, 1919. Mr. A. R. Drew, Senior Pilot, who was on leave, returned, and resumed duties on November 26, 1919.

Mr. W. C. McK. Martin was on leave from March 3 to October 27, 1919. Mr. G. E. Appelbe is on leave from November 11, 1919.

Clerical Staff.—On the transfer of Mr. F. C. Vannitamby as Storekeeper, Combined Stores of the Harbour Engineer's and Master Attendant's Departments, in February, 1919, Mr. V. Chinnappah was appointed Clerk and Timekeeper, Boathouse, and Mr. J. B. Ediriweerasinghe as Clerk, Subordinate Clerical Service, in the office in place of Mr. V. Chinnappah.

Mr. M. Chelliah, Second Clerk of this Office, was transferred to the Dandagamuwa Police Court as Chief Clerk from April 10, 1919, and Mr. P. J. Swampillai was appointed in his place from the same date.

Colombo, March 26, 1920.

C. E. STAINER,
Lieutenant-Commander, R.N.,
Master Attendant.

II.—REPORT OF THE HARBOUR ENGINEER FOR 1919.

THE year under review immediately following that which saw the close of hostilities in Europe was not particularly noteworthy in any manner. Conditions existing during the year with regard to the labour and material market were very similar to those reported for 1918, and therefore no work on an extensive scale was carried out. The work done by the Department during the year was, with a few exceptions, confined to the completion of minor works.

Changes.—At the end of September, 1919, Mr. A. D. Prouse, Harbour Engineer, left Ceylon for England on six months' special duty, in connection with the Oil Installations Scheme for Colombo, leaving Mr. A. H. Morgan in charge during his absence. Mr. H. P. Heap, Assistant Engineer and Surveyor, having resigned his appointment in the early part of the year, was succeeded by Mr. C. W. Rice in July. Mr. A. Connal, Second Engineer, Dredger, severed his connection with the Department in July, and Mr. J. W. Todd, who was appointed in his place, took over his duties in December. Mr. T. Buckley resigned his appointment in February, and was succeeded by Mr. E. L. Wilson as First Engineer, Tugs. Mr. D. W. Carmichael, Docking and Slipping Master, proceeded home on ten months' leave, commencing from the latter part of July, and his Assistant, Mr. T. Mason, is acting for him, in addition to his own duties.

Eight-hour Day.—"The eight-hour day" or "forty-eight hour week" rule came into operation on October 1, and has worked satisfactorily. The working hours have, under the new arrangement, been reduced from 52½ to 48 hours a week.

Sand Ballast.—The demand for sand ballast during the year was very heavy, almost reaching the maximum output of 1901. 13,968 cubic yards of sand were issued to various vessels, and a sum of Rs. 30,513 was recovered in payment for same. The whole of this sand was obtained from harbour dredgings. In April it was found necessary to raise the charge for supplying sand to vessels from Re. 1·50 to Rs. 3 per cubic yard.

Two Minutes' Silence.—In accordance with the desire of His Majesty the King to commemorate the signing of the Armistice in 1918 on November 11 at 11 A.M., a two minutes' silence was observed with cessation of all work carried on by the Department.

RECURRENT WORKS.

Surveying and Sounding Harbour.—The annual soundings taken during the year showed that little alteration had taken place in the bed of the harbour, except that due to dredging operations. No repairs were carried out on the breakwaters during the year, the structures being in a satisfactory condition.

Jetties.—The jetties in charge of this Department were all maintained in good working order. New and more efficient methods were adopted for securing the timber walings and fenders in position, thus minimizing the wear and tear on both vessels and jetties. At the King's Jetty reinforced concrete walings were substituted for the old timber walings, and new fenders were fitted throughout, and repairs to the concrete walings at the Passenger Jetty were carried out.

Maintenance of Bed of Inner Harbour; Dredging Inner Harbour.—The 10- and 5-ton diggers were employed continuously throughout the year maintaining the depth of water required at the various quays and jetties, the hopper barges being used for conveying the material to sea for dumping. A considerable quantity of clean sand which had silted into the harbour along the inner side of the South-west Breakwater was removed by these diggers, unloaded from punts on the Pettah quay, and sold as ships' ballast.

Patent Slip.—The Patent Slip was used on 56 occasions by vessels mostly of the schooner class. On 28 occasions out of the 56 departmental vessels and vessels belonging to the Police and Master Attendant's Department were slipped for repairs. The total earnings for the year were Rs. 11,435·12, while the expenditure on working the slip amounted to Rs. 10,044·51. During the latter part of the year a new multitubular boiler was installed in place of the old one, which was condemned as being unsafe for further use.

Graving Dock.—The Graving Dock was made use of on 46 occasions, two of which were to accommodate the dredger "Sir John Coode," which underwent considerable repairs during the latter part of the year. The total revenue for the year was Rs. 99,758·37, as against Rs. 92,701·02 for 1918. The cost of working was Rs. 102,013·98.

Buoys and Moorings.—All the mooring buoys were renewed, repaired, painted, and replaced twice during the year. The due proportion of mooring chains and shackles, 29 in number, were changed. A sum of Rs. 16,000 was expended on the provision of new chains with shackles and links for the harbour moorings.

Workshop and Shop Machinery.—The machinery, boilers, and engines were overhauled and repaired during the holidays. The transfer and re-erection of the machinery from the old to the new carpenter shop and the re-arrangement of the machinery for the new extension to the fitting shop were carried out.

A new radial drilling machine was fitted up in the boiler shop, and a new bolt and rivet forging machine was erected in the blacksmiths' shop.

The maintenance of the tugs, launches, locomotives, cranes, mooring buoys and chains, and the departmental plant was carried out by the workshops' staff.

In the latter part of the year the shops were kept very busy with the overhaul and repairs to the dredger "Sir John Coode." These repairs were of an extensive and urgent nature.

Working of Colombo Port Commission Railway.—The tonnage worked over this line during 1919 was as under :—

	Tons.		Tons.
Ceylon Government Railway coal	57,251	Coconut produce ..	8,785
Manure	32,884	Other goods	2,430
Rice	92,987		
Bulk petroleum	7,257	Total ..	213,484
Liquid fuel	11,890		

Locos and Repairs to Rolling Stock.—Locos No. 12 and No. 8 were re-wheeled, and all other locomotives kept in good working condition and repair. The steel block trollies were overhauled and painted, and other departmental trucks and wagons repaired and kept in running order.

Roads, Buildings, Boundary Walls, &c.—Several of the roads under the control of the Colombo Port Commission were tarred and repaired. The roadways on both sides of the Graving Dock were extended to the full length of the Dock. A new steam road roller has been obtained for the use of the Department. All the Port Commission buildings were painted, whitewashed, and otherwise repaired. Many of the warehouses were also repaired, whitewashed, and painted.

Harbour Tugs "Samson" and "Goliath."—The periodical survey, overhaul, and repairs to the machinery of the tugs "Samson" and "Goliath" were carried out.

Fumigation.—Forty-five vessels were fumigated with the Clayton apparatus as below :—26 steamships ; 1 large sailing ship ; 18 native craft. The total revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 8,850·69.

Works for other Departments, &c.—The bell buoy of the Galle Harbour was repaired for the Master Attendant, Galle, and the gas buoy for the Onagalla shoal was charged and adjusted for the Master Attendant, Colombo. The launches and gigs belonging to the Master Attendant's, Police, and Port Surgeon's Departments were kept in repair. The coaling ground of the Messageries Maritimes Company was levelled. A new water connection and meter was provided on the South-west Breakwater for the use of the Oriental Boat Company for supplies to shipping.

NEW WORKS.

Deepening Colombo Harbour.—The deepening of the harbour to 33 feet below low water ordinary spring tide was proceeded with during 9½ months of the year. On October 15 dredging work was stopped, as it was found necessary immediately to undertake extensive repairs to the dredger. She was docked on October 21, and a thorough overhaul of both hull and machinery was put in hand. Satisfactory progress was, however, made in deepening the harbour, over 195,000 cubic yards of material being dredged, taken to sea, and dumped in deep water.

The new dredger, which is now being constructed in England, has been specially designed for work in Colombo Harbour, and will be capable of dredging to a depth of 45 feet below light flotation level, with a hopper capacity of 24,000 cubic feet. This dredger is expected to be ready about the end of 1920.

Sanitation.—A new latrine for the use of coolies and clerks was constructed in the Customs premises. Work was started on a new latrine in the Delft area, which is to do away with the old Municipal latrine near the Passenger Jetty. Hydrants and meters were provided for flushing the passageways at the new Import and Delft warehouses. Two new washing troughs were constructed for the use of the men in the departmental workshops.

Water Service to Port Commission Premises.—No new mains were put down during the year. Connections to existing mains were made as required for new latrines, buildings, workshops, &c.

Construction of Two Towing Launches.—The construction of the two new timber towing launches for the Department was sanctioned. Indent for the necessary engines has been placed, and the timber work of the first launch is in hand.

Mahara Quarry.—The usual work was carried on at Mahara quarry for the supply of rubble, metal, and stone setts for the works of the Department. 1,028 tons of pitching stones, 464 tons of 2-inch metal, 785 tons of quarry chips, and 2,932 tons of cabook were sent out from Mahara to Colombo during the year. The average number of convicts employed at the quarry was 214 per diem.

Mutwal Quarry.—This quarry was used for metal breaking and storing of metal.

Shortage of Rice.—Considerable inconvenience was caused to the labour force owing to the scarcity and the inferior quality of the rice supplied. Arrangements were, however, made by the middle of the year with the Food Controller to ensure a sufficient supply of good rice for the workmen.

Bungalows for Departmental Officers.—Two new bungalows for the use of the officers of the Department are being erected on the site of the Warden's residence at Mutwal. The bungalows are expected to be ready for occupation early in the current year.

Other Works.—Among other works carried out may be mentioned the following :—

(1) The joining of T 3 warehouse with the old export warehouse, to be used now for import cargoes, thus providing approximately 8,000 square feet of extra warehouse accommodation.
(2) The transference of the carpenters' shop to the old mine-sweeping shed, and the extension of the fitting shop.
(3) The construction of new boiler furnaces.
(4) The removal of the hydraulic capstan from the head of the Graving Dock to the Guide Pier.
(5) The construction of two new boats for the examination of pearl banks.

Colombo, March 26, 1920.

A. H. MORGAN,
Acting Harbour Engineer.

III.—REPORT OF THE CONTROLLING ENGINEER, OIL INSTALLATIONS DEPÔT, KOLONNAWA, FOR THE YEAR 1919.

SUMMARY OF WORKS CARRIED OUT AT KOLONNAWA AND BLOEMENDAHL DURING 1919.

Oil Installations Depôt, Kolonnawa : Site.—To meet the applications of companies interested in the oil trade, a further area of 54 acres was acquired by Government.

2. *Levelling Site.*—Excavation was carried out in the same way as in 1918, *i.e.*, by means of small wagon parties and by broad gauge side and end tip wagons loaded by basket gangs, with a locomotive for traction of these wagons.

3. *Excavation and Levelling.*—An area of 16½ acres had been levelled and reclaimed by the end of 1919, a quantity of 201,000 cubic yards of excavation having been dealt with. The decrease in the area levelled as compared with the preceding year is due to the fact that excavation was practically confined to the hillside, having a cutting face of 62 feet, and the height of the filling was 18 feet throughout.

4. *Boundary Walls.*—A wall 8 feet high and measuring 725 lineal yards was built on the northern boundary of the depôt, together with a side drain, to catch all rain water flowing down the hill between the Colombo-Ratnapura road and the Depôt.

5. *Labour.*—The good health maintained by the labour force during the year is noteworthy. During the influenza epidemic prompt measures were adopted to avoid the spread of the disease. The few who fell victims to the disease were treated in the hospital of the camp, and as a result no deaths occurred.

6. *General.*—The Standard Oil Company of New York availed themselves of the earliest opportunity to commence work in connection with their installation. Two tanks for kerosine, each with a storage capacity of a million gallons, together with a settling tank, were erected by them. The connected buildings are in the course of construction.

7. *Bloemendahl Installation.*—An area of 19 acres was acquired at Bloemendahl for the erection of measuring tanks. An area of 2 acres and 12 perches of this site, with an access road, was assigned to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company for two temporary storage tanks, pending the completion of the works at Kolonnawa, to be served by a line of pipes from the Graving Dock Guide Pier.

8. *Mr. Prouse.*—The Controlling Engineer proceeded to England at the end of September on duty in connection with the Oil Installations Scheme.

A. H. MORGAN,
Acting Controlling Engineer.

Colombo, March 27, 1920.

IV.—REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, COLOMBO LAKE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME, FOR THE YEAR 1919.

APPROACH ROADS AND BRIDGES AT PARSONS ROAD.

ALL retaining walls and embankments of roads were completed.

2. All steel joists of the bridge over the low-level road were erected and the concrete decking begun.

COLOMBO LAKE DEVELOPMENT AND CANAL LAKE TO HARBOUR, INCLUDING LAKESIDE WAREHOUSES.

3. The east and west locks were completed and the bridges over the locks completed, with the exception of the roadway and parapets.

4. Very little work was done on the bridges carrying Norris road and Main street over the lake to harbour canal, besides minor preparations for resuming work.

5. In connection with the new bridge carrying Norris road over the connecting channel between the San Sebastian canal and the canal basin, which was constructed by the Railway Construction Department, a short length of wall was built to connect the west wall of the San Sebastian canal with the abutment of the new bridge.

6. The foundations for the pumping machinery of the San Sebastian pumping station were completed. Part of the machinery has been received from England.

7. *Lakeside Warehouses.*—After trial piles had been driven, it was decided to adopt reinforced concrete raft foundations for the warehouses, and a good deal of work was done in the preparation of the reinforcing steel, and a commencement was made with the raft foundations.

NEW CUSTOMS HOUSE AT THE PASSENGER JETTY.

8. Church street was re-graded for the full width to give access to the new bridge. York street was re-graded for half its width, but the other half could not be completed, as negotiations with the Fort Land Company were still pending.

9. The new Tide Waiters' Office and the entrance gates were completed and handed over for use.

10. All re-grading and widening of Wharf road and Customs yard were completed, with the exception of a small area occupied by the Municipal latrine, which is to be removed.

WHARF WALL AT MESSRS. HARRISON & CROSFIELD'S SITE AT DARLEY ROAD.

11. An extension of 61½ feet of this wall was approved by Government, and the work was completed.

QUAY WALL FOR MESSRS. THE COLOMBO COMMERCIAL CO., LTD.

12. The construction of a quay wall 130 feet long for this Company was authorized by Government, and the work was completed.

DIVERSION OF GENERAL'S LAKE ROAD.

13. The portion of General's Lake road, in front of Messrs. The Colombo Commercial Company's Works in Slave Island, was diverted, to follow the line of the new boundary of this Company's premises.

E. HUMAN,
Acting Chief Engineer, Colombo Lake Development Scheme.

Colombo, February 2, 1920.

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V.—REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER, RAILWAY EXTENSIONS, FOR THE YEAR 1919.

HARBOUR RAIL CONNECTION.

THIS extension of the railway connects the original Harbour line east of the Graving Dock with the Main line at Urugodawatta, the chief object being to reduce the haulage of goods on the existing connections in the city of Colombo, and help to relieve the congestion in the Colombo goods yards. Included in the scheme is a new goods yard near Victoria Bridge road and transfer sidings at Bloemendahl, which will be utilized for transferring goods between the Ceylon Government Railway and the Port authorities. It also includes the extension of the existing harbour line over the new Lake and Harbour Canal near Main street, under the Passenger Jetty approach, joining up with the existing Wharf station, and allows for improved rail connections throughout the harbour frontage both north and south of the Graving Dock.

The work was estimated in 1918 to cost Rs. 2,777,351·84. This estimate may be slightly exceeded owing to the recent rise in cost of materials and labour. The scheme includes lowering the premises known as "Uplands" and "Summer Hill" to the level of the Graving Dock; this throws a new area of 8½ acres into harbour frontage. Work was started in November, 1918, and by the end of 1919 was about three-eighths completed.

All land has been acquired, including "Uplands," "Summer Hill," and "St. Thomas's College," as well as an ample area of land to provide for the new goods yard at Victoria Bridge road, the transfer sidings at Bloemendahl, and the necessary shunting yards at Urugodawatta.

The land through which the line passes, and on which the various yards are situated, is low-lying, necessitating a large quantity of filling. Up to November 30 139,483 cubic yards have been carried out. The south junction with the Main line is completed, signalled and interlocked, and opened for traffic.

Overbridges have been constructed or are in hand at Alutmawatta road, Tanque Salgadoe road, and Bloemendahl road, also the bridges carrying the new railway over the San Sebastian canal and the Hin-ela.

The work is being pushed forward as fast as circumstances will permit. The permanent way required is already in the Island. The total length of line and sidings is 9 miles 72½ chains, out of which length nearly three-quarters are sidings.

KOLONNAWA OIL BRANCH.

This branch leaves the Main line at Urugodawatta, and is about 1⅛ miles in length. The work was started in November, 1917, and is now completed, except for ballast and a few minor works. The branch at the junction with the Main line is fully signalled and interlocked. The only work of any note on this branch is a flood outlet, which is now finished.

M. C. BOWEN, B.A.I., M.Inst.C.E.,
Chief Construction Engineer, Railway Extensions.

Colombo, April 9, 1920

VI.—RECRUITING OF STAFF FOR SERVICE IN MESOPOTAMIA, EAST AFRICA, &c.

DURING the year 1919 the recruiting of non-military personnel for service in Mesopotamia, East Africa, Egypt, and on the North-west Frontier was naturally considerably reduced owing to the cessation of the war. The number of men recruited during the year was 239, and since the commencement of this work in October, 1916, a total of 1,218 men have been recruited up to date, as follows :—

For service in Mesopotamia	1,105
For service in East Africa	25
For service in Egypt	11
For service on the North-west Frontier	77
Total ..	1,218

The numbers according to classes are as follows :—

Bricklayers and masons	45	Blacksmiths and boiler-makers ..	45
Carpenters	80	Coppersmiths and tinsmiths	21
Engine and crane drivers	75	Railway guards and porters	13
Clerks and timekeepers	132	Chargemen	6
Surveyors and draughtsmen	11	Electricians	5
Fitters, turners, and moulders ..	236	Firemen	32
Overseers and supervisors, &c. ..	47	Motor boat drivers and mechanics ..	246
Motor lorry and car drivers	77	Marine ratings	140
Machinists	7		

Mr. H. K. Hillyer, O.B.E., Secretary, Colombo Rivercraft Committee, returned to the Island in June, 1919, and relieved Mr. C. W. Musgrave, the Accountant, who had been acting during his absence.

HERBERT K. HILLYER,
Secretary, Colombo Rivercraft Committee.

Colombo, March 31, 1920.

VII.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVENUE OF THE COLOMBO PORT COMMISSION FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1918–19.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.	Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.
Harbour dues	1,608,319 18	Rent of other lands and buildings ..	110,216 96
Warehouse rent	470,458 80	Hire of cranes and locomotives ..	3,800 56
Pilotage	84,882 50	Fumigation of vessels ..	8,317 37
Hire of harbour tugs ..	34,365 0	Sale of stores	50,231 41
Commission on salved coal ..	6,387 50	Other collections	12,967 39
Patent Slip	11,840 0	Railway traffic	36,788 79
Graving Dock and Guide Pier ..	106,119 3		
Rent of barge-repairing basin ..	16,612 8	Total ..	2,746,963 52
Rent of coal grounds ..	185,656 95		

VIII.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE OF EACH DEPARTMENT OF THE COLOMBO PORT COMMISSION FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1918–19.

Particulars.	General Administration. Rs. c.	Master Attendant's Department. Rs. c.	Harbour Engineer's Department. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	48,437 9	227,469 45	204,810 56	480,717 10
Annually Recurrent Charges :—				
Harbour surveying and sounding ..	—	—	4,810 79	4,810 79
Inner harbour dredging	—	—	30,104 70	30,104 70
Maintenance of buoys and moorings (other than for Department use), and expenses in connection with diving work ..	—	—	21,832 18	21,832 18
Maintenance and working of harbour tugs	—	13,842 47	111,575 54	125,418 1
Maintenance and working of launches, boats, and boathouse premises ..	—	21,926 54	73,344 52	95,271 6
Maintenance and working of barges and punts	—	—	15,976 44	15,976 44
Fumigation of vessels, including working and maintenance of steam barge "Ready"	—	—	9,690 62	9,690 62
Conservancy of Harbour and Port Commission premises	—	—	15,395 87	15,395 87
Watching Port Commission premises on shore	—	—	9,443 23	9,443 23
Maintenance and working the Graving Dock	—	—	93,644 64	93,644 64
Maintenance and working the Patent Slip ..	—	—	12,298 58	12,298 58
Maintenance of breakwaters and lighthouses (including Clock Tower) ..	—	—	1,426 43	1,426 43
Maintenance of barge-repairing basin and jetties (other than Customs) ..	—	—	10,453 10	10,453 10
Maintenance of Passenger Jetty and other Customs jetties and wharves ..	—	—	25,975 30	25,975 30
Maintenance and working of Customs cranes, electric light, and plant ..	—	—	29,615 97	29,615 97
Maintenance and working of departmental cranes and plant	—	—	32,521 34	32,521 34
Maintenance and working of workshops and shop machinery	—	—	62,866 28	62,866 28
Maintenance and working of locomotives and rolling stock	—	—	56,569 91	56,569 91
Preparation, handling, and distribution of fuel and stores	—	—	12,174 83	12,174 83
Maintenance of Port Commission Railway	—	—	27,601 14	27,601 14
Maintenance of roads in Port Commission premises	—	—	3,950 8	3,950 8
Maintenance of Port Commission buildings, walls, fences, &c.	—	—	31,239 78	31,239 78
Clothing for boatmen, watchers, and peons	—	2,500 45	219 50	2,719 95
Incidental expenses, stationery, &c. ..	3,600 74	1,356 37	2,314 92	7,272 3
	3,600 74	39,625 83	695,045 69	738,272 26
New Works and Improvements :—				
Deepening Colombo Harbour ..	—	—	173,704 97	173,704 97
Latrines	—	—	4,871 88	4,871 88
Working Mahara Quarry and Mutwal Stone-breaking Yard	—	—	36,281 36	36,281 36
Minor works and improvements ..	—	—	36,529 93	36,529 93

Particulars.	General Administration. Rs. c.	Master Attendant's Department. Rs. c.	Harbour Engineer's Department. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Removal of temporary rice sheds ..	— ..	— ..	1,751 90 ..	1,751 90
Roofing the jetties east of canal ..	— ..	— ..	966 10 ..	966 10
Joining T 3 warehouse with old Export Warehouse — ..	— ..	— ..	31,376 28 ..	31,376 28
Strengthening girders of bridge ..	— ..	— ..	1,281 6 ..	1,281 6
New machinery	— ..	— ..	15,527 98 ..	15,527 98
New chains, shackles, and links for harbour moorings	— ..	— ..	12,534 20 ..	12,534 20
New boiler and hoisting rope for Patent Slip	— ..	— ..	12,894 85 ..	12,894 85
New motor engines for Harbour Engineer's departmental launches ..	— ..	— ..	18,624 19 ..	18,624 19
New wooden barges for Harbour Engineer's Department	— ..	— ..	2,939 51 ..	2,939 51
New hand crane	— ..	— ..	1,203 21 ..	1,203 21
New boats for Master Attendant's Department	— ..	— ..	206 7 ..	206 7
New lathes for workshops ..	— ..	— ..	641 86 ..	641 86
New boats for Police Department ..	— ..	— ..	78 11 ..	78 11
			351,413 46	351,413 46
Oil Installations Scheme :—				
Depôt at Kolonnawa	— ..	— ..	364,715 57 ..	364,715 57
Railway branch line to Kolonnawa ..	— ..	— ..	160,153 68 ..	160,153 68
			524,869 25	524,869 25
Total Colombo Port Commission ..	52,037 83	267,095 28	1,776,138 96	2,095,272 7

Disbursements and works for other Government Departments :—	Rs. c.
For Plague Committee	8,449 59
For Customs	828 97
For ports other than Colombo (including Pearl Fishery)	46,123 12
For Police Department	3,198 75
For Medical Department	23 30
For Harbour Rail Connection	120 53
For Mine-sweeping Services	369,293 18
For Miscellaneous Services	3,187 34
	431,224 78
Disbursements for temporary increase of salaries and war bonus	98,378 0
Total Expenditure ..	2,624,874 85

IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, PLAGUE COMMITTEE, FOR 1919.

MEMBERS.

THE following were members of the Plague Committee during 1919:—The Principal Civil Medical Officer (the Hon. Dr. G. J. Rutherford, January to May 21 and from December 18 to 31; the Hon. Dr. E. L. Hunt, C.M.G., May 22 to September 22; the Hon. Dr. G. Thornton, September 22 to December 18); the Government Agent, Western Province (the Hon. Mr. J. G. Fraser, C.M.G.); the Chairman, Municipal Council (Mr. R. W. Byrde, January 1 to September 21; Mr. T. Reid, September 21 to December 31); the Master Attendant (Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Stainer, R.N.); the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce (Mr. J. Lochore, January to August; Mr. F. E. Mackwood, August to December); the Planting Representative (Mr. C. M. Gordon, January to October; Mr. Edgar Turner, October to December). The Plague Committee held eight meetings during the year.

STAFF.

2. There were several changes during the year, for the most part the result of officers going on leave. The Hon. Mr. F. Bowes, C.M.G., the Chairman, went on leave in April, and was succeeded by Mr. R. N. Thaine. Mr. H. Gordon Cran, the Superintendent of the Mandapam Camp, who left the Island on war service in September, 1917, resigned his appointment in February, 1919, and was succeeded in August by Dr. V. van Langenberg, an officer of the Medical Department, who has had considerable experience of quarantine work both at Tuticorin and Colombo. Dr. D. Schokman, the Quarantine Medical Officer, who had been appointed to act for Mr. Gordon Cran, went on leave in August. Towards the end of the year the two Quarantine Medical Officers at Mandapam, Dr. T. K. Jayaram and Dr. C. D. Wickramasinghe, were succeeded by Dr. E. S. Godlieb and Dr. W. Samarasinghe. In the Port Surgeon's Department, Colombo, Dr. T. de Kretser was relieved in September by Dr. E. L. Christoffelsz.

PLAGUE.

3. There was a slight increase in the number of plague cases in Colombo during the year. The only case detected outside Colombo was that of a man who died at Talaimannar whilst on his way from Colombo to India. In 1918, it may be remembered, there were 132 cases outside Colombo, of which 126 cases occurred at Nawalapitiya. A remarkable feature of the outbreak at Nawalapitiya is the fact that there was no recurrence of the disease after the town had been declared free. The further fact that it did not spread to the neighbouring villages also reflects much credit on the officers responsible for its suppression. As regards the incidence of plague in Colombo, Dr. W. Marshall Philip, the Medical Officer of Health, reports as follows:—

Plague.—87 cases of plague were recorded during the year, as against 70 during 1918, and an annual average of 224 during the five years 1914-18. The case mortality was 94·3 per cent., which is slightly lower than in 1917 and 1918, but is still very high. There were 50 cases of septicæmic plague, all of which proved fatal; while of 37 cases of the bubonic type, 5 recovered.

During the first seven months of the year only 4 cases occurred, this being much the lowest number recorded for that period of the year since plague appeared. No case occurred during the four months April to July. Two cases occurred in August, 5 in September, 18 in October, 34 in November, and 24 in December. The incidence of rat plague coincided closely with that of human plague as regards both time and place. The great majority of the cases occurred, as usual, amongst young adults, many more males being attacked than females. The disease was as hitherto confined almost entirely to the poorer and more insanitary tenement areas of the town, the principal centres being the Pettah, where the cases were more or less scattered, Kochchikade, and Pickering's road, where the cases were bunched in small areas.

Rat plague was distributed fairly evenly over the areas where the human cases occurred. 108,338 rats were trapped during the year, and 21,739 were examined in the Municipal Bacteriological Laboratory, 66 or 0·30 per cent. being found to be plague infected. The bodies of 6,794 rats which were killed in known infected areas by the Clayton fumigator were found and examined bacteriologically, 27 or 0·4 per cent. of these being plague infected.

The same preventive measures as hitherto were carried out, reliance being placed chiefly upon isolation of patients in hospital, segregation of contacts, closure and improvement of insanitary dwellings, pestering of the floors of infected houses, fumigation of rat holes by means of Clayton machines, trapping and poisoning of rats, and filling up of all rat holes with cement after fumigation.

The annexed statements show the chief statistical features for the six years since plague appeared here:—

Plague.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Total cases	413	139	291	207	70	87
Total deaths	381	128	273	196	69	82
Septicæmic cases	247*	81*	159	124	41	50
Septicæmic deaths	246	80	159	124	41	50
Bubonic cases	166	58	132	83	29	37
Bubonic deaths	135	48	114	72	28	32
Total case mortality per cent.	92·2	92·8	93·8	94·7	98·6	94·3
Septicæmic mortality per cent.	99·6	98·7	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Bubonic mortality per cent.	81·3	82·7	86·4	86·7	96·6	86·5

* The cases for 1914 and 1915 each include one septicæmic recovery, but the diagnosis was not in either case confirmed bacteriologically, and may have have been erroneous.

Monthly Incidence of Cases.

Month.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	Month.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
January ..	4..	19..	17..	25..	13..	—	September ..	18..	21..	25..	3..	—..	5
February ..	67..	6..	18..	40..	18..	1	October ..	23..	24..	24..	7..	—..	18
March ..	58..	3..	18..	61..	10..	3	November ..	24..	10..	25..	10..	2..	34
April ..	28..	3..	14..	34..	11..	—	December ..	26..	24..	25..	6..	2..	24
May ..	29..	3..	11..	11..	2..	—							
June ..	49..	1..	36..	3..	9..	—	Total ..	413	139	291	207	70	87
July ..	47..	5..	43..	6..	2..	—							
August ..	40..	20..	35..	1..	1..	2	Monthly mean	34·4..	11·5..	24·2..	17·2..	5·8..	7·2

Annual average for the five years 1914 to 1918 = 224.

CHOLERA.

4. Two serious outbreaks of cholera occurred during the year: one in July at Hambantota and Tissa, which resulted in 348 deaths out of 447 cases; and the other in October in the Province of Uva, which up to the end of the year had resulted in 120 deaths out of 170 persons attacked. The origin of the outbreak in Hambantota was never definitely traced. It is surmised, however, that the disease was introduced from a cholera carrier who had recovered from an attack. As regards the outbreak in the Province of Uva, the disease was probably introduced from the Hambantota District.

5. The occurrence of these outbreaks serves to emphasize the vital importance to this Island of the quarantine measures which are enforced to prevent the introduction of these fatal diseases. During the year there were 31 cases of cholera in the Mandapam Camp. In one outbreak amongst estate labourers in June the disease was of such a virulent type that the Medical authorities of the camp came to the conclusion that some of the gang were cholera carriers, and decided to send back the rest of them to their villages in India. It is not difficult to imagine the widespread danger to the population of this Island had no system of quarantine existed. It has to be admitted, however, that a few persons developed cholera after undergoing the full period of quarantine, but such cases are very exceptional, and when it is borne in mind that during 1919 there were only 4 such cases out of the total immigrant population of 165,555, there is no cause for alarm as to the efficiency of the present quarantine measures.

SMALLPOX.

6. There were 35 cases of smallpox during the year; of these, 19 cases were imported.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

7. Three quarantine camps have been established for the protection of this Island from such diseases as plague, smallpox, and cholera. These camps are situated at Tataparai and Mandapam in South India, and at Ragama, a few miles from Colombo. There can be no question that the comparative immunity of Ceylon from these dangerous diseases is to a large extent attributable to the system of quarantine enforced at these camps. After the opening of the South Indian Railway connection with Ceylon *viâ* Talaimannar immigration was naturally diverted to the Mandapam route, and a question has been raised as to the further necessity or utility of the camp at Tataparai. It is, however, impracticable to consider the question of closing this camp. Not only do a comparatively large number of people, who are employed in the harbour and large industrial works in Colombo, still make use of this route, which is more convenient and less expensive to those coming from the Tinnevelly District, but it is essential to have a reserve camp in India to meet any possible breakdown in the Mandapam Camp. Estate labourers, however, do not now pass through the Tataparai Camp; all labourers destined for estates are quarantined at Mandapam, where better facilities and a better organization exist for dealing with this very large class of immigrants. For similar reason, it is essential to maintain the Ragama Camp, which might also be required for the quarantining of estate labourers if any breakdown occurred at Mandapam, and can at very short notice be made available in the event of any serious outbreak of disease on ships in the port.

TATAPARAI CAMP.

8. This camp is situated about 7 miles from Tuticorin, and is in charge of Dr. K. Eapen, Assistant Superintendent of Immigration. Before the opening of the South Indian Railway route to Ceylon, this camp was used as a forwarding depôt for estate labourers, who, after undergoing registration and preliminary inspection, were despatched every day to Ragama Camp. After the diversion of estate labour to Mandapam, this camp has continued to be used as a quarantine station for ordinary passengers. The report of Dr. K. Eapen on the working of this camp during the year under review is given in Appendix A.

RAGAMA CAMP.

9. Ragama Camp, which is about 7 miles from Colombo, is under the administration of the Government Agent, Western Province. No use was made during the year of this camp.

MANDAPAM CAMP.

10. This camp was put to a very severe test this year by the abnormal increase of immigration, which lasted from April to the end of July. During each of the previous two years (the permanent camp had been opened in 1917), owing to the war and the restrictions on emigration, the number of immigrants did not much exceed 45,000. The removal of these restrictions, coupled with the food shortage prevailing in India, happened to coincide with the commencement of the busy recruiting season. The numbers rose from a previous average of 4,000 a month to 11,000 in April and 21,000 in May and in June. The result was that the quarantine accommodation was severely taxed. The occurrence of cholera at this critical period, and the fact that only one steamer was running between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar, added considerably to the difficulties of the situation. As soon as it was realized that the accommodation might not prove sufficient if the increase continued, steps were taken to construct as temporary buildings ten quarantine wards and eight segregation wards. Thanks to the promptness with which the South Indian Railway consented to run an additional steamer whenever required, a very difficult situation was safely

passed. However, the experience gained has shown the necessity of increasing the permanent accommodation, and Government subsequently sanctioned funds for the construction of five additional permanent wards and eight segregation camps. These wards are now in course of construction, and should prove sufficient to meet all future demands on the camp.

11. Another difficulty which, in view of the exceptional number of persons undergoing quarantine, gave constant anxiety was the question of the water supply. The two previous north-east monsoons had been comparative failures, and in consequence the water supply was not abundant. Fortunately, however, the scheme for flushing certain buildings with sea water had just been completed, and by the exercise of very strict economy, it became possible to meet all demands during the driest months of the year. The question of increasing and improving the water supply is now receiving careful attention, and when certain schemes which are enumerated in paragraph 3 of the Superintendent's report have been investigated, the water supply should prove sufficient to meet all demands throughout the year. As regards the coming year (1920), the fact may be mentioned that, owing to the exceptionally heavy rainfall at the end of 1919, there is an ample supply of water, and that it is unlikely the experience of 1919 will be repeated.

12. The work of construction in the camp is not yet completed. It has been found necessary to provide increased accommodation, not only for persons undergoing quarantine, but also for the various administrative staffs. The most important works for which, it is hoped, funds will be provided next year are :—

(*a*) Extension of hospital and erection of nurses' quarters.
(*b*) Enlargement of Hindu kitchen and connected buildings.
(*c*) A spare boiler for the Hindu kitchen.
(*d*) Increased accommodation for the administrative and feeding contractors' staffs.
(*e*) Railway siding at Mandapam Camp station.
(*f*) Camp school and reading room.

13. The installation of electric light, which had been delayed owing to the difficulty of obtaining materials during the war, is now receiving attention. The power station has already been erected, and when it is in full working order, the working of the camp will be more economical and satisfactory. It is hoped that the power station will be working before the middle of 1920.

14. The report of the Superintendent, with full details of the administration of the camp during the year under review, is given in Appendix B.

GRANARIES.

15. The Chalmers Granaries, which were originally designed to provide permanent accommodation for the storage of rice separate from human dwellings with a view to preventing the dissemination of plague, proved to be of incalculable service when the establishment of food control became necessary. The existence of the Granaries undoubtedly facilitated the work of food control, both in controlling the price of rice and in its distribution to the various centres in the Island. During the early part of the year, in anticipation of the possibility of food control, a small office was built at a cost of Rs. 1,700. The general maintenance of these buildings during the year cost Rs. 3,978·57.

MANNING RICE MARKET.

16. Steady progress was made during the year in the construction of these markets, which are intended for the large retail rice trade. The full scheme comprises fifty-nine markets of various sizes and fifteen reserve godowns. At the beginning of the year thirty-one markets were completed and allotted to the large retail merchants. The remaining markets have been completed, but until the present system of rice control is removed or modified, it is not practicable to make any further allotment. At present rice is distributed in Colombo at Municipal depôts situated in various parts of the city, with the result that the trade of the large retail merchants is practically suspended. It is to be hoped that with the completion of these markets steps will be taken to prohibit entirely the storage of rice in the Pettah as soon as the rice control is removed. The persistence of plague in the Pettah area emphasizes the importance of storing rice in a locality apart from human dwellings. The total capacity of these markets is approximately 230,000 bags, whilst the Chalmers Granaries are estimated to be capable of holding 650,000 bags.

17. The report of the Port Surgeon with regard to the work of his Department in the Colombo Harbour is given in Appendix C.

R. N. THAINE,
Acting Chairman, Plague Committee.

March 1, 1920.

APPENDIX.

A.—REPORT ON THE TATAPARAI IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE DEPÔT FOR 1919.

THE number passing through the camp during 1919 was in excess of the previous year by 1,128. In March the restrictions imposed on emigration by the Indian authorities were removed, and there was a marked increase in the numbers for the months of May and June. But there was a setback from July onwards, due to the acute scarcity of rice in Ceylon. This acted as a deterrent to many from crossing over. The close of the year showed some improvement. The numbers for July and December were 932 and 1,670, respectively. During the former month several that had registered themselves at the camp returned to their homes. But for this untoward circumstance, the numbers would have gone on increasing month by month, and the total for the year would have been anything between twenty-seven and thirty thousand. For Tinnevelly, Travancore, and portions of the Madura district the steamer passage continues to be more convenient and cheaper than the Indo-Ceylon Railway.

Immigration.—The total number that passed through the camp during 1919 was 21,815 compared with 20,687 of 1918. With the return to normal conditions and the resumption of the daily steamer service, which may be expected at an early date now that the war is over, there is every probability that the numbers will increase. Of those that passed through, the majority were petty traders and miscellaneous passengers, with a fair amount of harbour and other Colombo coolies. The number of lascars that were passed on to join their steamers in Colombo was 119. Estate coolies still continue to go *vid* Mandapam. The rejections were twenty in number, viz. :—

For insanity	3
For leprosy in various stages	16
For advanced state of pregnancy	1

Expenditure. — The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 19,406·08, as compared with Rs. 17,687·29 of the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 1,718·79. Every possible economy was effected. But owing to the high price of almost every article and cost of labour the increase was unavoidable.

Buildings were all maintained in a good state of repair.

Water Supply.—The water supply is the most troublesome item in the working of the camp. The railway well at Tataparai and S. P. G. Mission well at Puthiamputhur, about three miles distant from the camp, continued to be the sources of supply. The latter is situated in the church compound, and is under the direct supervision of the clergyman in charge.

Feeding.—The feeding was carried on as in previous years. Both raw and cooked provisions are inspected by me every day. A Muhammadan kitchen is maintained for the use of the better class of people.

Changes in the Staff.—There were no changes in the staff. I must express my appreciation of the very satisfactory way that Mr. Ephraim, the Head Clerk, and Mr. Doraiyappah, the Registration Clerk, and the rest of the staff carried on their duties. The former two have, in addition to their own duties, discharged those of the overseer's and apothecary's, respectively. Both these posts were abolished in 1917, when restrictions on emigration under the Defence of India Act came into force.

MEDICAL REPORT OF THE TATAPARAI CAMP.

The health and sanitary conditions of the camp continued to be satisfactory. During the course of the whole year there was only one case of cholera, which, however, proved fatal. The patient came from Travancore, in which State, as well as the districts of Tinnevelly, Madura, and Ramnad, cholera continued to prevail in an epidemic form throughout the year. During the last two months of the year the outbreak was very serious. There were no cases of smallpox, measles, or chickenpox.

Vaccination.—The total number vaccinated was 17,739 out of 21,815. Only those showing evidence of recent vaccination or those who had previously suffered from smallpox were exempted. Regular supplies of lymph from the Vaccine Institute at Colombo were received.

Disinfection.—The Manlove-Alliot high pressure disinfector worked satisfactorily. The boiler was examined and passed fit by the Madras Government Inspector of Boilers in November.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall for the year was 20·54 inches compared with 33·57 inches of 1918 and 33·74 inches of 1917.

QUARANTINE WORK AT TUTICORIN.

Owing to an outbreak of cholera at Tuticorin towards the end of 1918 the port remained closed till January 20. The town becoming free the port was re-opened, and as it continued to be practically free, except for isolated and imported cases, it was not found necessary to take any drastic action. The total number of attacks of cholera reported by the Municipality for the year was 32, with 21 deaths. That of smallpox was 33, with 8 deaths, cases of which continued to crop up all through the year.

The luggage of local passengers continued to be disinfected at the Madras Government disinfection shed on the foreshore under the direction of the Port Health Officer, Dr. Thomas.

K. EAPEN,
Assistant Superintendent of Immigration, Tuticorin.

Tataparai, January 20, 1920.

Annexures.

Return showing Districts from which other than Estate Labourers arrived *en route* to Ceylon *vid* Tuticorin during the Year 1919.

District.	Number of other than Estate Labourers.	District.	Number of other than Estate Labourers.	District.	Number of other than Estate Labourers.
Tinnevelly ..	.. 18,086	Cochin ..	.. 475	Bombay ..	.. 157
Madura ..	.. 54	Mysore ..	.. 3	Lahore ..	.. 3
Ramnad ..	.. 350	South Arcot	.. 2	Kathiwar ..	.. 1
Trichinopoly	.. 21	North Arcot	.. 3	Ahamadabad	.. 6
Tanjore ..	.. 47	South Canara	.. 5	Calcutta ..	.. 13
Coimbatore ..	.. 3	Guntur ..	.. 1	Agra ..	.. 2
Travancore ..	.. 2,159	Bellary ..	.. 1		
Malabar ..	.. 392	Pondicherry	.. 3	Total	.. 21,815
Mahi ..	.. 10	Salem ..	.. 5		
Madras ..	.. 12	Hyderabad	.. 1		

Classification of other than Estate Labourers who passed through the Port of Tuticorin during the Year 1919.

Period.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
January ..	1,466	75	70	38	1,649
February ..	2,373	127	139	49	2,688
March ..	1,886	126	122	48	2,182
April ..	1,703	118	97	40	1,958
May ..	2,383	162	157	55	2,757
June ..	2,001	136	103	52	2,292
July ..	780	70	54	28	932
August ..	951	63	32	19	1,065
September ..	1,575	102	70	34	1,781
October ..	1,515	86	93	30	1,724
November ..	994	54	48	21	1,117
December ..	1,485	80	83	22	1,670
Total ..	19,112	1,199	1,068	436	21,815

B.—REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, MANDAPAM CAMP, FOR 1919.

THE total number of immigrants passed to Ceylon during the year 1919 is as follows :—

Estate labourers	112,195
Miscellaneous passengers	53,360
Total ..	165,555

No comparison with last year is possible, as the year under review constitutes a record, in that during the three months May, June, and July 59,247 estate labourers passed through the camp, as against 41,431 during the whole of the previous year. This enormous increase may be accounted for partly by the withdrawal of the restrictions on recruiting by the Madras Government, and partly to the dearness of foodstuffs prevailing at the time. The total number returned from Ceylon was 108,362.

2. All buildings and roads in the camp were maintained in a satisfactory condition. The following additions and improvements since 1918 have to be recorded :—

(*a*) Construction of quarters for Public Works Department clerks and menials almost completed.

(*b*) Cholera hospital completed, but awaiting construction of quarters for the attendants (male and female), which have been sanctioned, but have not yet been taken in hand owing to the difficulty of obtaining building materials.

(*c*) Minor improvements to the Superintendent's bungalow and the quarters of the subordinate staff.

(*d*) Erection of three temporary cooly wards and six sheds in segregation wards to meet the large number passing through the camp during the months of May, June, and July.

Government sanction has been obtained for the erection of five permanent cooly wards, with latrine accommodation, and eight segregation wards. When these are completed, which, it is hoped, will be before the next busy season, the temporary wards will disappear, and the increased accommodation should be sufficient to meet the demands of the camp for a considerable time. Five extra permanent latrines have also been sanctioned, and will serve as a "stand by" in case of necessity.

Works under Consideration and waiting the Sanction of Government.

A.—Major.

(1) Extension of general hospital: two observation wards, two wards for measles, and two wards for chickenpox.
(2) Building of quarters for nurses.
(3) Improvement to the Hindu kitchen.
(4) Increased accommodation for feeding contractors' clerks and menials.
(5) Increased accommodation for camp clerks and sweepers.
(6) Camp school with reading room attached.
(7) Cement platforms with proper drains for menials' quarters.
(8) Extension of seating accommodation in latrines in the cooly wards and provision of bathing troughs.

B.—Minor Improvements and Extensions to Buildings and Roads.

(1) Building of latrine accommodation for attendants' quarters of present smallpox hospital.
(2) Extension of registration office.
(3) Signboards of various roads and buildings in camp.
(4) Removal of mosquito-proof gauze from all buildings and substituting venetians.

3. *Water Supply.*—The fresh-water supply, except for its slight brackishness, is of fair quality, but the quantity has, as usual, fallen short at the time when it was most needed, namely, during the hot season, from April to July, when the numbers passing through the camp are at their highest, and this in spite of the fact that the strictest economy is exercised in the distribution of water throughout the year.

Proposals are before the Government for the improvement of the water supply, and it is hoped that this question, which is of vital importance to the health of the camp, will be decided in the near future. The following are among the schemes under consideration :—

(1) Extension of the present water area.
(2) Tapping of a new area on the eastern side of the camp.
(3) Collection and storage of rain water.
(4) The use of salt water for the flushing of all latrines in the camp, thereby saving a large quantity of water from the reservoir which is now used for this purpose.
(5) The fitting up of pumps to the wells in the cooly and passenger wards, and the use of the water from them for bathing and washing purposes only.

4. *Sewage Disposal.*—The water-carriage system has been working satisfactorily. The main outlet of the sewage tank is now satisfactory, although there are occasional complaints from the residents near the foreshore of bad smells emanating from it, chiefly during the south-west monsoon. The small sewage tank which serves the segregation ward does not work satisfactorily, the outlet being continually blocked up with sand thrown up by the sea. This question has been gone into, and it is hoped that an improvement will be effected by the proposal to carry a pipe out to sea.

5. *Sanitation.* — The sanitary arrangements of the camp, although satisfactory and always favourably commented upon, are still open to improvement. The sanitary staff at present consists of two overseers with maistries, latrine coolies, and sweepers. Their work has been satisfactory, but taking into consideration the large area of the camp, it has been found necessary to recommend that the supervisory sanitary staff should be increased by the appointment of a Sanitary Inspector. He will exercise control over the large staff of latrine coolies and sweepers, and will be responsible for the disinfection of buildings and the arrangements for the disposal of rubbish, proposals for the improvement of which are now under consideration.

6. *Lighting.*—No progress has been made during the year owing to the difficulty of obtaining materials. It is hoped, however, that a start will be made early next year, and that the lighting up of the camp with electric light will soon be an accomplished fact.

7. *Feeding.*—Messrs. Spencer & Co. continue to be the contractors, and the food supplied by them has, on the whole, been satisfactory. Complaints are, of course, received from time to time, and are always fully inquired into and, if possible, remedied. Frequent inspections are made during the time of feeding in the cooly and passenger wards by myself and the medical officers. Raw provisions are also inspected.

8. *Rainfall.*—The total rainfall for the year was 47·74 inches, exceeding that of last year by over 15 inches. Heavy rain was experienced during the last three days of the year, causing breaches on the South Indian Railway between Dhanushkodi and Rameswaram and on the Ceylon side near Anuradhapura. In consequence coolies and passengers were held up in the camp for over three days, and the arrivals of the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th were despatched together on January 4. Appended below is a statement showing the rainfall for the four quarters of 1919 :—

	Inches.
First Quarter	0·84
Second Quarter	3·03
Third Quarter	2·26
Fourth Quarter	41·61
Total ..	47·74

9. *Claimed and Refused Cases.*—1,708 cases were dealt with during the year, as compared with 284 cases in 1918. All coolies claimed or who refused to proceed to the estates were handed over in the majority of cases to the Assistant Ceylon Labour Commissioner, Mandapam, to be sent back to their village.

10. *Steamer Crews.*—3,007 lascars from Calcutta and Bombay were passed during the year, after disinfection and vaccination, to join their steamers in Colombo.

11. *Coolies for Irrigation Works (Ceylon Government).* — Twenty-one coolies for Karaichchi irrigation works (Iranaimadu) were passed on December 19, 1919. They were recruited by the Ceylon Labour Commissioner, and after full quarantine were passed on to Ceylon on railway warrants supplied by the Divisional Irrigation Engineer.

12. *Visitors.*—The following visitors inspected the camp during the year. A few extracts from their reports are appended below :—

From Ceylon.

The Chairman, Plague Committee.
The Principal Civil Medical Officer.
The Director of Public Works.
The Chairman, Planters' Association of Ceylon.
The Government Agent, Northern Province.
The Assistant Government Agent, Mannar.
The Provincial Engineer, Northern Province.
The Government Analyst.
The Electrical Engineer.
The Hon. Mr. O. C. Tillekeratne, M.L.C.

From India.

The Collector of Ramnad District.
The Superintendent of Police, Ramnad.
The District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Ramnad.
The Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad.
The Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

Intimation has been received that His Excellency the Governor proposes to visit the camp early next year.

13. *General:* (*a*) *School.*—The Mandapam Camp School continues to serve a useful purpose. It was inspected and favourably reported upon by the Madras Government Inspector and received a grant of Rs. 72. The total number of pupils on the register at the end of the year was 60 :—

First Standard	18
Second Standard	14
Third Standard	13
Fourth Standard	15
Total ..	60

The amount received in fees during the year was Rs. 181·51, which was credited to revenue. A permanant building for the use of the school is under consideration.

(*b*) *Reading Room and Library.*—This institution is popular, and all the departments of the camp are well represented on its roll of members. It is at present located in a room in the disinfecting station, which is too small for its present needs, and for obvious reasons undesirable. It is hoped that the Government will see its way to provide a suitable building for the use of this institution, which is deserving of every encouragement.

(*c*) *Sports Club.*—The Sports Club provides two tennis courts and a golf course of nine holes for the use of its members. I beg to take this opportunity of thanking the Government for its generous donation of nine iron tanks for the use of the Golf Club.

(*d*) *Planting.*—*Casuarina* plants have been planted about the camp, but it is too early yet to say whether they will turn out a success.

(*e*) *Cattle.*—All owners of cattle are registered, and are required to put up cattle sheds on an approved plan. The latter are frequently inspected to ensure their being maintained in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

(*f*) *Stray Cattle* from outside the camp are a continual source of annoyance, causing as they do considerable damage to the young growing trees. Sanction has been obtained from the Collector of Ramnad for the erection of a pound in the camp, and it is hoped that this will at least act as a deterrent.

(*g*) *Benevolent Fund.*—Seventeen stranded Ceylonese were passed through during the year at the expense of the fund at a cost of Rs. 29·36. The balance of the fund on December 31, 1919, was Rs. 67·34.

MEDICAL REPORT.

14. *Hospital.*—The hospital accommodation provided in the camp consists of—

(*a*) General hospital of twenty beds (twelve male and eight females).
(*b*) Smallpox hospital.
(*c*) Cholera hospital, at present temporary, but shortly to be replaced by a permanent structure.

The accommodation was sufficient, and there was no overcrowding to speak of. A surgical ward and a maternity ward are badly needed, and if the extensions to the general hospital are sanctioned, it is proposed to convert the present observation wards into surgical and maternity wards.

15. *Infectious Diseases:* (*a*) *Plague.*—No cases of plague occurred in camp during the year under review.

(*b*) *Cholera.*—There was an outbreak of cholera in the month of May, and it extended into the months of June and July. There were 31 cases, with 29 deaths: 27 cases among estate coolies, 1 miscellaneous passenger, and 3 in the camp staff. In this connection the Medical Department of the camp deemed it necessary to send back the contacts to their villages on the ground that they were cholera carriers, and that, in the interest of the Colony and the estates, it was safer they should return to an endemic area rather than be allowed to proceed to an area which was non-infected.

(*c*) *Smallpox.*—There were 26 cases of smallpox, with 1 death: 25 among estate coolies and 1 among miscellaneous passengers. All made a good recovery, except 1 case, which was of a virulent type.

(*d*) *Influenza.*—There was an epidemic of influenza, which was general throughout India. It attained its height of virulence in the month of June, July, August, October, and November. There were 108 cases of influenza uncomplicated and 110 cases complicated with pneumonia admitted into hospital; among these there were 64 deaths, all due to pneumonia. At the Outdoor Department 685 cases were treated, the grand total due to influenza being 795.

(*e*) *Chickenpox.*—26 cases of chickenpox occurred: 22 among estates coolies and 4 among passengers. There were no deaths.

(*f*) Fifteen cases of measles and 6 cases of mumps occurred, all of which recovered under treatment.

(*g*) *General Diseases.*—In the Out-patient Department the largest number seeking treatment was for scabies, ulcers, diseases of the eye, digestive troubles, such as indigestion, constipation, and diarrhœa. There was a large number of cases of influenza treated, totalling 685. The total number treated outdoor was 13,189.

16. *Mortality.*—The number of deaths for the year was 115. Influenzal pneumonia claimed 64, cholera 29, convulsions in children the remainder. Taking into consideration the number in camp and all other circumstances, the death-rate may be considered favourable.

17. *Births.*—There were 28 births during the year: 8 among the estate labourers and 20 among the camp staff.

18. *Vaccination.*—The total number vaccinated during the year was 111,910, comprising 27,111 miscellaneous passengers and 84,799 estate labourers. This was carried out regularly under direct supervision, and in no instance was any objection raised to the operation. The supply of lymph was regular and of good quality.

19. *Disinfection.*—This was carried out without any interruption throughout the year.

20. *Rejected Coolies.*—262 coolies and 12 passengers were medically rejected. The largest number of rejections was made owing to general debility, and the next in importance being those rejected for leprosy. The anæsthetic type of the disease was found in the majority of the cases.

21. *General.*—A re-arrangement of the Medical Department has been effected, which has already, I venture to think, shown itself in better working and greater efficiency. The Senior Medical Officer is now solely responsible for the administration of the Department, subject, of course, to my supervision and advice, and the duties of the subordinate staff have been more clearly defined. Efforts are being made to train the hospital attendants and instil into them a sense of their responsibilities, but they are ignorant and illiterate, and I doubt if much good will result in this direction. What is sadly and badly needed are two nurses, one of whom should be a trained midwife, and I think this fact is now recognized. I am glad to be able to report that there is every likelihood of these appointments being made when quarters are available.

22. *Staff.*—I assumed duties as Superintendent on August 12, relieving Dr. D. Schokman, who had been acting. In December Dr. Godlieb succeeded Dr. Jayaram as Senior Medical Officer, and Dr. Samarasinghe took the place of Dr. Wickramasinghe. I would like to record the good work done by the whole staff during the year. The work was particularly heavy, and it was carried out in a loyal, whole-hearted, and conscientious manner. The retirement of Mr. B. Paranjothy, Shroff of this Department, has to be recorded. He was a loyal servant of the Government, whom he served for forty-five years in various capacities, holding at one time the position of Assistant Superintendent of Immigration, Paumben.

January 22, 1920.

V. VAN LANGENBERG,
Superintendent, Mandapam Camp.

Annexures.

I.—Extracts from Visitors' Book.

I visited the camp this morning and was shown round by Dr. Schokman. The camp was in excellent order. The food appeared to me to be ample and of excellent quality, and there were no complaints.

Augmentation of water supply is, I understand, in hand, as also extra quarantine accommodation. It was most satisfactory to see a camp so well conducted, more especially as the numbers have been abnormally large passing through of late.

July 8, 1919.

H. SCOBLE NICHOLSON,
Ceylon Labour Commissioner.

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1. T. Y. Wright.
2. Chairman, Planters' Association of Ceylon.
3. Morning of September 1, 1919.
4. For the last four days the average number in camp has been about 3,000 per day.
5. (*a*) The water supply during certain months of the year seems deficient, and at present it is only at the rate of 17 gallons per head. The average number in camp is usually, I understand, nearer 4,000 than 3,000, and about 30 gallons per head required. There are one or two proposals in view for increasing the supply, the best one appears to be the one of duplicating the supply by sinking wells on the east side of the camp and supplying the passenger half of the camp from here, while the present western installation will continue to serve the cooly huts. A new well is being sunk on the western side at present, but this will not make up the deficiency. A saving of drinking water would also be effected if all latrines in camp were flushed with sea water. At present this is only connected to the cooly wards.

(*b*) The food we saw being issued was of very good quality, and there seemed to be plenty of it, and it was very well served.

(*c*) The kitchens were very nice and clean, and all utensils were well kept and in order.

(*d*) There were so many coolies coming through a few months ago that some overcrowding took place. To be on the safe side the suggestions of increasing the number of permanent segregation wards and cooly wards should be carried out as soon as possible.

(*e*) The sanitary condition of the camp seemed to be in excellent order.

6. Colonel van Langenberg.
7. Dr. C. D. Wickramasinghe was on duty at the general hospital.
8. It is proposed to erect a new reading room; this is required, the present one adjoins the disinfecting room. A nurse would, I think, be better for the hospital than the female attendant, who looks after the patients at present, and suitable quarters will have to be built if it is decided to engage one. Some alterations are going to be made at the hospital as regards buildings, &c. The present observation wards are rather close, and some wards are required for cases of milder infectious diseases.

I think every effort should be made to improve the growth of the shrubs and trees in camp.

The railway at present in the camp might be made more use of.

We are much indebted to Colonel van Langenberg for so kindly showing us round the camp, which was well managed in every way.

I have on several occasions visited Mandapam Camp and inspected the arrangements. It has been a continual source of astonishment that so many thousands of passengers can be accommodated in any locality in India, and leave so few disagreeable traces of their passage behind them. The sanitation seems perfect, and every arrangement possible for the health and comfort of detenues has been made.

E. B. LOVELUCK,
District Superintendent of Police,
Ramnad, at Madura.

II.—Statement of Estate Coolies and Miscellaneous Passengers who passed through Mandapam Camp to Ceylon during the Year 1919.

Month.	Estate Coolies.					Miscellaneous Passengers.					Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	
January ..	1,148	613	406	260	2,427	3,399	262	235	65	3,961	6,388
February ..	1,750	927	542	401	3,620	3,579	321	376	102	4,378	7,998
March ..	3,657	1,722	1,104	806	7,289	4,057	343	348	117	4,865	12,154
April ..	6,045	2,434	1,620	1,192	11,291	3,652	332	337	82	4,403	15,694
May ..	11,051	4,627	3,205	2,069	20,952	4,597	442	434	141	5,614	26,566
June ..	11,016	4,706	3,637	1,873	21,232	3,828	407	368	167	4,770	26,002
July ..	8,952	3,862	2,689	1,560	17,063	3,064	395	243	102	3,804	20,867
August ..	5,151	2,096	1,407	787	9,441	2,952	288	215	81	3,536	12,977
September ..	3,856	1,486	981	572	6,895	3,527	266	337	78	4,208	11,103
October ..	2,617	1,065	619	378	4,679	4,082	295	313	91	4,781	9,460
November ..	2,432	932	515	337	4,216	3,590	297	253	94	4,234	8,450
December ..	1,874	630	372	214	3,090	4,094	306	336	70	4,806	7,896
Total ..	59,549	25,100	17,097	10,449	112,195	44,421	3,954	3,795	1,190	53,360	165,555

III.—Statement showing the Districts from which Coolies (who passed through Mandapam Camp to Ceylon) arrived during the Year 1919.

District.	Number of Coolies.	District.	Number of Coolies.	District.	Number of Coolies.
Anantapur ..	105	Kottayam ..	5	Ramnad ..	7,417
Arcot North ..	10,338	Krishna ..	18	Salem ..	10,413
Arcot South ..	10,767	Kurnool ..	58	Tanjore ..	15,545
Bellary ..	14	Madras ..	440	Tinnevelly ..	4,033
Chinglepet ..	4,509	Madura ..	6,749	Trichinopoly ..	28,484
Chittoor ..	1,799	Malabar ..	2,738	Trivandrum ..	154
Cochin ..	42	Mysore ..	451	Vizagapatam ..	5
Coimbatore ..	3,349	Nellore ..	23		
Cuddappah ..	335	Padmanabhapuram ..	46	Total ..	112,195
Godavery ..	99	Pudukottai ..	4,087		
Guntur ..	35	Quilon ..	137		

IV.—Statement showing the Districts from which Passengers (who passed through Mandapam Camp to Ceylon) arrived during the Year 1919.

District.	Number of Passengers.	District.	Number of Passengers.	District.	Number of Passengers.
Afghanistan ..	1	Cuddappah ..	4	Oudh ..	3
Agra ..	6	Cutch ..	7	Padmanabahpuram ..	174
Ahmedabad ..	3	Darjeeling ..	2	Peshawar ..	4
Ahmednagar ..	2	Delhi ..	15	Pondicherry ..	381
Allahabad ..	4	Ganjam ..	3	Poona ..	58
Anjengo ..	8	Goa ..	25	Pudukottai ..	454
Arcot North ..	88	Godavery ..	38	Punjab ..	68
Arcot South ..	558	Guzerat ..	3	Quilon ..	236
Bangalore ..	202	Gwalior ..	1	Ramnad ..	13,571
Behar ..	2	Hyderabad ..	41	Rangoon ..	5
Bellary ..	1	Jamnagar ..	4	Salem ..	110
Beluchistan ..	79	Karachi ..	3	Secunderabad ..	22
Benares ..	1	Kathiawar ..	195	Simla ..	14
Bengal ..	1	Kolar ..	1	Sindh ..	19
Bombay ..	2,799	Kottayam ..	37	Tanjore ..	5,498
Calcutta ..	3,168	Krishna ..	12	Tinnevelly ..	6,712
Canara South ..	65	Madras ..	4,299	Trichinopoly ..	1,869
Central Provinces ..	5	Madura ..	5,142	Trivandrum ..	430
Chinglepet ..	32	Mahe ..	363	United Provinces ..	2
Chittoor ..	11	Malabar ..	5,628	Vizagapatam ..	1
Cochin ..	273	Mysore ..	76		
Coimbatore ..	188	Nellore ..	11	Total ..	53,360
Coorg ..	5	Nilgiris ..	317		

V.—Statement of Coolies despatched from Mandapam Camp to different Stations on the Ceylon Government Railway during the Year 1919.

Station.	Number of Coolies.	Station.	Number of Coolies.	Station.	Number of Coolies.
Bandarawela	12,143	Kandy	4,033	Matara	326
Diyatalawa	13	Peradeniya	1,215	Homagama	113
Haputale	5,322	Kadugannawa	837	Padukka	1,390
Ohiya	348	Rambukkana	406	Waga	525
Ambawela	387	Polgahawela	2,254	Kosgama	63
Ragala	1,746	Ambepussa	407	Puwakpitiya	750
Brookside	838	Alawwa	142	Avissawella	586
Kandapola	1,132	Mirigama	42	Dehiowita	1,910
Nuwara Eliya	1,142	Kurunegala	1,434	Karawanella	618
Nanu-oya	1,085	Potuhera	42	Yatiyantota	3,097
Watagoda	1,828	Veyangoda	731	Getahetta	98
Talawakele	5,259	Ragama	22	Kendangamuwa	226
Kotagala	1,453	Katunayaka	35	Parakaduwa	736
Hatton	12,339	Negombo	27	Kuruwita	1,010
Rozelle	696	Nattandiya	1	Ratnapura	4,996
Watawala	1,339	Panadure	429	Dela	530
Galboda	226	Kalutara	6,468	Watapota	412
Nawalapitiya	3,618	Payyagala	72	Kahawatta	955
Ulapane	188	Alutgama	541	Opanake	650
Gampola	3,736	Kosgoda	16	Anuradhapura	101
Matale	4,494	Ambalangoda	781		
Ukuwela	481	Hikkaduwa	240	Total	101,746
Wattegama	1,801	Galle	719		
Katugastota	69	Weligama	77		

VI.—Statement showing the different Castes of Estate Labourers who passed through Mandapam Camp to Ceylon during the Year 1919.

Caste.	Number of Coolies.	Caste.	Number of Coolies.	Caste.	Number of Coolies.
Vellala	4,680	Dhoby	1,297	Valluwa	509
Agambadiya	3,100	Palla	9,988	Koswa or Velar	152
Marawa	903	Paraya	31,142	Irulan or Vedan	261
Kalla	2,979	Sakkiliya	3,609	Korawa*	90
Naicka	4,476	Nair	598	Rajoo	35
Kavanda	5,253	Theeyar	572	Maharatta	20
Padayachi	4,496	Mopla Christians	244	Parawa	10
Reddi	879	Odda	2,810	Brahmin	2
Vanniya	2,965	Mudaly	954	Seraman	5
Nadar	1,304	Edaya	1,715	Panar or Tailor	1
Asari	388	Pandaram	992		
Chetty	1,233	Odayar or Nathambadi	935	Total	101,746
Barber	599	Muhammadan	944		
Ambalagar	11,134	Panickar or Iluwa	472		

* Korawa certificates handed to Police, Talaimannar.

VII.—Comparative Statement of Immigrants and Emigrants for the Year 1919.

Month.	To Ceylon.	From Ceylon.	Excess of Former over Latter.
January	6,388	7,876	— 1,488
February	7,998	8,111	— 113
March	12,154	11,428	+ 726
April	15,694	11,174	+ 4,520
May	26,566	9,595	+ 16,971
June	26,002	10,955	+ 15,047
July	20,867	10,251	+ 10,616
August	12,977	9,169	+ 3,808
September	11,103	8,073	+ 3,030
October	9,460	6,939	+ 2,521
November	8,450	7,033	+ 1,417
December	7,896	7,758	+ 138
Total 1919	165,555	108,362	+ 57,193
Total 1918	85,441	90,719	— 5,278

VIII.—Return of Rejections amongst Estate Coolies and Passengers during the Year 1919.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Estate Coolies.													
Leprosy ..	—	5	2	13	7	17	14	7	2	3	1	2	73
General debility ..	4	—	—	—	7	8	45	18	3	1	1	—	87
Chickenpox, convalescent ..	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Smallpox, convalescent ..	—	2	1	2	3	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	18
Syphilis ..	—	2	1	1	—	6	9	1	3	2	—	—	25
Cancer ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Heart disease ..	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Epilepsy ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	—	1	9
Malarial cachexia ..	—	—	1	—	5	—	5	—	1	2	—	1	15
Pneumonia, convalescent ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	5
Gonorrhœa ..	2	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	8
Insanity ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	6
Advanced state of pregnancy ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Opium eater ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Neuritis ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Total ..	6	13	10	16	29	37	90	33	11	9	3	5	262
Passengers.													
Leprosy ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	2	1	8
Smallpox, convalescent ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Syphilis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Total ..	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	—	1	3	1	12
Grand Total ..	6	13	10	16	30	39	91	36	11	10	6	6	274

IX.—Statistics of the Mandapam Camp Hospital for the Year 1919.

Disease.	In-patients.								Out-patients.								Total Number of In-and Out-patients.	
	Coolies.		Passengers.		Staff.		Total.		Coolies.		Passengers.		Staff.		Total.			
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera ..	27	27	1	—	3	2	31	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	29
Smallpox ..	25	1	1	—	—	—	26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	1
Chickenpox ..	22	—	4	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Measles ..	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Mumps ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Influenza ..	99	—	9	—	—	—	108	—	185	—	5	—	29	—	219	—	327	—
Malaria ..	52	—	12	—	—	—	64	—	202	—	10	—	206	—	418	—	482	—
Dysentery ..	14	3	—	—	—	—	14	3	28	—	1	—	35	—	64	—	78	3
Diarrhœa ..	8	—	2	—	—	—	10	—	127	—	7	—	34	—	168	—	178	—
Dyspepsia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	7	—	13	—	13	—
Rheumatism ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	48	—	4	—	43	—	95	—	98	—
Heart Disease ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—
Pneumonia ..	98	56	11	7	1	1	110	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	64
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	23	—	3	—	—	—	26	—	211	—	7	—	114	—	332	—	358	—
Syphilis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	—
Gonorrhœa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	13	—	37	—	37	—
Other Diseases of the Generative System ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	—	—	—	3	—	14	—	15	—
Diseases of the Nervous System ..	28	10	—	—	1	—	29	10	318	—	5	—	73	—	396	—	425	10
Diseases of the Eye ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	875	—	23	—	167	—	1,065	—	1,067	—
Diseases of the Ear ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	1	—	87	—	208	—	208	—
Diseases of the Nose ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	2	—	4	—	95	—	95	—
Diseases of the Skin ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6,240	—	13	—	186	—	6,439	—	6,442	—
Diseases of the Digestive System ..	21	1	2	—	2	—	25	1	338	—	9	—	212	—	559	—	584	1
Diseases of the Connective Tissue ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Diseases of the Urinary System ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Diseases of the Lymphatic System ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	1	—	4	—	14	—	15	—
General Debility ..	7	3	—	—	—	—	7	3	76	—	1	—	9	—	86	—	93	3
Worms ..	3	1	1	—	—	—	4	1	22	—	—	—	54	—	76	—	80	1
Guinea Worm ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—
Injuries ..	4	—	4	—	—	—	8	—	195	—	14	—	218	—	427	—	435	—
Ulcers ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1,394	—	18	—	208	—	1,620	—	1,621	—
Abscesses and Boils ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	320	—	4	—	93	—	417	—	418	—
Asthma ..	4	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	9	—	1	—	1	—	11	—	15	1
Partus ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20	—	28	—
All other General Diseases	12	2	2	—	—	—	14	2	233	—	14	—	133	—	380	—	394	2
Rat-bite ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	—
Total ..	494	105	53	7	7	3	554	115	11092	—	141	—	1956	—	13189	—	13743	115

X.—Return of Cholera among Estate Labourers, Passengers, and Staff during the Year 1919.

No.	Name of Patient.	Estate.	Bound for District.	Date of Admission. 1919.	Date of Recovery. 1919.	Date of Death. 1919.
1	Amboo	Rilhena	Pelmadulla	May 8	—	May 9
2	Seeru	do.	do.	May 9	—	May 10
3	Mottai	Fernlands	Pundalu-oya	May 15	—	May 16
4	Thayee	Eduragalla	Kalutara	May 17	—	May 24
5	Arunasalam	(Passenger)	Colombo	May 21	May 27	—
6	Seruvaran	Vedehette	Nilambe	May 23	—	May 23
7	Munisamy	Foress	Maskeliya	May 31	—	June 1
8	Nagan	Chesterford	Kelani Valley	June 5	—	June 5
9	Sappany	Bellair	do.	do.	—	June 6
10	Asseervatham	Fordyce Group	Dikoya	June 6	—	do.
11	Kandasamy	Marton	Kalutara	do.	—	do.
12	Vinayathan	Fernlands	Pundalu-oya	do.	—	June 7
13	Periasamy	Hemmingford Group	Kelani Valley	June 7	—	do.
14	Vyapuri	Fernlands	Pundalu-oya	do.	—	do.
15	Kuppu	Narangoda	Pelmadulla	do.	—	do.
16	Mari	Wewessa	Badulla	do.	—	do.
17	Ramayiee	Chesterford	Kelani Valley	June 8	—	June 13
18	Vythilingam	Mahaousa	Galagedara	June 15	—	June 15
19	Sankaralingam	Wereagolla	Kelani Valley	June 16	—	June 17
20	Madathy	do.	do.	June 17	—	June 18
21	Kadakkarai	do.	do.	do.	—	June 22
22	Ramasamy	Rasagalla	Balangoda	June 18	—	June 21
23	Sinniah	Wattakelly	Madulkele	do.	—	June 19
24	Mari	Wewessa	Badulla	June 29	—	June 29
25	Sinnan	Goorookoya	Kotmale	July 6	—	July 6
26	Ponnammal	(Staff)	—	July 28	—	do.
27	Sellam	do.	—	do.	Aug. 9	—
28	Vedan	do.	—	Aug. 1	—	Aug. 2
29	Rengammal	Spring Valley, 2nd division	Badulla	Aug. 17	—	Aug. 17
30	Sellam	Glengariffe	Dikoya	Oct. 13	—	Oct. 13
31	Periamuthu	Campden Hill	Korale	Oct. 15	—	Oct. 15

XI.—Return of Smallpox amongst Estate Labourers and Passengers during the Year 1919.

No.	Name of Patient.	Estate.	Bound for District.	Date of Admission. 1919.	Date of Recovery. 1919.	Date of Death. 1919.
1	Narayanasamy	Diyagama	Dimbula	Feb. 9	Feb. 27	—
2	Arumugham	Hellbodde	Pussellawa	Feb. 26	Mar. 28	—
3	Sinnamuthu	Kiriwanaketiya	Kalutara	do.	Mar. 27	—
4	Chinnammal	Delwita	Kurunegala	April 9	May 9	—
5	Sadaya Pillai	Rendura Group	Ambegamuwa	April 25	May 16	—
6	Sinnapapa	Gasanawa	Kegalla	April 28	May 18	—
7	Ramasamy	Narthupana	Kalutara	May 14	May 20*	—
8	Ramasamy	Golinda	Kegalla	May 16	May 24	—
9	Sinnatamby	Tempo	Kalutara	May 19	June 15	—
10	Royappan	Labookelle	Ramboda	June 6	—	June 26
11	Muniammal	do.	do.	June 24	July 23	—
12	Ramasamy	Pambagolla	Balangoda	June 26	July 12	—
13	Veerappan	Nonpariel	do.	June 30	July 23	—
14	Kalisamy	Gonapattiya	Maturata	July 4	do.	—
15	Suppan	Aranayaka	Kegalla	July 13	Aug. 8	—
16	Nagamuthu	Alnwick	Uda Pussellawa	July 22	Aug. 3	—
17	Muniammal	Labookelle	Ramboda	July 23	Aug. 24	—
18	Veerappan	Nonpariel	Balangoda	do.	Aug. 3	—
19	Kalisamy	Gonapattiya	Maturata	do.	do.	—
20	Gurusamy	Karandana	Kelani Valley	July 25	Aug. 14	—
21	Oseenmutha	(Passenger)	Colombo	Aug. 2	Sept. 20	—
22	Maran	Talpitigalla	Badulla	Aug. 19	Sept. 6	—
23	Nagammal	Osborne	Dikoya	Oct. 5	Oct. 7	—
24	Munisamy	do.	do.	do.	do.	—
25	Nagammal	do.	do.	Oct. 8	Oct. 28	—
26	Munisamy	do.	do.	do.	do.	—

* Convalescent.

XII.—Annual Return of Vaccination for the Year 1919.

Month.	Miscellaneous Passengers.								Coolies.																	
									Primary Vaccination.						Re-vaccination.					Successful.					Exempted.				
	Number Vaccinated in the Office.	Number Exempted in the Office.	Number Vaccinated in the Wards.	Number Exempted in the Wards.	Total Vaccinated.	Total Exempted.	Grand Total.	Total Successful.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	Total Successful.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Infants.	Total Re-vaccinated.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
January ..	756	1,835	976	361	1,732	2,196	3,928	367	—	—	—	147	147	88	1,018	576	184	—	1,778	433	251	99	—	783	208	96	238	128	670
February .	755	1,622	1,373	426	2,128	2,048	4,176	744	—	—	—	267	267	214	1,717	894	292	—	2,903	864	591	228	—	1,683	372	162	360	222	1,116
March ..	786	1,906	1,585	328	2,371	2,234	4,605	804	—	—	—	487	487	339	3,430	1,662	550	—	5,642	1,614	828	342	—	2,784	723	269	654	389	2,035
April ..	810	1,819	1,485	236	2,295	2,055	4,350	601	—	—	—	774	774	554	5,783	2,236	807	—	8,826	2,860	1,100	469	—	4,429	983	376	977	511	2,847
May ..	1,049	1,516	2,594	458	3,643	1,974	5,617	975	—	—	—	1,467	1,467	759	10,014	2,867	1,990	—	14,871	3,732	1,733	1,007	—	6,472	1,705	588	1,550	930	4,773
June ..	797	1,227	1,764	344	2,561	1,571	4,132	762	—	—	—	923	923	559	9,372	3,918	1,965	—	15,255	3,144	1,392	829	—	5,365	1,410	592	1,377	759	4,138
July ..	1,165	1,102	1,114	144	2,279	1,246	3,525	561	—	—	—	807	807	540	7,689	2,981	1,611	—	12,281	3,062	1,806	920	—	5,788	116	1,478	993	632	3,219
August ..	804	2,098	1,177	134	1,981	2,232	4,213	555	—	—	—	373	373	244	4,497	1,753	1,925	—	8,175	2,046	1,097	614	—	3,757	533	203	329	279	1,344
September	1,025	1,253	1,474	499	2,499	1,752	4,251	511	—	—	—	242	242	172	3,507	1,265	718	—	5,490	1,087	542	397	—	2,026	333	121	160	209	823
October ..	182	281	397	62	579	343	922	575	—	—	—	188	188	123	2,236	899	520	—	3,655	1,136	407	292	—	1,835	300	118	60	181	659
November.	775	1,378	1,657	229	2,432	1,607	4,039	606	—	—	—	172	172	91	2,227	842	397	—	3,466	604	242	143	—	989	240	101	106	176	623
December	1,110	1,629	1,501	244	2,611	1,873	4,484	819	—	—	—	107	107	83	1,608	525	324	—	2,457	939	363	223	—	1,525	263	91	42	83	479
Total ..	10,014	17,666	17,097	3,465	27,111	21,131	48,242	7,880	—	—	—	5,954	5,954	3,766	53,098	20,418	11,283	—	84,799	21,521	10,352	5,563	—	37,436	7,186	4,195	6,846	4,499	22,726

XIII.—Statement of Births and Deaths for the Year 1919.

Month.	Births.	Deaths.	Month.	Births.	Deaths.	Month.	Births.	Deaths.
January	3	1	June	2	39	November	2	5
February	2	1	July	2	20	December	1	2
March	4	1	August	4	17			
April	1	4	September	1	6	Total	28	115
May	5	13	October	1	6			

C.—REPORT OF THE PORT SURGEON, COLOMBO, FOR THE YEAR 1919.

DURING the year under review 2,791 British and foreign steamers and 316 native sailing craft called at this port and were, as usual, inspected and dealt with. During the previous year there were 1,661 ships and 406 sailing craft.

2. In granting pratique the precautions initiated at the outbreak of plague in Colombo in 1914 were continued. There were 31 vessels placed in strict quarantine during the year, against 5 in 1918 and 8 in 1917. The details and ports of origin of the 31 vessels referred to are as follows :—

	Influenza.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Cholera.	Spotted Fever.	Total.
Sabang	—	—	1	—	—	1
Djibouti	—	1	1	—	—	2
Rangoon	1	1	—	1	—	3
Calcutta	—	5	1	2	—	8
Madras	—	3	—	—	—	3
Singapore	—	1	—	—	—	1
Aden	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bombay	—	2	2	1	—	5
Fremantle	1	—	—	—	—	1
Suez	—	1	—	—	1	2
Port Said	—	3	—	—	—	3
Chittagong	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	2	18	6	4	1	31

Smallpox cases occurred on board the following ships, viz. :—" City of London," " War Mastiff," " Chupra," " Port Sydney," " Eurypides," " Clan MacIntyre," " Karva," " Khyber," " Karoo," " Gujarat," " War Armour," " Swazi," " Jehangir," " Clan Matheson," " Lycaon," " Obra," " City of Canton," and " Scharnhorst."

Plague occurred on board the ss. " Kentucky," " Kashmir," " Chanda," " Sphinx," and " Celebes Maru."

Cholera occurred on board the ss. " Novara," " Chupra," Chyebassa," and " Trewidden."

Spotted Fever occurred on the ss. " Port Hocking."

Measles.—Thirty-four cases were inspected on board ; of these, 33 cases were well isolated on board ships carrying surgeons, and one case only sent to hospital.

Chickenpox.—Nine cases occurred on board vessels ; and of these, 8 were well isolated by the surgeons of the ships, and one sent to hospital.

Influenza.—Twenty-four cases occurred on board the ss. " Osterley " and on board the R. I. M. S. " Northbrook " ; both vessels worked in quarantine.

Disinfecting and Vaccination Station.

(*a*) *Disinfection.*

Passengers	45,971	Coal coolies	43,801
Cargo coolies	47,946	Tally clerks	2,999

(*b*) *Vaccination.*

Twenty-five persons only were vaccinated during the year.

Fumigation.—Cargo lighters were regularly fumigated, and rat destruction has been systematically carried out during the year ; several ships from infected ports were fumigated before going into dock.

Water Boats.—The tanks of these boats were periodically cleaned and disinfected, and certificates issued by the Port Surgeon after inspection.

Mental Unsoundness.—One case was landed from each of the ss. " Karafola," " Lady McCallum," and " Clan Macdonald," with the necessary guarantee, and produced before the District Court.

Revenue.—2,227 bills of health were issued during the year, and the amount realized was Rs. 12,264. The amount realized from the disinfection of soiled linen was Rs. 745·04.

Change of Staff.—Dr. T. de Kretser, who has done good work as Assistant Port Surgeon, was relieved in September last by Dr. E. L. Christoffelsz, who returned to the Island after war service.

Breach of Plague Regulations.—There have been 361 prosecutions in the Joint Police Court, Colombo.

Annexed is a table showing arrivals of steamers and native craft and the usual statistics.

Port Surgeon's Office,
Colombo, January 21, 1920.

G. A. RODE,
Port Surgeon.

Annexure.

Arrivals of Steamers, Sailing Ships, and Native Craft, with Native Traders and Immigrant Coolies, in the Port of Colombo, from January 1 to December 31, 1919.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Steamers	206	204	225	233	249	221	212	231	221	271	273	245	2,791
Native craft ..	38	49	46	26	19	6	14	15	14	19	22	48	316
Traders.													
Men	1,491	1,994	1,678	1,456	2,065	1,757	629	605	1,148	1,040	706	1,052	15,621
Women	70	118	106	99	131	123	59	60	91	149	75	124	1,205
Children	58	136	91	84	140	107	50	56	96	151	81	119	1,169
Infants	31	38	42	38	45	43	16	20	18	26	12	24	353
	1,650	2,286	1,917	1,677	2,381	2,030	754	741	1,353	1,366	874	1,319	18,348
Coolies.													
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vessels placed in strict quarantine ..	2	1	3	4	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	5	31
Number of cases of small-pox sent to hospital ..	1	2	2	4	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	16
Number of cases of small-pox isolated on board ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases of chicken-pox sent to hospital ..	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
Number of cases of chicken-pox isolated on board ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases of measles sent to hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Number of cases of measles isolated on board ..	—	5	11	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	3	33
Number of cases of cholera sent to hospital ..	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Number of cases of cholera died on board ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Number of cases of cholera remaining on board ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases of plague sent to hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Number of cases of plague died on board ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
Number of cases of plague remaining on board ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fees.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Dr. G. A. Rode ..	464 0	630 0	577 50	567 0	556 50	430 50	567 0	651 10	556 50	756 0	976 50	735 0	7,465 50
Dr. T. de Kretser ..	231 0	315 0	288 75	283 50	278 25	215 25	283 50	325 50	18 55	—	—	—	2,239 30
Dr. D. D. S. Outschoorn ..	231 0	315 0	288 75	283 50	278 25	215 25	283 50	325 50	278 25	378 0	488 25	367 50	3,732 75
Dr. E. L. Christoffelsz ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	259 70	378 00	488 25	367 50	1,493 45

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER FOR 1919.

THE total expenditure on the Government Printing Office during 1919 amounted to Rs. 418,467, compared with Rs. 373,143 expended during 1918, as follows :—

1918. Rs.	Heads of Service.	1919. Rs.
92,391	Personal Emoluments	99,900
261,513	Other Charges	307,214
19,239	Material for manufacturing Stamped Stationery	11,353
Rs. 373,143		Rs. 418,467

A departmental classification gives the following figures :—

1918. Rs.		1919. Rs.
330,056	Book and Job Printing	375,902
25,191	Stamp Printing, &c.	17,026
17,318	Binding	21,573
578	Plant and Material	3,966
Rs. 373,143		Rs. 418,467

I.—BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Of the 1919 expenditure, the Bookwork Department cost Rs. 129,851 and the Jobwork Department Rs. 246,051, the details for the past two years being as follows :—.

1918.				1919.		
Bookwork.	Jobwork.	Total.	Work Charges.	Bookwork.	Jobwork.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,974	7,977	18,951	Superintendence	9,771	9,109	18,880
35,872	8,719	44,591	Composing Branch	40,563	9,832	50,395
16,287	1,572	17,859	Monotype Branch	11,165	9,273	20,438
8,861	7,478	16,339	Reading and Revising	10,221	7,380	17,601
5,270	28,332	33,602	Printing Branch	8,606	35,780	44,386
945	4,829	5,774	Warehouse Branch	1,749	4,445	6,194
—	1,597	1,597	Stereotyping, &c.	120	1,837	1,957
2,591	—	2,591	Engraving	2,875	337	3,212
—	982	982	Ruling	—	1,313	1,313
4,877	3,997	8,874	Clerical Staff	4,830	4,503	9,333
762	619	1,381	Casual Expenses	1,027	957	1,984
4,496	3,658	8,154	Leave	5,012	4,673	9,685
90,935	69,760	160,695	Total Work Charges	95,939	89,439	185,378
20,451	148,910	169,361	Cost of Paper	33,912	156,612	190,524
111,386	218,670	330,056	Total, including Paper	129,851	246,051	375,902

THE BOOKWORK DEPARTMENT.

During 1919 a total of 22,089 pages of bookwork of different sizes were printed, as compared with 17,101 in 1918. Converted to a common size of foolscap folio, the comparison is: for 1918, 14,399 pages; for 1919, 17,601 pages, an increase of about 22 per cent. over the previous year, and a decrease of about 30½ per cent. on the outturn (25,276 pages) the year before the war.

Of the *Gazette*, 87 numbers, comprising 7,976 pages, were issued, equivalent to 92 pages per issue or 153 pages per week, the number of copies struck off ranging from 686 to 772 per issue. The sales amounted to Rs. 5,650, and payments for advertisements to Rs. 30,424, of which Rs. 6,748 was for Fiscals' Sales notices.

51 issues of the "Hue and Cry," or *Police Gazette*, comprising 762 pages, were published, the weight of copies despatched amounting to nearly 3½ tons.

Of "The New Law Reports," 416 pages were printed, Rs. 3,494 being realized by sales to the 111 subscribers, &c. 123 Officials were supplied with copies.

The Civil List (330 pages) was published on March 14, 1919, and the Post Office Guide for 1919 (188 pages) on April 30, 1919.

The Blue Book for 1918 (388 pages) was published on July 17, 1919. The reduction in the numbers of pages is due to the omission of three items from the volume, viz., "Legislation," "Civil Establishments," and "Officers who have given Security for the due Discharge of their Duties," which together made up 544 pages.

The volume of Administration Reports for 1918 (606 pages, against 940 pages in 1914) was issued on December 9, 1919.

Of school books, 85,067 readers, &c., varying in size from 34 to 104 pages and in price from 8 cents to 60 cents per copy, were printed and bound.

For the Land Settlement Department 1,278 pages of final settlement reports were dealt with, and 1,135 preliminary and final notifications prepared and published in the *Gazette*, for which 2,095 maps were engraved on metal.

The following statement shows the work of the Bookwork Branch for 1918 and 1919 :—

Year.	Pages of various sizes printed.	Equivalent in Foolscap Folio.	Cost of Composition alone. Rs.	Total Cost. Rs.
1918 ..	17,101	14,399	52,159	111,386
1919 ..	22,089	17,601	70,833	129,851

During the past year 503 examination papers, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, were confidentially dealt with—the number of copies struck off ranging from 12 to 725 per paper—at an approximate cost of Rs. 1,290.

THE JOBWORK DEPARTMENT.

In 1919 the number of printed forms despatched amounted to 48½ million, against 76½ million in 1913, showing a reduction of about 37 per cent. on the outturn before the war. In 1913 the paper for the 76½ million forms cost Rs. 68,454, whereas the paper for the 48½ million forms in 1919 cost Rs. 156,612.

In line-ruling over 4½ million forms, involving 9½ million rulings, were dealt with; while the perforations made (5 or 6 sheets being treated at each perforation) totalled 4½ million, not taking into account the 10,000 letter cards and 393,000 registration labels which were perforated in the Stamp Printing Branch.

Letter paper and envelopes to the number of 91,630 were embossed with the royal arms, &c.

During the year 45 new printed forms were added to the standard files, 120 old forms were amended, and 20 forms were cancelled. The number of authorized forms now in use is about 5,525 the majority of which have been stereotyped; only a few are kept "standing in type."

The following is a summary of the work of the Jobwork Branch for the past two years :—

1918.		1919.
47,219,800 ..	Number of printed forms issued ..	48,491,530
Rs. 69,760 ..	Printing charges	Rs. 89,439
Rs. 148,910 ..	Cost of paper	Rs. 156,612
Rs. 218,670 ..	Total cost of printed forms ..	Rs. 246,051
Rs. 4·64 ..	Cost of printed forms per 1,000 ..	Rs. 5·07
3,964,700 ..	Number of forms ruled	4,603,870
5,999,590 ..	Number of rulings involved ..	9,121,800
3,515,850 ..	Number of perforations made ..	4,814,630
85,470 ..	Number of sheets embossed ..	91,630

The following table, giving the number of "impressions" taken at the power letterpress printing machines and at the hand presses during the past three years, shows the volume of work dealt with in the Machine and Press Department :—

Year.	Number of "Formes" made ready.	Average Impressions taken of each Forme.	Average Impressions taken Daily.			Aggregate Number of Impressions taken during the Year.		
			At Machines.	At Presses.	Total.	At Machines.	At Presses.	Total.
1917 ..	24,150	1,200	88,220	3,530	91,750	26,025,690	1,041,220	27,066,910
1918 ..	21,060	1,090	76,060	2,910	78,970	22,134,630	846,260	22,980,890
1919 ..	21,680	1,100	77,340	3,460	80,800	22,737,450	1,018,080	23,755,530

The outturn and cost of Jobwork during the past three years are thus summarized :—

Year.	Printed Forms issued.	Cost of Paper alone. Rs.	Total Cost. Rs.
1917	55,300,300 ..	106,864 ..	166,030
1918	47,219,800 ..	148,910 ..	218,670
1919	48,491,530 ..	156,612 ..	246,051

II.—THE MONOTYPE BRANCH.

During 1919 the Monotype machines worked well. The cost of repairs, replacements, and accessories (matrices, spare parts, &c.) for the year amounted to about Rs. 1,300. The whole of the new English bookwork and some of the jobwork dealt with was set and cast in this Branch.

Of the 22,089 pages printed in 1919, 7,015 foolscap folio pages of entirely new matter, weighing 35 tons, were cast at the Monotype machines, at a cost for supervision, wages of operators and casters, correcting the proofs, loss in melting and re-melting the metal, oil, fuel, power, &c., of Rs. 19,253. Adding Rs. 1,185, the cost of casting type for correcting the 7,015 pages, the total outlay works out at Rs. 2·91 per foolscap folio page of 10-point type, as compared with Rs. 2·94, which would be the amount now paid for composing and correcting a similar-sized page in the same type by hand.

In addition to the 7,015 pages turned out by the ten Monotype casting machines, they produced over 2½ tons of loose bookwork and display type for setting by hand in the Jobwork Branch and for correcting purposes.

The following is a summary of the work done in the Monotype Branch during the past three years :—

Year.	No. of Letters cast.	Total Weight in lb.	Total Cost. Rs.
1917	55,935,310 ..	82,608 ..	19,504
1918	49,199,550 ..	71,342 ..	17,859
1919	51,770,718 ..	86,312 ..	20,438

III.—THE STAMP-PRINTING BRANCH.

Stamped stationery to the face value of Rs. 180,467 was manufactured and supplied to the Commissioner of Stamps during the year, as follows :—

	Number supplied.	Bearing Face Value of Rs. c.	Produced at Cost of Rs. c.	Rate per 1,000. Rs. c.
4-cent Local Post Cards	1,976,445	79,057 80	6,557 74	3 32
6-cent Foreign Post Cards	8,100	486 0	72 76	8 98
6-cent Letter Cards	10,000	650 0	55 75	5 57
3-cent Commercial Envelopes	158,125	6,325 0	1,274 43	8 6
6-cent Commercial Envelopes*	209,550	14,668 50	1,758 99	8 39
6-cent cheap Envelopes	198,625	11,917 50	1,138 6	5 72
6-cent square Envelopes	99,740	7,979 20	1,849 2	18 54
3-cent Printed Matter Wrappers	1,249,850	40,620 12½	3,867 46	3 9
Do. for the "Times of Ceylon"	347,350	10,420 50	103 71*	0 30*
6-cent Printed Matter Wrappers	133,478	8,342 37½	543 77	4 7
Total	4,391,263	180,467 0	17,221 69†	

* This is exclusive of the cost of the paper, which was supplied by the proprietors of the "Times of Ceylon."
† Includes Rs. 195, the cost of the printed labels used in packeting, &c., which amount is not shown in the departmental classification on page 1.

No comparison of costs with former years can be given here, owing to the face value of the different items having undergone change in almost every instance.

In addition to the above, the following were supplied to the Commissioner of Stamps :—

5-cent stamps overprinted "One Cent"	1,800,000
5-cent stamps overprinted "War Stamp One Cent"	5,880,000
2-cent stamps overprinted "War Stamp"	1,440,000
3-cent stamps overprinted "War Stamp"	1,920,000
5-cent stamps overprinted "War Stamp"	1,440,000

The following statement gives the total number of stamped post cards, letter cards, envelopes, and wrappers manufactured by this Department during the past three years, with their face value and actual cost to the Colony :—

Year.	Post Cards, &c., manufactured.	Face Value. Rs.	Total Cost. Rs.
1917	6,770,010	173,789	19,251
1918	6,752,290	193,844	25,506
1919	4,391,263	180,467	17,221

IV.—THE BINDERY.

The book-binding is almost wholly done by Convict labour. The work was prepared for the prisoners, and they were supervised by the Free Staff, but except where skilled labour was required in finishing off, &c., the whole of the output of the Bindery for 1919 must be placed to the credit of the Convict Establishment.

1918.		1919.
27,720	Books bound in leather or cloth	87,480
31,980	Books bound in stiff covers	29,190
213,340	Books wire-stitched and bound in paper covers	64,360
48,170	Blocks of forms mounted	44,710
945,530	Envelopes made	540,020
7,260	Printed forms cloth-lined	—
112,080	Other miscellaneous binding work	88,740
10,032,370	Impressions at consecutive numbering machines	10,594,400

The following tabulated statement shows the work of the Bindery during the past three years :—

Year.	Books bound.	Books wire-stitched.	Consecutive numberings.	Other Work.
1917	78,510	331,360	11,693,420	719,100
1918	59,700	213,340	10,032,370	1,113,040
1919	116,670	64,360	10,594,400	673,470

V.—THE FOUNDRY.

The total outlay on the Foundry was Rs. 1,957. Small as the expenditure is on this Branch, it continues to be one of the most useful departments of the Office, without the aid of which it would not be possible, except with a very much larger annual expenditure on materials and wages than is now necessary, to grapple with the work which passes through the Jobwork Department.

Stereotyping.—The plates cast weighed 3,774 lb., their cost, including metal, working out at 40 cents per pound.

Leads and Metal Furniture.—The outturn in 1919 amounted to 4,097 lb., the cost, allowing for wastage of metal, being 27 cents per pound.

The following table summarizes the work of the Foundry during the past three years :—

Year.	Total Foundry Expenditure. Rs.	Stereotyping. Weight of Plates cast. lb.	Stereotyping. Cost per lb. for Labour. Cents.	Leads and Metal Furniture. Weight cast. lb.	Leads and Metal Furniture. Cost per lb. for Labour. Cents.
1917	3,594	7,216	9·27	2,340	18·96
1918	1,597	9,123	13·75	2,516	13·64
1919	1,957	3,774	16·71	4,097	3·44

Engraving.—In addition to the usual miscellaneous work, 2,095 maps were engraved, at a cost of Rs. 2,875, for illustrating the Land Settlement Department notices published in the *Gazette*.

VI.—CASH RECOVERIES.

The contributions to revenue, including the sales of forms and books at the Government Record Office and by the Government Agents, &c., were as follows :—

	Rs.
Subscriptions to and sales of the *Gazette*	5,650
Advertisements in the *Gazette*	30,424
Subscriptions to and sales of the *New Law Reports*	3,494
Sales of the *Supreme Court Circular*	45
Sales of unserviceable articles, &c.	65
Fines for absence without leave	30
Sales of books at the Record Office, supplied by the Government Printer ..	5,298
Sales of forms and books by the Government Agents, supplied by the Government Printer	5,568
Sales of books by the Railway Department, supplied by the Government Printer ..	538
Sales of books in Post Offices, supplied by the Government Printer ..	2,582
Sales of books in the Colombo Museum, supplied by the Government Printer ..	284
Sales of books by the Department of Agriculture, supplied by the Government Printer	485
Sales of books by the Excise Department, supplied by the Government Printer ..	204
Sales of books by the Director of Education, supplied by the Government Printer	2,329
Sales of school books by Mr. J. D. Fernando, supplied by the Government Printer	15,907
Receipts from Municipalities, Local Boards, &c., for work executed by the Government Printer	23,473
Rs.	96,376

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The expenditure on Plant and Machinery was Rs. 3,966.

The weight of printing paper, cardboard, &c., used during the year amounted to 227½ tons. Of this, 296 packages weighing nearly 6½ tons were sent to their destination through the Government Stores, 947 packages weighing nearly 19½ tons through the agency of the Railway, miscellaneous parcels numbering 83,849 and weighing 27½ tons were distributed by the Post Office, the balance 174 tons having been delivered by carts, tricycle carriers, &c., to Departments in Colombo : 613 carts were hired during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,083, while Messenger Boys made 1,078 journeys to the Fort and back by tramcar.

1,035 orders for advertisements were forwarded to the local newspapers through the medium of the Government Printer, who endeavours to allot to each approved paper an equal share of the Government advertising; of these orders, 166 were for notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances.

Letters and memoranda addressed direct to the Government Printer during the year numbered 16,850, while 4,505 were despatched, in addition to 34,872 advice notes, 1,315 bills, and 4,910 receipts for payments. As the advice notes are returned receipted, the total number of documents dealt with outwards and inwards, exclusive of papers passing to and from the Secretariat, amounted to 97,324.

No queries were raised by the Colonial Auditor on the accounts of the Office during the year.

The number of men and boys on the roll of the Office on December 31, 1919, was 288. In addition, a daily average of 206 prisoners from Welikada Jail were employed throughout the year. The prisoners work 8½ hours per day on five days of the week and 4½ hours on Saturday. During 1919 they made 9½ million red and blue rulings on printed forms; they perforated, consecutively numbered, and afterwards checked the numberings of 2½ million receipts, licenses, &c., in foil and counterfoil; they completely bound 95,965 books of all sizes; stitched and then paper-covered 85,037 school and other books; made over half a million envelopes; and handled about a quarter of a million other items of work. They were employed in folding sheets of bookwork, sewing, pasting, punching, and eyeletting. They attended to the whole of the receiving and despatching of the Office, unloaded the carts and stacked the blank paper, &c., took over the printed forms and books as they were completed, checked and counted them, made them into parcels according to indents, addressed, advised, and sent them away in carts to their destination; the material thus passing through their hands, first in the raw and then in the manufactured or finished state, weighing over 455 tons, or more than 1½ tons each working day. In addition, Prison Parties kept the Office floors, walls, and windows clean, and the extensive grounds free from weeds and rubbish. The results are satisfactory, the Free Staff having been reduced in number from 369 in 1911 to 288 in 1919.

Comparatively few fines for absence without leave and misconduct were imposed during 1919, the average amount deducted per month being Rs. 2·53. Of the Rs. 33·35 collected during the year, by far the greater part (Rs. 30) was for absence without leave.

It is my painful duty to have to record the death, on September 4, 1919, at the Nuwara Eliya Hospital, of Mr. H. M. Richards, First Assistant Government Printer, who had served this Department loyally and zealously for over twenty-seven years. His vacant place is not yet filled. I have also to record, with regret, the loss of Mr. W. J. Rodrigo, Second Reader and Foreman of the Machine Department, on September 9, 1919, who died in harness on the eve of retirement, after thirty-four years' labour in the Office.

Mr. H. C. Cottle, late Government Printer, highly respected by all who came into contact with him, retired on December 11, 1919, after three months' leave in England, with a service of thirty-four years to his credit. Since the date of his departure, September 11, 1919, I have borne the full responsibility of Head of the Department—now for nearly eight months; Mr. G. F. Lockhart, Third Assistant, has acted as First Assistant during the same period; Mr. E. Sellayah, Chief Clerk, has acted as Second Assistant; and Mr. B. G. Guinan, Head Reader, as Third Assistant; and I cannot speak too highly of the willing manner in which these and all other officers have assisted me, to the best of their ability, at a time when, with an ever-increasing demand for printed matter of all kinds, now that the war is over, the Department is more handicapped by loss of Supervising Staff than it has ever been before.

Government Printing Office,
Colombo, May 7, 1920.

H. R. COTTLE,
Acting Government Printer.

PART II.—REVENUE.

CUSTOMS AND SHIPPING.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR 1919.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATION.

Customs Revenue.—The following table shows the revenue collected at the ports in Ceylon during the last five years :—

Heads of Receipts.	1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.	1917. Rs. c.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Imports.					
Grain ..	3910501 82	4493038 50	4298249 56	3559768 87	3259043 7
Cotton, Manufactured	419578 86	547843 62	735523 12	987744 42	1014255 32
Spirits and Cordials	1881294 89	1859945 10	1175645 50	772136 4	805076 70
Sugar ..	1331786 39	1240842 13	1127658 64	1111250 0	1200660 24
Kerosine Oil ..	1733002 49	1756296 1	1526438 19	1389695 15	1904600 37
Other Goods ..	3356195 99	4377841 90	4154800 72	4122163 98	5097095 26
Sundries.					
Fines and Forfeitures	8124 63	25416 50	12976 12	18962 40	25228 78
Exports.					
Plumbago ..	109091 45	446729 26	655409 80	145907 10	48722 8
Elephants ..	1600 0	600 0	600 0	—	2400 0
Chanks ..	3025 90	12405 56	15987 64	13146 42	4380 60
Arrack ..	186 44	—	—	—	—
Tea, Cacao, Cardamoms, and Rubber ..	1679181 90*	6688642 17	7513731 81	5402899 96	5611732 18
Coconuts, Desiccated Coconuts, Copra, and Coconut Oil	309918 4*	1009659 2	975046 90	591938 89	1608138 98
Port and Harbour Dues.					
Colombo Harbour Dues	1727168 82	1681044 15	1330546 28	1246074 89	1831950 47
Port Dues at Outports	29654 11	20458 70	15547 30	9070 16	11688 38
Other ..	3470 6	4001 43	3606 41	28119 20	—
Reimbursements.					
Medical Aid Dues	518744 36†	743179 96	834857 47	600308 53	623473 29
Warehouse Rent	566099 2	580463 46	514736 99	435679 65	550260 58
Fees of Court, Sundries	—	—	—	2943 0	3246 15
	17588625 17	25488407 47	24891362 45	20437808 66	23601952·45

* For three months ended December. † For nine months ended September.

2. The total revenue shows an increase of Rs. 3,164,143·79 over that of last year—a marked improvement, indicating a return to more normal conditions. Owing to the imposition of export duties since the beginning of the war and the raising of import duties in 1914 and 1917, any comparison with pre-war years must be made with due allowance for the increased basis and scale of taxation. The largely increased cost of nearly every article and the rise in exchange also introduce factors which cause a superficial examination of such figures to lose much of its value. The increase in revenue during the last year, in spite of these factors, does, however, indicate a real measure of returning prosperity.

3. Comparing the main heads of the Customs revenue with those of 1918, there are two items only which show a decrease. The import duty on grain again showed a deficit, having dropped from Rs. 3,559,768·87 to Rs. 3,259,043·07 (—Rs. 300,725·80). The revenue from this source in normal years is about Rs. 4,000,000, and the deficit is due to the serious shortage in the supply of imported rice. There was also a considerable decrease in the duty on plumbago, which dropped from Rs. 145,907·10 in 1918 to Rs. 48,722·08 in 1919, a deficit of Rs. 97,185·02.

4. There were appreciable increases in the import duties on kerosine oil (+ Rs. 514,905) and "Other Goods" (+ Rs. 974,931).

Export duties on the principal agricultural products all show satisfactory increases : Tea, rubber, cacao, and cardamoms (+ Rs. 208,832), and + Rs. 1,016,200, or approaching 200 per cent. on products of the coconut palm. In the latter case the large increase is partly due to the fact that during first half of 1918 the duty had been partly suspended.

5. Colombo Port and Harbour Dues also give a gratifying increase of Rs. 585,875, indicating renewed activity in shipping, while there was also a growth of Rs. 114,580 in warehouse rent.

6. *Refunds of Duty.*—The total amount of duty refunded was Rs. 472,673·52, a decrease of Rs. 115,620 on the figures of 1918. The principal items on which refunds were made are the following :—

Imports : Kerosine oil, Rs. 27,916·84 ; petrol, Rs. 27,401·89.

Exports : Rubber, Rs. 13,256·39 ; tea, Rs. 241,660·66 ; coconut oil, Rs. 14,054·89 ; copra, Rs. 17,463·80.

STAFF.

7. There were several changes in the Supervising Staff during the year. On April 26 the Hon. Mr. F. Bowes, C.M.G., the Principal Collector, left the Island on ten months' leave, and Mr. R. N. Thaine, Deputy Collector, was appointed to act in this office. The post of Deputy Collector was filled by Mr. W. E. Wait. Mr. H. E. Newnham, Landing Surveyor, also left on leave on April 5, and was succeeded by Mr. W. E. Hobday, who assumed duties on May 7, on return to the Island after war service. During the interval Mr. F. Marshall attended to the work, in addition to his duties as Acting Secretary, Port Commission.

8. There were also several important changes amongst the Subordinate Staff: Mr. E. W. de Z. van Twest, who had held the post of Shipping Master for thirty-two years, retired on September 30, 1919, after forty-seven years of service under Government. By his retirement the Department has lost the services of a most valuable officer, whose long experience in all matters connected with the duties of the Shipping Master proved of incalculable benefit, and I desire to place on record my high appreciation of the great zeal, ability, and tact with which he carried out the difficult and often exacting duties of his post. The value of his services has been uniformly recognized by the long line of Principal Collectors under whom he worked, and his departure removes a landmark of the Customs Department. His place was filled by the appointment of Mr. H. W. Wendt, who for many years had held the post of Assistant Shipping Master. In addition, the retirement took place of three experienced and capable officers: Messrs. Sam Perera, Mudaliyar, T. Gnanam, and W. P. Silva. I regret also to report the death of two valuable clerks: Messrs. E. L. Seigertsz and A. Khan.

9. Mr. S. C. Moreton, Charges Officer, went on leave in April, 1919, and his duties at the Baggage Office of the Passenger Jetty were carried out by Mr. G. B. M. Ffinch, the Senior Assistant Charges Officer. On the formation of the Food Controller's Department early in June, the staff was largely supplied by this office. Mr. C. Suntheram, Chief Appraiser, was appointed Assistant Deputy Food Controller, Chalmers Granaries, in addition to his own duties, while Mr. J. de Vos, the Chief Statistical Clerk, became Chief Clerk to the Deputy Food Controller, and took with him four junior Customs officers as the nucleus of a subordinate staff.

10. The loss of such a large proportion of senior subordinate officers by death, retirement, or temporary transfer has made considerable demands upon the personnel of the Department, which has had at the same time to cope with an increase of work consequent on the revival in trade. On occasions there has been some difficulty in carrying on the daily routine smoothly and efficiently.

11. The total establishment charges for the year amounted to Rs. 304,677·10 (Personal Emoluments Rs. 285,288·76 and Other Charges Rs. 19,448·34), being a percentage of 1·31 of the total nett Customs revenue.

12. In the latter half of the year, owing to renewed difficulties in connection with exchange, Government again sanctioned the payment of export duty in sterling by demand drafts on London. The Tea Commissioner and thirty-six firms availed themselves of this concession. The total payments by this means amounted to Rs. 2,316,126·42, which is about 54 per cent. of the figure for similar payments during 1918.

13. *Fluctuations in Exchange.*—The year under review witnessed an extraordinary and constant rise in the exchange value of the rupee. At the beginning of the year the Customs rate of exchange for calculating the duty on sterling invoices stood at 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee. On May 28 the rate was raised to 1*s.* 8*d.*, on August 15 to 1*s.* 10*d.*, on October 10 to 2*s.*, and on December 19 to 2*s.* 4*d.*

14. *Customs Tariff.*—A few minor changes in the tariff were made during the year. On March 7 the import duty on motor cars was reduced from 100 per cent. to 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*. On August 1 the personal effects (other than spirits and tobacco) of deceased soldiers and sailors who were British subjects were added to the table of exemptions from duty, and on August 29 a resolution was passed in the Legislative Council authorizing the Principal Collector to extend in special cases the time limit of two years within which articles taken out from the Colony may be re-imported free of duty. The main object of this amendment was to give relief to persons who, having left the Island on war service, were unable to return within the prescribed period of two years.

ADMINISTRATION.

15. In the report for last year a full account was given of the multifarious duties cast upon the Customs in connection with the various Imperial or local restrictions imposed upon trade during the period of the war. A return to more normal conditions witnessed the gradual removal of most of these restrictions during 1919, with the important exception of rice and certain other foodstuffs. The shortage of supply, throughout the East, of the principal foodstuffs required for the indigenous population led to a drastic restriction in the amounts which the Island was allowed to import from India, necessitating the creation in June of a Food Controller's Department and the rationing of supplies.

16. Owing to the shortage in the world's supply of foodstuffs, raw materials for clothing, and various other articles, the trade of the Colony is still not without certain limitations, but a glance at the restrictions in force at the beginning and end of the year is instructive as showing the measure of relief afforded. In the early part of the year there was no trade with the late enemy countries, and no exports could be sent, except under special license from the Secretary of State, to any "destinations in European and Asiatic Russia and in other foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except Belgium, France and French Possessions, Spain, Portugal, and Morocco, Italy and Italian Possessions, and Greece." In addition, there was a lengthy Black List of firms in certain other neutral countries with whom trade was forbidden. There were also restrictions which greatly affected several of our staple products. Coconut oil could be sent only to the United Kingdom; rubber only to destinations within the Empire; copra and various other products of the coconut palm only to the British Empire, France, and Italy. Lastly, there was a long list of manufactured articles and foodstuffs, occupying nearly two pages of the *Gazette*, which might not be re-exported to any destination. This list was largely composed of imported commodities placed on the list by the local "Indents Committee" owing to the necessity of conserving the stocks in the Island. Licenses to export such articles could only be obtained on application to the "Indents Committee."

17. In February the operations of the Indents Committee were discontinued as far as the control over exports was concerned, and the restrictions on the export of many articles were removed. On February 7 the export of rubber was allowed to all destinations, except to late enemy countries and neutral states bordering thereon. On April 28 the Imperial Black List was discontinued, and with it the scrutinizing of transit documents, and, with a few exceptions, the necessity of making out bills of lading to named consignees. The restrictions on the bunkering of neutral ships were not finally withdrawn in Ceylon until August 6, but for some time before that date they had in practice been gradually relaxed. General licenses authorizing trade under certain restrictions with late enemy countries were issued as follows :—

With Germany and Austria on August 8.
With Arabia on September 19.
With Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Bosnia, Herzogovina, Dalmatia, and Turkey on September 26.

The system of special green tickets and sealed bills of lading issued to vessels on taking clearance was discontinued early in September.

18. By the end of the year, then, the special surveillance of shipping and trading documents had been practically all swept away. No special restrictions remained as far as this Island was concerned on imports, except in the case of British gold coins, rice and flour, and on dye stuffs from other than Imperial sources. The list of restrictions on exports were for the main part confined to various articles comprised under the head of war materials, wool, butter, cheese, and a few other minor commodities. None of the foregoing articles could be exported to destinations outside the British Empire, but as none of them are produced in Ceylon, local trade was not thereby affected.

19. More important is the list of articles the export of which is still prohibited to all destinations. These include all manufactures and products of wool, cotton, and linen, including wearing apparel, lubricating oils, British specie, empty receptacles of tin of a capacity of one gallon or over, rice, wheat, flour, sugar, and chillies. The prohibition on these is due to local conditions, and the reasons therefor call for further remark.

(*a*) *Cotton, Linen, and Woollen Goods.*—The export of these had been prohibited, except under license, in July, 1918, owing to the shortage in supplies, and the attempts which had been made to send up prices, already high, by exporting large quantities of the local stocks to India. The conditions of supply and prices throughout 1919 remained such as to require the continuance of these restrictions in order to safeguard the interests of the consumer. Licenses are readily given by the Department for the despatch of small parcels of wearing apparel, &c., to foreign destinations, and the number of applications dealt with has added appreciably to the work in the office. Any attempt, however, to export in wholesale quantities has been stopped.

(*b*) *Lubricating Oils.*—These are largely required for local machinery, and for the great number of steamers calling for stores, &c. The necessity of conserving a sufficient local reserve led to the continuance of the restriction.

(*c*) *British Specie.*—The export of British specie had been prohibited for some time, but it was not until the latter part of 1919 that the tremendous rise in the price of silver and the value of the rupee led to the necessity of restricting the import of sovereigns. The currency value of these coins, fixed by Ordinance at Rs. 15, was considerably higher than their gold value, and as a comparatively considerable number found their way into the Island by every mail boat from Australia, steps had to be taken to prohibit their import, except under special conditions.

(*d*) *Empty Receptacles of Tin.*—For some time it has been almost impossible to obtain supplies of tin plates from either Europe or America. Consequently the empty kerosine tin, which in the East is put to a variety of uses, ranging from a bucket to roofing sheets, has formed the only source of material for the local tinsmiths. The supply of kerosine tins is limited by the amount of kerosine imported in cases. The demand for the empty tins in India would send their price up to famine rates, unless exportation were restricted. Licenses, however, are issued for the export of tins filled with vegetable oils and other similar Ceylon produce.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORT AND EXPORT OF FOODSTUFFS.

20. During the first four years of the war this Island, which imports over three-quarters of the foodstuffs required for its population, had been in the happy position of ability to obtain practically all its requirements. In 1918, however, the failure of the monsoon and the depletion of the normal reserves in India, coupled with the difficulty in obtaining freight, led to considerable anxiety. By the end of that year the export of all rice from South India had been prohibited, and Ceylon was thrown entirely on Rangoon and Calcutta for its supplies. At the beginning of 1919 the position was therefore serious, and the crisis rapidly came to a head in April, when the Indian Government informed Ceylon that the exports from India would be curtailed to 140,000 tons for the first nine months of the year, as against 30,000 tons a month, the normal requirements of this Island. On urgent representations a further supply of 50,000 tons was allowed to be ear-marked for the use of estate labourers and other Indians resident in Ceylon. As the stock of rice at any one time in the Island never exceeds two months' supply, a system of food control and rationing of supplies had to be inaugurated at once.

21. As the Administration Report of the Food Controller deals with the whole position, it will only be necessary here to recount the situation as it affected this Department. Shortly after the appointment of the Food Controller, this Department drew up a scheme for the control of rice between the Customs and the Granaries and for its issues therefrom to the public, and at the same time it was arranged to place at his disposal the services of Mr. C. Suntheram, the Chief Appraiser of the Customs, whose work had proved invaluable during the critical weeks which witnessed the transition of the rice trade into the new system of regulation and control. At that period the Island was for some little time not far off starvation, and there was widespread distress before an Eastern population could be familiarized with the unaccustomed position consequent on rationing and restricted supplies. It was due largely to Mr. Suntheram's wide knowledge of the trade, his close touch and influence with the principal rice merchants, and his unsparing efforts in a time of great anxiety and heavy responsibility that a very difficult

situation was eventually overcome. In addition to Mr. Suntheram, I also temporarily lent the Chief Statistical Clerk, Mr. de Vos, and four other more junior clerks to form the staff of the "Deputy Controller, Chalmers Granaries," where they are still doing most useful work.

22. The import of rice from Calcutta and Rangoon was continued under the same system of telegraphic license issued to local merchants as had been in force the previous year; but ultimately, in September, it being considered desirable that the entire work should be placed in the hands of the Food Controller, the work of allotting and issuing the licenses was transferred to his Department. In order to supplement the supply from India, Government eventually succeeded in purchasing and importing about 27,000 tons of rice from Bangkok. This rice cost considerably more landed in Colombo than Indian rice. Government decided to sell it at a great reduction on the cost price, but, in order to meet part of the loss and to even up prices, imposed a cess of Rs. 3 per bag on Indian rice. This cess was collected by the Customs, along with the usual duties and dues, before the importers took delivery.

23. *Other Grains and Pulses used for Foodstuffs.*—The scarcity of rice led to an increased demand for other foodstuffs, but here, again, there was difficulty in obtaining supplies. The Indian Government had prohibited the export of nearly all grains, except from the port of Calcutta, and Ceylon merchants desiring to import from Calcutta were required to obtain licenses from the Indian authorities at that port. The supply of beans, however, from Burma was unrestricted by license, and considerable supplies were also obtained from Singapore and further East.

24. *Wheat Flour.*—In normal times flour is imported mainly from Bombay, but the supply from this source had been restricted to 500 tons per month since 1918. As, however, before the rice crisis the consumption of bread was confined mainly to the richer classes, this had proved sufficient, but soon as the scarcity of rice became pronounced and the price rose, the labouring classes began to turn to bread stuffs as a substitute. The price of flour had to be controlled, and at one period in July there was a prospect of a flour famine. The Indian Government, however, consented to increase our supply as the demand rose, and by the end of the year we were getting 2,000 tons a month from Bombay and Calcutta under a system of telegraphic licenses issued by this Department. This supply was supplemented by occasional consignments of Australian flour *vid* Singapore, whenever freight could be obtained. No import license restrictions were placed on such flour, but the price was controlled.

25. *Chillies, Potatoes, and Onions.*—During the latter half of the year the supply of these commodities was restricted. They could only be obtained under a rationing system, on licenses issued by the Indian authorities, from Madras ports. Chillies were, however, obtained from further East, and there was no severe scarcity.

26. *Sugar.*—The principal source of our sugar supply is Java. Owing to difficulties in freight and the world shortage of supplies our imports were irregular, and prices fluctuated considerably. The prohibition on the re-export of this commodity, however, kept down fluctuations in price as well as conserved our local stocks, and there was never any severe shortage.

27. *Petrol.*—Supplies throughout the year were sufficient to meet requirements.

28. *Coal.*—The total quantity of coal imported during this year was 686,077 tons, exclusive of coal imported by Government and the Admiralty, which amounted to 256,810 tons. Though the quantity imported showed a very considerable increase over the imports of 1918, which only amounted to 218,350 tons, it was not possible to terminate the Coal Board, which held weekly meetings throughout the year. The export of coal from India was still subject to restrictions, but the imports, though large, were irregular. In October, owing to the lack of coal, considerable anxiety prevailed as to the possibility of bunkering steamers. Thanks, however, to the timely assistance of the British India Steam Navigation Co. and Messrs. Carson & Co., who are not members of the Coal Board, a very difficult situation was surmounted. Towards the end of the year large stocks of coal were received, and no further difficulties were experienced. The Coal Board proved its utility by co-ordinating the supply and distribution of coal.

29. From the foregoing paragraphs some idea can be gathered of the critical position in which the food supplies of the Colony have been placed last year. A constant finger on the pulse of supply and demand has had to be kept throughout the year on a large number of commodities. Scarcity in one foodstuff has led to increased demand on others, of which, in their turn, supplies have been strictly limited. Constant supervision in every direction has had to be maintained over local stocks and sources of oversea supply, and this work has fallen largely on the Customs. Special periodical returns have had to be furnished by the Statistical Department on the imports of many articles. The Appraisers' Department have been constantly called on for reports on the situation of the stocks in hand in the Pettah and on the state of trade. This was necessary, not only to ensure adequate supervision in actual cases of shortage, but to guard against possible demands on likely substitutes, and to ascertain beforehand how far such demands could be met by the ordinary importer, or whether action should be taken by Government to ensure, wherever possible, the maintenance or increase of imports from sources of supply in India and Australia. Work of this nature has made a heavy demand on the Customs Staff, and they have met it loyally and with willing efforts.

30. In the Administration Report for 1918 attention was drawn to the necessity for strengthening the Appraisers' Staff and the Statistical Branch, and of developing the Commercial Inquiry Bureau. Unfortunately there has been little opportunity for making progress in these directions, owing to the continued need for economy and the many calls on the time and energy of the existing staff. While on leave Mr. F. Bowes, C.M.G., sat as the representative of the Eastern Crown Colonies on an Imperial Commission which met to consider the Trade and Customs Statistics of the Empire, and on his return the task of re-forming our somewhat antiquated system of statistics will be taken up, along with the development of the Commercial Inquiry Bureau.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

31. The Preventive Staff at present consists of the Preventive Officer, 3 Assistants, 2 Tide Surveyors, 8 Tidewaiters, and 47 Watchers. Their duties are varied, both by night and by day. They examine the baggage of ships' crews and third class passengers from India and the Far East, search native vessels for prohibited and unmanifested goods, enforce the Plague Committee rules relating to permits, and examine lighters carrying cargo for export to see if they are provided with boatnotes. They also are on the watch generally to detect smuggling and other Customs irregularities. At night the staff provides a ring of watchers all along the harbour front and supervises coaling operations.

32. Since the shortage in the rice supply became acute in June, they have had heavy work in preventing and detecting the theft of rice, lying in the Customs premises, by the coolies at work in the harbour. Rice is a cargo which is particularly open to petty theft from the time it leaves the exporter's godown overseas until it reaches the retail consumer. At every stage of transport the bags leak or are "milked," and in every Customs warehouse used for the storage of rice there are quantities of loose sweepings, which are gathered up when the delivery of the rest of the consignment is completed. The temptation to pilfer these sweepings is great, and the aggregate loss would be very considerable if the offence were not constantly guarded against and severely punished when detected. Some idea of the extra work thrown on the Preventive Staff owing to this cause may be gathered from the returns of prosecutions initiated by the Preventive Staff for theft and criminal misappropriation. The monthly average for the first six months of the year was 10, for the last six months of the year 75.

33. Apart from the pilfering of rice, the commonest forms of offence are the smuggling of opium, ganja, and reconstructed stones. The importation of the first two articles is absolutely prohibited, while there is a heavy duty of Rs. 100 per carat on reconstructed stones.

34. The total number of cases instituted in court during the year was 571. Of the accused in these cases, 558 were sentenced to imprisonment, 45 were fined, and 10 were acquitted and discharged. The amount of fines paid into court was Rs. 232. Four cases were dealt with departmentally, and resulted in fines aggregating Rs. 475. Rewards for good work amounting to Rs. 960 were paid during the year to the subordinate staff.

35. Owing to the need for economy, the Preventive Staff have not yet been provided with a launch for their especial use, and no further progress has been made with the scheme for providing them with quarters in the immediate vicinity of the harbour.

PARCEL POST.

36. The Customs revenue derived from the parcel post continues to show a steady increase. The figures for the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Number of Parcels.	Duty. Rs. c.	Year.	Number of Parcels.	Duty. Rs. c.
1915	212,983	205,520 15	1918	208,374	305,711 45
1916	227,139	267,471 46	1919	216,399	392,346 35
1917	216,583	297,519 2			

The total number of parcels received is less than in the year 1916; but shows a fair increase on last year's figures, while the revenue collected is far above all previous returns. The Customs Staff dealing with this work consists of the Chief Postal Appraiser, one Assistant Appraiser, and four taxers. There is no doubt that if the volume of parcel postal traffic continues to increase, both the present staff and the accommodation at their disposal will also have to be enlarged. Customs offences in the parcel post are by no means uncommon, and there is no doubt that many pass undetected, as it is impossible to open and examine more than a small percentage of the parcels received. Experience, however, has shown that offences are more frequent in certain classes of parcels than in others, and with this knowledge at their command, the appraisers probably detect a fairly large proportion of irregularities. The chief offences are under-valuation and infringements of the Merchandise Marks Ordinance. During the last year the total number of serious irregularities was 651, out of which 320 were cases of under-valuation, 290 offences against the Merchandise Marks Ordinance, 39 cases of misdescription, and 2 attempts to smuggle prohibited articles. In comparison with the total number of parcels received, the percentage of offences is not large, being almost exactly ·03.

37. Registered letter packets and packets by ordinary letter post which are supposed to contain dutiable articles are dealt with separately; the former being sent over to the Customs Office for examination and delivery, while the latter are dealt with at the Post Office by the Postal Appraiser's Staff. The figures for these small articles are:—

Year.	Registered Packets. No.	Duty. Rs.	Other Letter Packets. No.	Duty. Rs.
1916	4,676	9,961	7,018	785
1917	4,649	9,073	8,322	1,098
1918	5,392	6,748	6,860	1,290
1919	5,859	19,490	6,461	1,326

TALAIMANNAR ROUTE TO AND FROM INDIA.

38. During last year the goods service with India over this route suffered a severe set-back owing to the prohibitions placed by the Indian Government on the export of foodstuffs from South India. Not only was the export of rice wholly prohibited throughout the year, but during the last half of the year partial restrictions were placed on the expotts of chillies, onions, and potatoes. The statement of duty collected on goods imported by this route since the service was opened is as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1914*	130,311	1917	1,364,989
1915	827,858	1918	1,152,590
1916	1,071,195	1919	426,437

* 4½ months only.

39. It will be seen that there is a total decrease of Rs. 726,153 on the figures for last year. This is more than accounted for by the enforced drop in the duty on grain—Rs. 783,359, the total duty on grain for 1919 amounting to only Rs. 2,270. The duty also on sugar amounted to only Rs. 5,077—a decrease of Rs. 61,420. On the other hand, the duty on cotton goods—Rs 215,306—showed an increase of almost exactly 100 per cent.

40. The export trade by this route to India also declined during the year. The comparative figures are as follows :—

	Tons.		Tons.
1915	3,216	1918	16,048
1916	4,791	1919	8,447
1917	25,378		

There is no doubt that in 1917 and 1918 the shortage of shipping in Colombo and the low prices realized for copra and coconuts led to the export of Ceylon produce over this route to India. Last year Ceylon exporters were able to obtain sufficient freight space direct from Colombo, and prices rose all round. Consequently they were no longer forced to dispose of their produce at low prices to Indian purchasers, or to ship indirectly *viâ* Talaimannar from Indian ports.

41. The popularity of the passenger service over this route has been well maintained, and there is little doubt, as was pointed out more fully in last year's Administration Report, that with the provision of more ample warehouse accommodation, which will facilitate the customing of all goods at Talaimannar, the traffic over this route in normal times is certain to show considerable development. It is hoped that allocations will be made in the Supply Bill for 1920–21 for the erection of additional quarters for the staff in the vicinity of the pier and additional warehouse accommodation.

42. *Public Works.*—The list of public works, immediately affecting the Customs, which were completed or were in progress during the year, includes no great undertaking, but is confined to a few minor improvements tending to greater comfort and efficiency.

(i.) The paved cartway between T 3 Warehouse and the old Export Warehouses was roofed over and enclosed with T 3 and E 3. This has given one large warehouse, with an additional accommodation of 8,097 square feet, which is now used for import cargo, and re-designated Nos. 11 and 12. The transhipment cargo formerly housed in T 3 has been transferred to the old Nos. 11 and 12 Warehouse, which is now re-labelled T 3.

(ii.) Warehouse No. 14 : This former Cask Warehouse has been converted into a Railway Receiving Office to provide facilities for the despatch by rail of small consignments of goods from the harbour.

(iii.) The Searcher's Office at the Baghdad gate was provided with a tiled roof and a verandah, in order to give better protection from sun and rain.

(iv.) Hydrants were installed for flushing the covered cartways running between the warehouses in the Delft and Fort areas.

(v.) The Landing Waiters' "rest" was removed to more suitable premises in the basement of the main buildings.

(vi.) Movable barriers were provided at the entrance gateways to the Baghdad area, in order to prevent accidents on the level railway crossing which lies right in front of the gates.

43. There is no doubt, in view of the expansion of traffic since the war, that considerable additional warehouse accommodation will have to be provided in the near future. The construction of the new Passenger Jetty, Customs House, which will complete the scheme of improvement on the York street front, is to be put in hand during 1920, so that during the next few years there is the promise of considerable activity.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ORDINANCE.

44. There were 247 cases of infringement of the Merchandise Marks Ordinance (No. 13 of 1888) during the year, and penalties amounting to Rs. 11,770 were imposed. The number of offences is almost the same as last year. The principal irregularities were :—

(i.) Failure to mark the length on piece goods ; this offence was most frequent on goods imported from the United Kingdom, which is our largest supplier.

(ii.) Failure to indicate the true country of origin on goods bearing inscriptions in the English language. The use of English words without a counter-indication of the true country of origin amounts to a false trade description. The majority of these offending goods were from Japan. There were no very striking cases of attempts on the part of foreign merchants to import articles more or less closely resembling well-known European brands, but there is a constant endeavour on the part of a certain class of Japanese traders to send over goods with a more or less English "get-up" and bearing inscriptions wholly in the English language, without any attempt to denote that they were really made in Japan.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

45. Sixty-one commercial travellers made declarations during the year. Of these, 41 were British, 5 American, 6 Indian, 3 Australian, 3 French, 2 Swiss, and only 1 Japanese. It is interesting to compare these figures with those of 1918. In that year, out of 52 travellers, 30 were British, 11 Japanese, and 7 American. The commercial activities of Japan, and to a lesser extent of America, during the war would appear to be receding, now that the British manufacturer is once more able to expand his overseas trade. The entrance of the Indian and Australian houses is also indicative of expanding export interests.

46. From June 20 new rules, mainly on the lines of those in force in India, were introduced for dealing with travellers' samples. Where travellers bring in articles merely as samples and re-export them in their entirety, a refund is made of the whole duty paid. Where any articles are brought in for sale, a refund of only seven-eighths is made on those re-exported.

IMPORT OF DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES.

47. The duty paid on the import of diamonds and precious stones during 1919 shows a decrease on that of the previous year—Rs. 11,393, as against Rs. 15,328. The figures for 1919 are as follows :—

	Diamonds. Rs. c.	Other Precious Stones. Rs. c.
Imported by travellers ..	.. 272,059 33	.. 4,987 42
Imported by local merchants ..	.. 120,349 95	.. 15,581 37
Imported by local merchants (on approval)	.. 28,632 80	.. 3,545 34

The value of diamonds re-exported without being sold was Rs. 241,600·13, and of other precious stones Rs. 3,545·34. These figures do not include small parcels of diamonds and precious stones for which import duty was recovered through the Postal authorities. The figures for these are :—

	Value. Rs. c.	Duty. Rs. c.
Diamonds	25,226 11	1,891 97
Other precious stones	69,134 4	5,196 7

48. *Prize Ship Work.*—The accounts of the "Australia" were completed and sent to Government for transmission to the Admiralty. The Prize Court made order that the cargo of the "Tysla" should be sold and the proceeds paid into court. Steps have been taken to carry out these orders, and it is hoped that the sale will be completed before the close of the first quarter of 1920. A few minor questions regarding the cargoes of the "Steinturm" and "Moltkefels" were raised and satisfactorily disposed of.

49. *Wrecks.*—On July 9 the ss. "Grelcaldy," 2,619 tons, with a cargo of wheat from Port Pirrie to Port Said, struck a submerged reef near the Maldives and stranded. She was re-floated and brought to Colombo. Repairs were effected in the dry dock, and the vessel eventually resumed her voyage. On the last day of the year the old pearl fishery brig, the "Rengasami Puravi," was driven ashore in a gale on the sand spit opposite Dutch Bay and became a total wreck. On October 10 the "Mittau," 2,878 tons, put into harbour with a fire in her hold, which was eventually extinguished. There were no other serious casualties.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION IN THE OUTPORTS.

50. The following information is taken from the reports of the Collectors of Customs of the Southern, Northern, and Eastern Provinces :—

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Galle.

The total revenue collected at this port during the year 1919 amounted to Rs. 52,096·09, being an increase of Rs. 3,758·40 on that of the preceding year.

Port Dues.—The total collections for the year under this head amounted to Rs. 4,282·32, as compared with Rs. 1,664·60 the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,617·72.

Plumbago.—No plumbago was shipped from this port during this or the preceding year.

Other Exports.—The total collection under Other Exports for the year was Rs. 44,317·87, as against Rs. 12,241·13 of the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 32,076·74. Besides this, duty to the amount of Rs. 10,117·85 was paid by demand draft on London, and was brought to account at Colombo. The increase under this head was due to large shipments of coconut oil effected during the year. It may be mentioned that 9,713 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lb. of cocoanut oil was shipped free of duty on Government account.

A statement is attached showing the revenue collected at this port during the years 1917, 1918, and 1919, together with a statement showing the quantities of the principal articles imported and exported during the same period :—

Statement of Customs Revenue collected at the Port of Galle during the Years 1917, 1918, and 1919.

Heads of Receipts.	1917. Rs. c.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Import Duties :—			
Grain	95,326 52	23,491 57	15 26
Cotton Manufacture	499 13	—	0 27
Spirits and Cordials	—	—	0 12
Sugar	—	—	—
Kerosine Oil	—	—	—
Other Goods	12,889 1	7,416 82	610 33
Export Duties :—			
Cacao	—	—	164 81
Chanks	—	—	—
Coconuts, Desiccated	—	—	2,568 32
Coconuts, Fresh	157 43	—	—
Coconut Oil	24,649 27	8,090 79	34,615 94
Copra	6,524 48	—	984 0
Elephants	—	—	—
Plumbago	18,977 4	—	—
Rubber	6,375 48	4,130 35	5,458 70
Tea	639 66	19 99	526 10
Sundries :—			
Seizures, Fines, and Forfeitures	28 85	5 43	8 73
Dues Leviable at Outports :—			
Port Dues	3,062 16	1,664 60	4,282 32
Sunday Penalty	1,800 0	—	—
Warehouse Rent :—			
Import	7,759 9	2,596 95	1,344 27
Export	88 74	308 1	801 49
Bonded	272 44	4 60	—
Double	311 75	147 60	32 20
Fees of Court or Office :—			
Medical Aid Dues on Cacao, Rubber, and Tea	779 43	461 12	683 23
	180,140 48	48,337 69	52,096 9

Statement showing the Quantities of the Chief Articles Imported and Exported for the Years 1917, 1918, and 1919.

Articles.		1917.	1918.	1919.
Imports:—				
Grain ..	.. cwt.	190,653·0·04	46,983·0·14	16·0·00
Sugar ..	..	— ..	— ..	—
Exports:—				
Plumbago	.. cwt.	11,471 ..	— ..	—
Coconuts, Fresh	.. No.	78,713 ..	— ..	—
Coconut Oil	.. cwt.	32,866 ..	34,267·1·10	64,397·0·12
Copra ..	.. cwt.	16,311 ..	— ..	2,460·0·00
Coir Yarn	.. cwt.	16,317 ..	8,275·0·19	60,393·0·20
Poonac ..	.. cwt.	— ..	— ..	10·0·21
Rubber ..	.. lb.	93,451 ..	61,190 ..	326,193
Tea ..	.. lb.	47,525 ..	1,480 ..	38,968
Citronella Oil	.. lb.	140,294 ..	56,910 ..	237,746

Owing to the great scarcity of vessels calling at this port, the greater portion of the local products was sent by rail to Colombo for exportation; while grain, which is under control, and other foodstuffs for local consumption, were also brought in by rail.

The total number of oversea steamers which put in during the year was 14, of which 12 took cargo for London and 1 for New York, while the other returned to Calcutta in ballast after discharging 1,670 tons of coal at this port.

Parcel Post.—195 registered and ordinary parcel post packets from abroad to the approximate value of Rs. 4,946·60 were received and disposed of during the year.

Hambantota.

The total revenue collected at this port for the year 1919 amounts to Rs. 278·08, being a decrease of Rs. 120·11 on the revenue of the preceding year.

No ships, except the two Island steamers and coastwise dhonies, call at this port, and no goods are exported to ports overseas.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Jaffna Ports.

The total revenue collected under all heads, including exports, at the several ports in this Province for 1919 amounted to Rs. 405,657·53, as against Rs. 447,794·83 in 1918, a decrease of Rs. 42,137·30.

Imports.—The revenue collected at the several ports in this Province on imports for 1919 amounted to Rs. 357,388·72, which shows a decrease of Rs. 13,630·15. As compared with 1918, the revenue under head "Grain" shows an increase of Rs. 31,347·99, due to more imports from Burma owing to prohibition of removal of paddy from other Ceylon centres. Revenue under head "Cotton Manufactures" shows a decrease of Rs. 26,233·46, as the bulk of the Indian cotton goods imported was brought by train *vid* Talaimannar. The revenue under head "Sugar" shows a decrease of Rs. 11,446·38, due to the non-importation of sugar by the Ceylon Sugar Refineries, Ltd., during the year. The revenue under head "Other Goods" shows a decrease of Rs. 7,307·68, due to less importation of curry stuffs from India owing to Indian prohibition.

Port Dues.—The revenue under head "Port Dues" for 1919 amounted to Rs. 5,634·66, which shows an increase of Rs. 22·84 as compared with the previous year.

Exports.—The revenue under this head for 1919 amounted to Rs. 10,966·63, which shows a decrease of Rs. 27,785·30 (as compared with the preceding year) owing to less exports of copra and chanks during 1919.

Shipping.—The number of vessels that entered at ports in this Province during 1919 was 946 with a tonnage of 156,598 tons, a decrease of 385 vessels with a tonnage of 50,248 tons. The number of vessels that cleared at the ports in this Province during 1919 was 954 with a tonnage of 160,366 tons, a decrease of 420 vessels with a tonnage of 59,960 tons. The prohibition of certain exports from India is the chief cause of the decrease in the arrivals and departures of vessels.

Miscellaneous.—The principal imports are grain and other articles of food, cotton manufactures, cotton seed, rice bran, and earthenware. The principal exports are copra, chanks, coconut, tobacco, and skins. The total value of imports in 1919 was Rs. 4,021,066·82, as against Rs. 4,378,922·62 in 1918. The total value of exports was Rs. 1,875,449·06, as against Rs. 2,955,963·25 in 1918.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Port of Batticaloa.

The history of the port during 1919 was uneventful. There was very little oversea trade, and a considerable decrease on coastwise trade also, due to the falling off of trade with India.

Arrivals and Departures.—The total number of arrivals during the year was 144, against 172 in 1918. The total number of clearances issued for vessels to ports in India was 18, and the number of arrivals from India was 23.

Imports and Exports.—The principal imports from India are rice, cotton twist, unrefined sugar, jaggery, and curry stuffs. The chief exports to India are coconut, copra, coconut oil, and timber; but during the year under review no rice was imported owing to the restrictions made in India.

Statistics.—Statements are annexed showing—

A.—Revenue collecten during 1918 and 1919.
B.—Paddy exported for the last five years.
C.—Import, export, revenue, and expenditure for the last five years.

A.—Comparative Statement of Revenue collected at the Port of Batticaloa during the Calendar Years 1918 and 1919.

	1918.	1919.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Imports:—				
Grain	10,108 39	5 97	—	10,102 42
Cotton	10,177 55	8,173 70	—	2,003 85
Sugar	3,607 31	4,241 35	634 4	—
Other Goods	4,619 72	4,758 11	138 39	—
Exports:—				
Coconuts	799 92	62 92	—	737 0
Coconut Oil	10 74	2 63	—	8 11
Copra	1,156 54	1,215 25	58 71	—
Sundries:—				
Fines and Forfeitures	—	—	—	—
Port and Harbour Dues:—				
Port Dues	860 46	668 2	—	192 44
Reimbursements:—				
Warehouse Rent, Single	3,187 68	2,645 60	—	542 8
Do. Double	43 72	75 36	31 64	—
Do. Export	—	—	—	—
Total	34,572 3	21,848 91	—	12,723 12

B.—Statement showing the Quantity of Paddy exported from the Port of Batticaloa during the Five Calendar Years 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919.

	Total Number of Bags.		Total Number of Bags.
1915	20,873	1918	11,681
1916	2,868	1919	3,307
1917	3,121		

C.—Statement of Imports, Exports, Revenue, and Expenditure at the Port of Batticaloa during the Five Calendar Years 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919.

		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
		Imports.				
Grain:—						
Grain	cwt.	393·3·21	316·2·11	187·1·05	252·0·11	3·3·17
Paddy	cwt.	—	1,174·0·15	81·3·19	1,835·3·01	—
Peas	cwt.	159·3·03	203·0·08	164·1·05	141·2·02	7·0·04
Rice	cwt.	13,545·1·10	38,965·3·06	31,295·0·10	18,395 3·01	0·1·00
Other	cwt.	30·0·18	33·2·05	4·2·06	5·1·22	0·3·00
Cotton:—						
Piece Goods, Dyed	yds.	40,508	32,736	24,984	15,713	28,820
Piece Goods, Gray	yds.	97,306	160,135	109,642	22,638	—
Piece Goods, Printed	yds.	—	8,077	4,696	—	—
Piece Goods, Other	yds.	8,000	Parcels 7	Parcels 2	Parcels 9	—
Yarn and Twist, Dyed	cwt.	757·2·05	697 2 27	948·3·20	700·0·24	674·3·03
Yarn and Twist, Gray	cwt.	153·3·00	589·1·04	717·1·18	769 2 25	126·0·08
Yarn and Twist, Other	cwt.	—	—	20·2·04	Parcels 4	Parcels 11
Sugar:—						
Palm and Jaggery	cwt.	911·3·22	1,925·0·14	1,549·1·13	3,314 3 27	3,776·1·19
Refined	cwt.	40·0·07	13·3 18	32 3 02	3·3 07	35·1·26
Unrefined	cwt.	2,328·0 24	2,123 0·22	1,400·3·17	1,464 3·17	1,753·2·23
		Exports.				
Coconuts	No.	79,104	73,256	354,580	399,890	31,457
Copra	cwt.	1,669·2·08	315 0 00	5,114 1·01	12,757·0·24	3,037·2·20
Coconut Oil	cwt.	—	1·2·14	104·0·02	41·3·08	3·2·00
Timber, Unworked, Satin	tons	239	105	53	10	—
Unenumerated	tons	201¾	60	27	51·11·2·00	62
Piece Goods, Dyed	yds.	129	57	790	180	—
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Revenue		25,594 60	43,798 17	43,105 43	34,572 3	21,848 91
Expenditure		4,024 85	4,374 38	4,613 2	4,857 19	4,909 28

Cause of Decrease.—The general decrease of revenue is attributable to crippled condition of trade owing to the late war. The heaviest decrease under Grain is explained by the prohibition of the export of rice from India, which also caused a decrease under Warehouse Rent, Single. The decrease under Port Dues is due to the vessels having commuted at other ports.

Wrecks.—Schooner "S. V. Puravey," a coastwise sailing vessel from Point Pedro to Batticaloa, wrecked off the Vandaloos Point (25 miles, Batticaloa North). All hands were saved, and part of the vessel's riggings were salved, but in other respects the vessel was a total loss.

Changes.—The Sub-Collector of Customs of this port, Mr. A. V. Sela, was transferred to Colombo during the year, and Mr. A. E. Weerasinghe from the Head Office succeeded him.

PART II.—TRADE RETURNS.

51. *General Remarks.*—The following table summarizes the value of Ceylon foreign trade, inclusive of Government transactions, during 1919, compared with the value for the preceding nine years :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.			Total of Imports and Exports (omitting Specie and the Value of Coal for use of Steamers).
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910 ..	150,195,648	160,771,277	5,700,330	166,471,607	316,667,255
1911 ..	156,986,106	170,110,905	10,416,054	180,526,959	337,513,065
1912 ..	175,322,979	190,932,654	8,022,248	198,954,902	374,277,881
1913 ..	186,073,086	224,236,263	8,750,691	232,986,954	419,060,040
1914 ..	172,317,549	210,711,403	7,652,443	218,363,846	390,681,395
1915 ..	163,637,758	265,733,258	7,642,729	273,375,987	437,013,745
1916 ..	211,500,753	284,837,976	12,667,929	297,505,905	509,006,658
1917 ..	184,123,986	292,625,008	11,535,449	304,160,457	488,284,443
1918 ..	177,716,763	197,633,194	13,692,140	211,325,334	389,042,097
1919 ..	239,323,731	353,767,924	13,286,855	367,054,779	606,378,510

The total value, exclusive of specie and coal for the use of steamers, was Rs. 606,378,510, which shows the remarkable increase of Rs. 217,336,413, or over 55 per cent., as compared with the value of the preceding year. The figures are also a record, surpassing those of the previous best year, 1916, by nearly 1,000 lakhs. This increase is largely accounted for by exports. The import figures for 1919 show an increase of 616 lakhs, and the exports 1,557 lakhs. The increases are no doubt largely due to greater shipping facilities. During the shortage of freight in 1918 large stocks of exports had accumulated in the Island, and also large orders for imports were hung up for want of freight space. By the end of 1919 these accumulations had been shipped, and the flow of both imports and exports had more nearly approached the normal. If the value of bunker coal is included the figures are still further increased, owing to the greater number of steamers calling for coal at Colombo during the year. The following table shows the value of Ceylon trade, inclusive of coal, during the last ten years :—

Year.	Lakhs of Rs.	Year.	Lakhs of Rs.
1910 ..	3,321¾	1915 ..	4,495½
1911 ..	3,523½	1916 ..	5,212¾
1912 ..	3,886¾	1917 ..	4,983¼
1913 ..	4,329½	1918 ..	4,065¼
1914 ..	4,022¼	1919 ..	6,392¾

52. *Balance of Trade.*—The following statement shows the balance of trade during the last six years. These figures do not include specie and value of coal supplied to steamers :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.	Percentage of Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1914 ..	172,317,549	218,363,846	46,046,297	26·7
1915 ..	163,637,758	273,375,987	109,738,229	67·1
1916 ..	211,500,753	297,505,905	86,005,152	40·7
1917 ..	184,123,986	304,160,457	120,036,471	65·2
1918 ..	177,716,763	211,325,334	33,608,571	18·9
1919 ..	239,323,731	367,054,779	127,731,048	53·4

The excess of exports over imports though much larger than in 1918 (53·4 per cent., as against 18·9 per cent.) is not so pronounced as in the years 1917 or 1915.

53. *Distribution of Trade.*—The distribution of Ceylon trade (exclusive of specie, value of coal supplied to steamers, and such rubber as is imported merely for purposes of export) between the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries during the past ten years is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Imports from			Total Imports.	Exports to			Total Exports.
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	
	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.
1910 ..	410¾	852½	187¼	1,450½	774	224½	666¼	1,664¼
1911 ..	421½	859¼	208½	1,489¼	873½	240	691¾	1,805¼
1912 ..	504¼	943¼	255	1,702½	977½	264	748	1,989½
1913 ..	543¼	981½	280¾	1,805½	1,056	283½	990¼	2,329¾
1914 ..	492½	916½	258½	1,667½	1,155½	294¼	733¾	2,183½
1915 ..	354¼	992½	240	1,586¾	1,470½	384¼	879	2,733¾
1916 ..	407½	1,218¾	346	2,032¼	1,317	375	1,283	2,975
1917 ..	326	1,174½	278¾	1,779¼	1,214¾	550	1,276¾	3,041½
1918 ..	286¼	1,154½	272¼	1,713	910¼	700¼	502¾	2,113¼
1919 ..	339	1,482	515½	2,336½	1,546½	536¾	1,587¼	3,670½

The figures for Foreign Countries show a remarkable increase, due probably to the removal of all restrictions and the need for raw material.

The percentages of trade during the last four years are as follows :—

	1916. Per Cent.	1917. Per Cent.	1918. Per Cent.	1919. Per Cent.
Percentage of total trade of Ceylon taken by—				
United Kingdom	35·64	31·96	31·27	31·39
British Possessions	31·83	35·78	48·48	33·61
Foreign Countries	32·53	32·26	20·25	35
	100	100	100	100
Percentage of import trade of Ceylon with—				
United Kingdom	23·01	18·32	16·71	14·51
British Possessions	59·97	66·01	67·4	63·43
Foreign Countries	17·02	15·67	15·89	22·06
	100	100	100	100
Percentage of export trade of Ceylon taken by—				
United Kingdom	44·28	39·94	43·07	42·13
British Possessions	12·6	18·09	33·14	14·62
Foreign Countries	43·12	41·97	23·79	43·25
	100	100	100	100

From the above two tables it will be seen that the value of imports is the highest on record. At the same time it must be remembered that owing to the great increase in prices, the volume of trade in many imports is less than in the years immediately preceding the war. A glance at the percentages of trade during the last few years is also instructive, as showing the fluctuations caused by the lack of shipping and the practical closure of many markets. The total trade with the United Kindgom has not varied greatly, being 31·39 per cent., as compared with 35·64 in 1916. The trade with British Possessions in 1918 rose to an abnormal degree (48·48 per cent.), as owing to the lack of communication with Foreign Countries we were thrown largely on to British India and Australia, while trade with Foreign Countries showed a corresponding drop to 20·25 per cent. During 1919 more normal conditions prevailed, and these percentages showed a more even distribution, being 33·61 per cent. with British Possessions and 35 per cent. with Foreign Countries.

54. Turning to the import trade, however, the fluctuations take a different course. Imports from the United Kingdom have shown a steady decrease since 1914, when they accounted for 23 per cent. of the total, to 1919, when they fell to 14·51 per cent. Imports from British Possessions rose from 59·97 per cent. in 1914 to 67·4 per cent. in 1918, dropping a little in 1919 to 63·43 per cent. Imports from Foreign Countries, which in 1916 totalled 17·02 per cent., fell in 1918 to 15·89 per cent., but rose in 1919 to 22·06 per cent.

55. The percentage of our export trade taken by the United Kingdom has shown a slight decline, from 44·28 per cent. in 1916 to 42·13 per cent. in 1919. The worst year was 1917, when it totalled 39·94 per cent. Exports taken by British Possessions have dropped from the remarkable position which they occupied in 1918, when they accounted for 33·14 per cent. For 1919 they stand at 14·62 per cent., as compared with 12·6 per cent. in 1916 and 18·09 per cent. in 1917. Exports to Foreign Countries show a corresponding recovery, from 23·79 per cent. in 1918 and stand at 43·25 per cent., as compared with 43·12 per cent. in 1916.

56. The following table shows the distribution of Ceylon trade among the principal countries during the last three years, and the percentage of trade absorbed by each :—

	Country.	1917. £.	1917. Per Cent.	1918. £.	1918. Per Cent.	1919. £.	1919. Per Cent.
1.	United Kingdom (1)	10,271,354	31·55	7,977,387	30·76	16,394,119	31·09
2.	United States of America (3)	7,181,720	22·06	2,951,314	11·38	11,400,939	21·62
3.	British India (2)	5,580,893	17·14	6,170,461	23·79	8,501,579	16·13
4.	Burma (4)	2,514,937	7·73	2,329,841	8·98	4,997,412	9·48
5.	Straits Settlements (8)	950,246	2·92	538,872	2·08	948,556	1·80
6.	France (12)	555,339	1·71	327,677	1·26	850,097	1·61
7.	Siam (33)	43,648	·13	23,450	·09	819,504	1·55
8.	Japan (6)	737,318	2·27	690,874	2·66	794,249	1·51
9.	Belgium —	—	—	—	—	690,815	1·31
10.	Java (15)	159,592	·49	159,631	·62	598,982	1·14
11.	Canada (5)	623,281	1·91	797,624	3·08	577,523	1·09
12.	Borneo (excluding British) (16)	213,285	·66	158,684	·61	541,419	1·03
13.	New South Wales (7)	432,972	1·33	670,904	2·59	515,490	·98
14.	Denmark —	—	—	—	—	510,315	·97
15.	Holland (30)	172,521	·53	30,973	·12	490,135	·93
16.	Egypt (11)	225,259	·69	376,884	1·45	424,100	·80
17.	Victoria (9)	454,458	1·4	519,071	2	403,784	·77
18.	Natal (10)	78,643	·24	384,427	1·48	350,554	·66
19.	Other British Possessions in Africa —	—	—	—	—	324,754	·61
20.	Persia —	—	—	—	—	235,968	·45
21.	South Australia (22)	86,558	·27	67,048	·26	222,492	·42
22.	Maldive Islands (14)	168,404	·52	180,452	·7	210,729	·40
23.	Sumatra (13)	90,291	·28	257,341	·99	197,851	·37
24.	Norway (27)	26,825	·08	42,673	·16	190,975	·36
25.	Mozambique (26)	70,663	·22	47,240	·18	183,705	·35

Country.		1917. £.	1917. Per Cent.	1918. £.	1918. Per Cent.	1919. £.	1919. Per Cent.
26. Italy ..	(20) ..	93,319 ..	·29 ..	82,469 ..	·32 ..	177,117 ..	·34
27. Hong Kong	(21) ..	107,491 ..	·33 ..	74,117 ..	·29 ..	175,273 ..	·33
28. China ..	(24) ..	159,103 ..	·49 ..	59,583 ..	·23 ..	138,658 ..	·26
29. Cape Colony	(17) ..	121,502 ..	·37 ..	133,817 ..	·52 ..	134,980 ..	·26
30. New Zealand	(18) ..	229,621 ..	·71 ..	99,008 ..	·38 ..	116,476 ..	·22
31. Philippines	(23) ..	49,034 ..	·15 ..	66,071 ..	·25 ..	109,139 ..	·21
32. Russia in Europe	— ..	—	— ..	—	— ..	58,854 ..	·11
33. Western Australia	(31) ..	64,593 ..	·2 ..	30,944 ..	·12 ..	58,024 ..	·11

(The figures in brackets indicate the position of the countries in 1918.)

The most noticeable features are the improved positions of various Foreign Countries and the relative drop of several British Possessions. The United States of America have once more taken second place. During 1918 her trade fell to £2,951,314, as against £7,181,720 in 1917. This year it has risen again to £11,400,939. The abnormal drop in 1918 was solely due to lack of freight and trade restrictions, while the tremendous rise during the year under review is partly due to the shipment of produce, which could not be got away the previous year. France has risen from twelfth to sixth place. Siam from thirty-third to seventh, the rise being due to abnormal shipments of rice to supplement the restrictions on the supply from India. Holland has advanced from thirtieth to fifteenth on the list, while Belgium ninth, Denmark fourteenth, and Persia twentieth have again found a place, now that the restrictions imposed by the war are disappearing. On the other hand, Japan has dropped two places, from sixth to eighth, and Italy six places, from twentieth to twenty-sixth. The trade with certain British Possessions show the following notable diminutions:—British India from second to third place; Canada fifth to eleventh; New South Wales seventh to thirteenth; Victoria ninth to seventeenth; Natal tenth to eighteenth; Hong Kong twenty-first to twenty-seventh; Cape Colony seventeenth to twenty-ninth; and New Zealand eighteenth to thirtieth. Most of these Colonies owed their former positions to the abnormal conditions created during the war, and are now dropping back into their normal places.

IMPORTS.

57. *General Summary.*—The value of imports during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

Imports.	1915. Rs.	1916. Rs.	1917. Rs.	1918. Rs.	1919. Rs.	Increase or Decrease as compared with 1918.
I.—(1) Live Stock ..	609,352 ..	1,021,232 ..	982,049 ..	860,970 ..	1,064,115 ..	Increase 23½%
(2) Food and Drink ..	79,435,485 ..	93,797,298 ..	87,923,785 ..	78,974,491 ..	104,793,946 ..	Do. 32½%
(3) Narcotics ..	803,021 ..	1,230,309 ..	1,173,698 ..	1,483,804 ..	639,386 ..	Decrease 57%
II.—Raw Materials ..	33,786,083 ..	44,704,858 ..	32,357,082 ..	37,601,490 ..	65,325,670 ..	Increase 73½%
III.—Manufactured Articles	48,615,513 ..	68,970,827 ..	61,589,872 ..	58,796,008 ..	67,500,614 ..	Do. 14½%
IV.—Bullion and Coin ..	5,196,584 ..	10,306,376 ..	1,119,735 ..	19,920 ..	3,395,959 ..	Do. is considerable
Total ..	168,446,038	220,030,900	185,146,221	177,736,683	242,719,690	Increase 36½%

Removal of restrictions on trade, improved conditions in the shipping industry, and increasing prosperity account for the increase in imports, but the increase in value in many cases can be accounted for by the increase in cost price, and does not denote a greater volume of trade. For instance, under the head of Food and Drink, the quantity of rice imported showed a decrease of over a million cwt., or 16 per cent. in weight, though the value rose by over thirteen million rupees, or 25 per cent. The decrease in narcotics—*i.e.*, tobacco and snuff—is due to smaller shipments, the requirements of the Island being largely met from stocks already in bond. The increase in raw material is mainly due to larger imports of coal from British India. The increase under the head of Bullion and Coin is due to the large importation of American gold dollars, which were subsequently exported to French India.

58. *Distribution of Trade.*—The following table shows the distribution of imports classified under the four main heads among the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries for 1918 and 1919:—

1918.	Value of Imports (in Lakhs of Rupees) from United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.
I.—(1) Live Stock ..	—	9	—
(2) Food and Drink ..	15	728	47
(3) Narcotics ..	13	1	—
II.—Raw Materials ..	9	287	80
III.—Manufactured Articles	249	194	145
IV.—Bullion and Coin ..	—	—	—
Total ..	286	1,219	272
1919.			
I.—(1) Live Stock ..	—	10	—
(2) Food and Drink ..	17	842	190
(3) Narcotics ..	5	2	—
II.—Raw Materials ..	7	470	175
III.—Manufactured Articles	308	218	149
IV.—Bullion and Coin ..	—	—	34
Total ..	337	1,542	548

59. The percentage of Ceylon's total imports during the last three years contributed by the principal countries is shown in the following table :—

	Countries.		1917. Per Cent.	1918. Per Cent.	1919. Per Cent.
1.	British India	(1)	35·89	38·08	30·36
2.	Burma	(2)	20·35	19·51	23·95
3.	United Kingdom	(3)	17·7	16·11	14·16
4.	Siam	(21)	·35	·19	3·93
5.	Straits Settlements	(5)	7·02	3·83	3·80
6.	Japan	(4)	5·45	5·14	3·50
7.	United States of America	(6)	2·99	3·17	3·36
8.	Java	(9)	1·3	1·35	2·87
9.	Borneo (excluding British)	(11)	1·68	1·21	2·51
10.	Natal	(7)	·22	2·84	1·42
11.	Other British Possessions in Africa	—	—	—	1·09
12.	Persia	—	—	—	1·09
13.	Sumatra	(8)	·71	2·17	·93
14.	Maldives	(10)	1·22	1·35	·90
15.	South Australia	(16)	·17	·29	·86
16.	Mozambique	—	—	—	·83
17.	Hong Kong	(14)	·47	·43	·78
18.	France	(12)	·36	·43	·66
19.	New South Wales	(20)	·21	·22	·54
20.	China (excluding Hong Kong)	(23)	·1	·09	·51
21.	Holland	(18)	·61	·26	·34
22.	Victoria	(22)	·09	·14	·27
23.	Switzerland	(24)	·16	·09	·25
24.	Russia in Europe	—	—	—	·22
25	Austria	—	—	—	·13
26.	Spain	—	—	—	·05
27.	Norway	(17)	·07	·28	·13
28.	Sweden	(15)	·33	·35	·08
29.	Italy	(25)	·13	·07	·07
30	Cape Colony	(27)	—	·06	·06

(The figures in brackets show the position of the countries in 1918.)

The noticeable increases in the above table are as follows :—Siam has risen from twenty-first place to fourth, owing to the special imports of rice. Persia rises from a negligible quantity to twelfth place, owing to largely increased shipments of kerosine oil in bulk. Mozambique attains sixteenth place through consignments of coal shipped from that source. A falling off has occurred in the position of Japan, whose percentage has dropped from 5·14 to 3·50 ; the causes of this are commented upon below. Natal drops from the seventh to tenth place, owing to the decreased import of coal from this source ; Sumatra from the eighth to thirteenth, owing to a decrease in the import of kerosine oil. Though France has dropped from twelfth to eighteenth place, the relative percentage of imports from this country have advanced from ·43 to ·66 per cent. Her trade has only suffered relatively in comparison with greater increases by other competitors. Norway, however, has dropped from seventeenth to twenty-seventh place, owing to a decrease in shipments of paper, and Sweden from fifteenth to twenty-eighth place.

60. Comment was made in the report for 1918 on the development of Japanese trade during the war. A return to more normal conditions has shown that a large proportion of this development was due purely to the difficulty of obtaining goods from other markets, and the percentage of our import trade with Japan has now dropped from 5·14 per cent. of the total import trade of the Colony in 1918 to 3·50 per cent. in the year under review. It is still, however, high as compared with the average of the three years 1912–14, which was only 1·97.

The following table shows the fluctuations of our imports from Japan since 1913 :—

Statement showing the Value of Imports of the following Principal Articles from Japan during the Years 1913–19.

Articles.	1913. Rs.	1914. Rs.	1915. Rs.	1916. Rs.	1917. Rs.	1918. Rs.	1919. Rs.
Beer and ale	30	578	10,057	48,666	99,280	74,619	38,605
Biscuits	490	—	6,003	96,100	48,019	96,215	3,921
Confectionery	—	18	1,364	19,094	25,444	19,810	7,796
Fruit, preserved	22	—	30	22	259	2	4
Spirits	—	—	—	28	—	—	—
Blood meal manure	—	—	—	10,044	3,480	—	—
Nitrate of soda manure	—	—	62,344	383,475	475,656	153,976	—
Superphosphate manure	6,939	13,772	280,340	706,047	182,531	—	8,250
Other manures	95	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apparel, made up	227,968	391,722	356,027	745,124	410,900	765,998	532,394
Cotton goods (manufactured)	124,170	52,500	59,999	171,418	267,036	413,103	350,410
Silk and satin goods	250,424	165,595	218,266	366,286	227,519	414,443	584,035
Brassware	293	—	2,161	8,372	17,695	78,566	60,106
Copperware	—	—	1,738	13,351	—	82,466	17,099
Hardware	16,210	5,991	22,572	142,891	140,027	159,571	96,880
Acid, sulphuric	—	—	—	55,024	7,866	24,272	16,716
Acids, other (mainly acetic acid)	—	41,904	190,816	403,818	361,195	814,575	139,664
Brushes (including brooms)	1,510	1,081	4,516	9,163	14,723	15,327	5,974
Cement	—	1,477	183,558	361,526	235,720	418,566	246,409
Chinaware	12,103	7,381	19,501	105,113	128,187	36,593	92,045
Earthenware	3	96	300	701	2,694	609	2,910
Electric materials	—	—	148	2,450	23,550	49,620	38,352
Fancy articles	82,635	48,475	52,960	126,159	118,369	161,257	196,664
Glassware, including plate, window, and German sheet	59,871	45,152	169,485	312,975	208,983	216,560	186,711
Haberdashery	38,113	56,754	63,173	150,366	150,643	245,429	231,743
Perfumery	5,641	9,327	11,258	26,778	36,326	44,888	42,677
Soap, toilet	12,338	11,932	19,249	87,550	47,106	107,186	75,766

It will be seen that out of the principal commodities in which she had gained ground during the war, she is again losing it in beer and ale, biscuits, manures, made up apparel, copperware, hardware, acids, and cement. On the other hand, she is maintaining or improving her position as regards certain articles among which her products have a more favourable reputation, or are more suited to the local needs, such as silk and satin goods, chinaware, glassware, haberdashery, and perfumery.

61. A similar table is given below of the imports from her most important foreign rival, the United States of America :—

Statement showing the Value of following Imports from United States of America during the Years 1913–1919.

Articles.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fish, tinned ..	287,828	29,625	37,623	50,107	46,879	35,462	42,732
Fruit, preserved ..	21,745	33,260	27,813	41,819	35,663	48,298	55,421
Apparel, made up ..	11,975	7,551	6,339	18,799	11,619	12,556	19,164
Hardware ..	94,191	86,405	89,641	201,034	207,762	187,760	402,176
Cement	—	—	336	—	—	—	100
Earthenware ..	10	334	286	89	—	—	—
Haberdashery ..	7,299	8,634	4,559	24,361	38,368	8,832	51,361
Lamps	5,301	7,031	8,449	31,684	28,858	16,235	13,640
Stationery (excluding paper) ..	10,188	11,307	13,767	25,743	41,768	31,416	36,475
Painters' colours ..	6,258	8,893	12,146	34,906	50,520	92,906	121,216
Paper, printing * ..	165	—	151	11,337	36,946	35,236	80,246
Paper, writing ..	2,388	3,065	2,465	6,333	8,803	8,548	25,642
Soap, toilet ..	7,743	8,107	9,773	18,995	9,549	13,174	36,264
Electric materials ..	8,405	6,162	1,780	8,426	11,342	9,197	27,612
Motor cars ..	276,601	346,760	572,651	—	113,726	5,527	469,390
Galvanized iron ..	1,171	2,669	56,128	133,025	283,586	81,660	215,333
Brass nails and wire ..	—	—	—	672	—	11,098	17,703
Brassware ..	6	5	—	465	18,033	35,350	19,707
Iron, angle and Swedish bar	—	—	4,080	50	11,877	—	4,261
Iron, bar, flat, rod, nail rod	—	—	34,505	30,380	34,037	13,338	28,177
Iron, drums and tanks ..	—	—	90,623	26,065	70,321	—	10,293
Iron, galvanized, barbed wire	66,109	43,312	3,611	116,117	14,430	127,512	20,941
Iron, hoop ..	—	2,408	292,325	312,162	212,375	1,488,958	727,318
Iron, nails and rivets ..	3,169	7,203	234,136	278,078	180,159	437,008	108,910
Iron, wire nails ..	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	—*	396,512
Iron, other ..	—	28	1,515	48,041	12,704	43,554	38,438

* Included under nails and rivets.

In the three years prior to the war the percentage of American imports averaged 1·25. It has since steadily risen to 2·99 per cent. in 1917, 3·17 per cent. in 1918, and 3·36 per cent. in 1919. Before the war the main imports from this source were tinned fish, motor cars, hardware, and galvanized barbed wire. The trade in tinned fish has largely declined, but the trade in hardware showed a remarkable rise in 1919, while the import of motor cars has nearly doubled. She is now also sending considerable quantities of painters' colours, printing paper, toilet soap, galvanized iron sheets, hoop iron, and nails.

There is no doubt that the American iron and steel trades are making steady endeavours to extend their market in Ceylon, and may prove serious competitors with English manufacturers.

NOTES ON THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

62. *Cotton.*—The value of cotton goods imported into Ceylon in 1919 has slightly decreased, being Rs. 18,488,565, as against Rs. 18,651,604 in 1918. The quantities imported owing to higher prices in many cases show an appreciable falling off. The imports of lace and net show a decrease in quantity of nearly 40 per cent.; the decrease in general piece goods is not, however, so marked, and amounts to almost exactly 10 per cent. The imports of raw cotton show a considerable decline in value, but not in quantity. The export of cotton goods is still prohibited, except under license.

The following table gives the quantities and values of cotton goods imported during the last five years :—

		Quantity imported.				
Cotton :—		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Raw.. ..	cwt. ..	8,064 ..	7,477 ..	6,655 ..	16,064 ..	13,644
Waste ..	cwt. ..	2,401 ..	1,682 ..	1,744 ..	4,370 ..	770
Lace and net ..	yds. ..	1,929,965 ..	2,365,936 ..	1,190,550 ..	1,077,218 ..	660,457
Piece goods :—						
Bleached ..	yds. ..	9,788,072 ..	8,738,754 ..	12,376,747 ..	8,757,943 ..	5,141,146
Dyed ..	yds. ..	14,385,944 ..	17,196,268 ..	14,722,843 ..	18,093,052 ..	19,206,699
Gray ..	yds. ..	4,742,470 ..	2,570,154 ..	2,342,373 ..	2,934,552 ..	1,590,511
Muslin ..	yds. ..	78,547 ..	126,954 ..	30,101 ..	55,544 ..	28,281
Printed ..	yds. ..	4,373,334 ..	7,814,750 ..	6,232,876 ..	2,577,367 ..	3,208,021
Other ..	yds. ..	912,520 ..	1,134,934 ..	2,220,594 ..	2,785,433 ..	2,927,521
	doz. ..	134,837 ..	340,502 ..	152,014 ..	44,171 ..	76,285

		Quantity imported.				
		1915.	1916	1917.	1918.	1919.
Thread	cases	1,424	1,549	350	1,161	423
Yarn and twist:—						
Bleached	lb.	195,432	24,320	22,594	1,000	988
Dyed	lb.	199,183	105,390	153,748	115,627	139,968
Gray	lb.	96,327	85,180	87,184	88,375	17,507
Other	lb.	34,076	10,257	16,617	4,915	12,710

	Value of Imports.				
	1915. Rs.	1916. Rs.	1917. Rs.	1918. Rs.	1919. Rs.
Cotton:—					
Raw	225,278	284,820	383,363	1,620,239	757,312
Waste	54,603	34,492	67,432	121,056	32,866
Lace and net	190,699	332,263	166,771	156,512	90,677
Piece goods:—					
Bleached	2,312,666	2,258,470	3,908,991	4,416,616	3,235,518
Dyed	3,593,244	5,002,911	5,757,459	7,086,820	9,087,062
Gray	952,489	622,777	849,887	1,203,693	942,999
Muslin	13,453	32,638	17,281	31,992	23,913
Printed	935,753	2,220,499	2,088,497	1,512,036	2,114,273
Other	587,449	1,249,248	1,424,066	1,429,735	1,661,653
Thread	346,052	737,058	151,633	823,064	265,460
Yarn and twist:—					
Bleached	48,192	16,236	12,540	1,673	1,829
Dyed	153,406	112,922	162,438	168,084	234,386
Gray	39,368	43,983	52,042	73,886	21,117
Other	31,022	10,063	19,624	6,198	19,500
Total	9,483,674	12,958,380	15,062,024	18,651,604	18,488,565

63. The distribution of cotton goods as regards sources of supply is shown in the following table. The imports from the United Kingdom has decreased by nearly 17 lakhs. Imports from British Possessions (which in this case practically means British India) show an increase of 13 lakhs, and those from Foreign Countries an increase of nearly 2 lakhs :—

From	1915. Rs.	1916. Rs.	1917. Rs.	1918. Rs.	1919. Rs.
United Kingdom	5,720,840	8,061,806	9,275,996	10,592,692	8,908,280
British Possessions	2,806,612	3,612,869	4,453,786	7,107,792	8,440,503
Foreign Countries	956,222	1,283,705	1,332,242	951,120	1,139,782
Total	9,483,674	12,958,380	15,062,024	18,651,604	18,488,565

64. *Silk Manufactures.*—The imports of silk goods have shown a remarkable increase in value, caused chiefly by a great increase in the import of silk and satin broad stuffs.

The following table gives details of various kinds of silk manufactures imported in 1918 and 1919 :—

Description.	Value of Imports in 1918. Rs.	Value of Imports in 1919. Rs.
Broad stuffs	556,949	920,046
Handkerchiefs, scarves, &c.	37,553	84,547
Lace	10,102	2,425
Ribbons	25,670	42,254
Velvet	2,340	3,595
Other	20,470	56,118
Total	653,084	1,108,985

65. The following table shows the value of silk goods imported from the principal countries for the years 1918 and 1919 :—

From	1918. Rs.	1919. Rs.
Japan	414,443	584,035
France	86,032	196,757
United Kingdom	49,417	74,501
British India	30,749	73,146
Hong Kong	16,927	71,830
China	28,485	59,638
Switzerland	25,342	29,495
Straits Settlements	434	11,918
Italy	—	6,363
United States of America	1,251	1,014
Burma	—	205
India (excluding British)	—	80
Total	653,080	1,108,982

66. *Woollen Goods.*—The following table gives the description and value of woollen goods imported in 1918 and 1919 :—

Description.	Value of Imports in 1918. Rs.	Value of Imports in 1919. Rs.
Berlin	1,157	832
Blankets	130,406	148,071
Carpets	12,037	36,551
Flannel	42,697	30,248
Cloth and stuffs	163,758	61,271
Other	71,797	40,831
Total ..	421,852	317,804

The total shows a distinct decrease in value as compared with 1918. This is due to the great decline in the import of cloth and stuffs, which has been checked by the great difficulty in obtaining supplies, and also by the great increase in price. The total value of these imports for the last five years is as follows :—

	Rs.
1915	299,489
1916	491,222
1917	440,190
1918	421,852
1919	317,804

67. *Manure.*—The import of manure, which fell to a very low figure in 1917, has maintained the improvement which began in 1918. The figures for the year under review show a distinct increase in quantity and a very marked increase in value over those for 1918. They, however, have not yet reached the level attained in 1916. The total quantity and value of these imports during the last six years are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1914	1,237,761 ..	6,107,607
1915	1,630,026 ..	8,005,529
1916	2,028,793 ..	11,221,778
1917	933,594 ..	5,019,728
1918	1,307,676 ..	6,537,263
1919	1,552,192 ..	10,110,972

68. The following table gives the details of the various kinds of manure, the value, and principal country from which supplies are shipped. The largest supplier is British India :—

Manures.	1918. Quantity imported. Cwt.	1918. Value of Imports. Rs.	1919. Quantity imported. Cwt.	1919. Value of Imports. Rs.	Principal Country supplying the Article.
Bones ..	215,338 ..	1,051,380 ..	250,700 ..	1,101,835 ..	British India, cwt. 249,896
Basic slag ..	6,052 ..	21,410 ..	101,965 ..	442,634 ..	France, cwt. 32,960; Egypt, cwt. 29,987
Blood meal ..	26,742 ..	289,478 ..	22,491 ..	377,680 ..	British India, cwt. 21,083
Castor seed poonac	78,384 ..	447,917 ..	86,097 ..	511,843 ..	British India, cwt. 84,446
Fish ..	254,152 ..	1,067,381 ..	267,261 ..	1,357,273 ..	British India, cwt. 266,406
Groundnut cake ..	489,762 ..	2,352,249 ..	401,836 ..	2,435,941 ..	British India only
Guano ..	137,760 ..	777,396 ..	219,262 ..	1,446,696 ..	British India only
Kainit ..	1,390 ..	10,084 ..	6,761 ..	37,007 ..	Belgium, cwt. 6,000
Nitrate of soda ..	11,787 ..	254,503 ..	16,234 ..	274,036 ..	Chile, cwt. 10,000
Nitrate of potash ..	— ..	— ..	5,580 ..	166,573 ..	British India, cwt. 2,757; Holland, cwt. 2,040
Rape seed poonac ..	— ..	— ..	2,023 ..	11,700 ..	British India only
Superphosphate ..	— ..	— ..	5,414 ..	41,688 ..	United Kingdom, cwt. 2,300; British India, cwt. 2,104
Sulphate of ammonia	— ..	— ..	23,132 ..	373,678 ..	Natal, cwt. 11,185; British India, cwt. 8,864
Sulphate of potash ..	3,952 ..	51,444 ..	12,084 ..	144,293 ..	Belgium, cwt. 6,380
Other ..	82,357 ..	214,021 ..	78,755 ..	652,664 ..	British India, cwt. 45,991; Norway, cwt. 11,098
Refuse of saltpetre	— ..	— ..	52,597 ..	735,431 ..	British India only
Total ...	1,307,676	6,537,263	1,552,192	10,110,972	

69. *Metals and Metalware.*—The imports of metals and metalware show a considerable improvement over the figures for 1917 and 1918, though they have not as yet regained the level attained in 1916. The nett increase over last year is Rs. 1,278,975. The largest increases are in galvanized iron, hardware, cast steel, iron nails and rivets, steelware, iron bars, and leadware. There were, however, noticeable decreases in hoop iron, tin slabs, tin plates, and galvanized barbed wire. The two following tables show the value of these goods imported during the last two years and the distribution as regards sources of supply for 1919. The United Kingdom has regained the first place, which she lost in 1918, the total imports from this source being of the value of Rs. 4,010,079, as against Rs. 2,648,538 in 1918. Burma takes the second place on the list, owing to large shipments of pig lead, of which she is practically our

sole supplier. The United States has dropped to third place, largely owing to a reduction of 50 per cent. in supplies of hoop iron. The principal imports from the United States of America under the head of Metals and Metalware were hoop iron, hardware, galvanized iron sheets, nails, and rivets :—

Metal and Metalware.

Articles.	Value. 1918. Rs.	Value. 1919. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Aluminium ware	1,083	6,129	5,046	—
Brass nails and wire	28,580	27,934	—	646
Brass sheets	54,612	14,604	—	40,008
Brass ware	165,983	227,671	61,688	—
Copper nails and wire	13,258	3,304	—	9,954
Copper sheathing	41,699	34,489	—	7,210
Copper ware	47,313	46,257	—	1,056
Gold leaf	80	215	135	—
Hardware	1,155,723	1,761,012	605,289	—
Iron, angle and Swedish bar	14,731	41,175	26,444	—
Iron, bar, flat, rod, nail rod	50,866	139,707	88,841	—
Iron, corrugated	—	—	—	—
Iron drums and tanks	84,609	174,275	89,666	—
Iron, galvanized	152,357	916,372	764,015	—
Iron, galvanized, barbed wire	130,137	27,157	—	102,980
Iron, hoop	1,849,818	1,096,950	—	752,868
Iron nails and rivets	558,362	684,240	125,878	—
Iron, pig	29,060	59,793	30,733	—
Iron, other	199,668	234,191	34,523	—
Lead, pig	2,574,809	2,559,714	—	15,095
Lead sheet	—	5,616	5,616	—
Lead, tea lead	164,260	150,554	—	13,706
Lead ware	20	82,520	82,500	—
Lead, other	—	—	—	—
Muntz metal	—	596	596	—
Pewter ware	2,426	349	—	2,077
Plate, silver or silver-gilt	54,376	46,568	—	7,808
Plate, electro-plate	43,065	97,404	54,339	—
Plate, nickel-plate	3,794	1,979	—	1,815
Quicksilver	3,245	5,809	2,564	—
Solder	19,392	22,416	3,024	—
Soldering fluid	14,944	—	—	14,944
Spelter	—	—	—	—
Steel, blister	—	184	184	—
Steel, cast	304,425	652,905	348,480	—
Steel ware	7,000	126,254	119,254	—
Tin plates	112,912	29,383	—	83,529
Tin slabs	231,025	106,574	—	124,451
Tin ware	17,867	23,693	5,826	—
Yellow metal	14,699	6,447	—	8,252
Zinc, perforated	2,286	2,137	—	149
Zinc slabs	6,489	1,715	—	4,774
Zinc ware	9,616	15,276	5,660	—
Unenumerated, dutiable	17,391	30,247	12,856	—
Unenumerated, free	3,460	600	—	2,860
Total	8,185,440	9,464,415	2,473,157	1,194,182
		Deduct Decrease	1,194,182	
		Nett Increase	1,278,975	

Value of Metal and Metalware in 1919.

From	Rs.	Per Cent.
United Kingdom	4,010,079	= 42·47
Burma	2,527,459	= 26·7
United States of America	2,198,698	= 23·22
British India	283,013	= 2·99
Japan	196,425	= 2·07

70. *Spirits and Wines.*—The importation of spirits again showed a marked decline, being only 67,046 gallons, as against 81,624 in 1918 and 397,045 gallons in 1913. Brandy and gin showed slight increases, which were more than counterbalanced by a drop of 14,000 gallons in the importation of whisky.

The following tables show the total quantities imported for the last seven years, and the classified imports for 1918 and 1919 :—

Spirits.

Year.	Gallons Imported.	Year.	Gallons Imported.
1913	397,045	1917	111,474
1914	318,875	1918	81,624
1915	223,616	1919	67,046
1916	258,227		

Description.	1918.						1919.					
	Quantity imported.		Quantity entered for Home Consumption.		Value of Imports.	Duty.	Quantity Imported.		Quantity entered for Home Consumption.		Value of Imports.	Duty.
	Imperial Gallons.	Proof Gallons	Imperial Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Rs.	Rs. c.	Imperial Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Imperial Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Rs.	Rs. c.
Brandy .	10,828	9,239	12,276	10,474	180,392	122,370 98	15,725	13,642	15,360	13,218	261,825	154,910 74
Gin ..	10,062	8,551	12,725	10,781	142,572	124,008 57	15,258	12,956	16,048	13,575	170,786	156,773 48
Liqueur .	568	—	568	—	15,768	8,286 86	758	—	757	—	16,733	12,599 62
Rum ..	199	209	199	209	4,635	2,410 28	210	171	210	171	3,153	2,055 16
Spirits of wine ..	22	54	22	54	302	423 75	318	485	248	373	3,680	4,568 54
Whisky .	59,945	48,869	53,041	43,286	948,716	509,721 2	34,777	27,459	50,907	41,293	587,695	489,674 46
Other ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	81,624	—	78,831	—	1,292,385	767,221 46	67,046	—	83,530	—	1,043,872	820,582 0

71. There was a slight increase in the importation of wines, due largely to larger shipments of port wine. The following table gives details of the importations in 1918 and 1919 :—

Wines.

Wines.		1918. Quantity entered for Home Consumption. Gallons.	1918. Value of Imports. Rs.	1918. Duty. Rs. c.	1919. Quantity entered for Home Consumption. Gallons.	1919. Value of Imports. Rs.	1919. Duty. Rs. c.
Sparkling :—							
Champagne		1,635	54,723	4,092 10	1,734	62,308	4,345 17
Other ..		476	5,207	1,194 54	397	8,735	880 83
Still :—							
Burgundy	in bottle	271	2,840	407 88	554	8,197	855 93
	in wood	1,075	6,163	1,076 38	530	2,728	530 75
Claret	in bottle	170	2,239	213 13	1,052	13,842	1,300 8
	in wood	7,848	34,191	3,924 78	5,102	23,789	2,573 54
Ginger	in bottle	277	2,935	138 92	705	7,207	352 61
	in wood	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hock	in bottle	—	—	—	19	286	28 6
	in wood	237	903	118 76	58	255	29 25
Port	in bottle	1,898	25,608	2,849 21	2,115	27,703	3,176 19
	in wood	2,394	14,913	2,394 75	6,734	36,113	6,738 20
Sherry	in bottle	369	5,891	559 30	540	8,794	815 9
	in wood	1,720	12,377	1,720 50	1,797	11,006	1,797 50
Other	in bottle	4,087	61,302	6,257 76	7,136	94,800	10,965 22
	in wood	5,440	30,300	5,441 58	3,346	24,215	3,443 34
Total ..		27,897	259,592	30,389 59	31,819	329,978	37,831 76

72. *Rice.*—The importation of rice was severely restricted, owing to circumstances on which I have already commented in the earlier part of this report, and fell from 6,472,152 cwt. in 1918 to 5,342,575 cwt. The following table shows the quantities imported from the various sources of supply during the last four years :—

Country	1916. Cwt.	1917. Cwt.	1918. Cwt.	1919. Cwt.
British India ..	3,729,099	3,586,642	3,618,648	862,355
Burma	3,109,478	3,641,861	2,791,239	3,902,052
Egypt	—	—	—	34
Maldive Islands ..	21	—	—	49
Natal	—	—	—	1
Straits Settlements ..	1,147,661	486,754	10,030	540
China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	34	—	—	4
Cochin China	—	—	—	75
India (excluding British) ..	51,730	38,745	52,215	224
Japan	2	7	20	7
Siam	35,939	112	—	577,234
	8,073,964	7,754,121	6,472,152	5,342,575

The imports from India proper were cut off by the Indian Government early in the year, and fell from 3,618,640 cwt. to 862,355 cwt. A fixed quantity was allotted to us from Burma, thus raising our usual imports from that source, and the Ceylon Government obtained a further supply from Siam, which heretofore had not sent us any large quantities.

73. *Sugar.*—The import of sugar rose slightly in quantity, in spite of greatly enhanced prices. The market during the year showed considerable fluctuations, which were to some extent checked by the prohibition of export, but at no time was there any real shortage, though once or twice during the year stocks were low. The following table shows the quantities imported and the sources of supply

during 1918 and 1919. The most noticeable feature was the great decrease in shipments from the Straits and the corresponding increase in direct shipments from Java :—

	1918.				1919.			
	Quantity.				Quantity.			
	Imported. Cwt.	Cleared. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Duty. Rs. c.	Imported. Cwt.	Cleared. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Duty. Rs. c.
Jaggery.								
British India ..	56,209	56,209	281,047	42,171 36	59,450	59,450	273,941	44,587 28
Maldives ..	—	—	3	0 19	20	20	141	15 30
Total ..	56,209	56,209	281,050	42,171 55	59,470	59,470	274,082	44,602 58
Sugar, Unrefined.								
British India ..	3,334	3,334	36,682	2,505 85	9,167	9,167	94,871	6,897 33
Sugar, Refined.								
United Kingdom ..	—	—	3	0 38	—	—	14	1 92
British India ..	38,495	38,495	577,434	115,490 35	26,020	26,020	390,290	78,070 28
Burma ..	991	991	24,765	2,973 65	—	—	5	1 13
Hong Kong ..	31,609	31,609	646,299	94,834 35	49,197	49,197	1,124,394	147,600 21
New South Wales ..	524	524	13,807	1,573 50	374	374	6,061	1,126 34
Mauritius ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Australia ..	1,593	1,593	37,322	4,782 38	372	372	7,974	1,116 27
Straits Settlements	153,616	153,616	3,046,836	460,978 72	58,039	58,039	1,343,113	174,133 93
Victoria ..	—	—	—	—	26	26	599	78 0
Western Australia ..	—	—	—	—	3	3	76	10 91
China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	2,083	2,083	44,246	6,253 81	759	759	21,700	2,284 98
Java ..	123,508	123,450	2,387,820	370,349 53	246,251	246,251	6,848,858	738,750 4
Japan ..	3,036	3,036	64,264	9,138 59	—	—	—	11 45
United States of America ..	91	91	2,510	275 63	—	—	—	—
Total ..	355,546	355,488	6,845,306	1,066,650 89	381,041	381,041	9,743,084	1,143,185 46

74. *Coal.*—The importation of coal, which had suffered from severe restrictions in 1917 and 1918 owing to the scarcity of tonnage and the difficulty of securing constant supplies from India, rose to a more satisfactory position on the termination of hostilities. More adequate supplies were obtained from India, the total imports from this source rising to 488,696 tons, as compared with 71,044 tons in 1918. In consequence the steamers which call at this port were able to obtain a more normal supply of bunker coal. The Coal Board which was formed in 1918 to control the import and distribution of coal still continued, however, to exercise its functions throughout the year.

75. The following table shows the quantities and sources of supply during the last four years. The most interesting feature, apart from the increase in supplies from India already noted, is the increase in supplies from African and Australian sources :—

Country of Production.	1916. Tons.	1917. Tons.	1918. Tons.	1919. Tons.
United Kingdom ..	39,256	17,417	187	2,104
British India ..	446,437	227,261	71,044	488,696
Cape Colony ..	—	—	1,432	1,850
Natal ..	5,812	11,120	88,923	59,097
New South Wales ..	—	1,654	—	7,668
Other British Possessions in Africa ..	42,172	24,471	43,059	48,200
South Australia ..	—	—	—	10,425
West Australia ..	—	—	—	1,177
Cochin-China ..	1,650	—	2	—
Japan ..	19,776	8,201	10,537	23,602
Mozambique ..	20,574	16,555	3,166	43,258
Other Foreign Countries in Africa ..	—	5,017	—	—
Total ..	575,677	311,696	218,350	686,077

76. The imports of Admiralty and Ceylon Government coal during 1919 were 206,765 and 50,045 tons, respectively, as compared with 188,969 and 55,605 tons in 1918. The following table shows imports and exports of coal (exclusive of Admiralty and Ceylon Government coal) during the last ten years :—

Year.	Coal Imports. Tons.	Coal Exports (including Quantity supplied for use of Steamers). Tons.	Year.	Coal Imports. Tons.	Coal Exports (including Quantity supplied for use of Steamers). Tons.
1910 ..	801,379	774,782	1915 ..	641,586	626,815
1911 ..	665,047	741,657	1916 ..	575,677	613,779
1912 ..	885,661	719,282	1917 ..	311,696	304,229
1913 ..	744,529	694,652	1918 ..	218,350	306,655
1914 ..	598,957	576,653	1919 ..	686,077	657,991

77. *Kerosine Oil and Petrol.*—The imports of kerosine oil have recovered from the temporary decline enforced by lack of freight space during 1917 and 1918 and stand for the year at 5,290,046 gallons, a total which shows an increase of nearly 1,700,000 over last year's figures, and which surpasses all previous figures, except those for the year 1915. The imports of case oil show a slight decline ; the total quantity imported was 681,716 gallons, as compared with 706,825 gallons in 1918. These figures are still much

below normal. The shortage is probably caused by the difficulty in obtaining tins. The imports of bulk oil, on the other hand, have risen from 2,905,870 gallons to 4,608,330 gallons, and the sources of supply show the most remarkable changes. Persia, which in 1918 dropped entirely out of the local market, in 1919 sent us over three-quarters of our total supply, while the United States of America, which had also sent no oil in 1918, supplied nearly half a million gallons. Imports from Sumatra dropped from nearly two million to just over half a million gallons. The following statements show the total quantity of oil imported during the last ten years, and the sources of supply for the last three years of bulk and case oil, respectively :—

Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.
1910	4,667,474	1915	5,675,959
1911	4,427,074	1916	4,960,786
1912	4,917,895	1917	4,288,547
1913	4,693,366	1918	3,612,695
1914	5,186,153	1919	5,290,046

Countries.	1917. Gallons.	1918. Gallons.	1919. Gallons.
Bulk Oil.			
United Kingdom ..	— ..	— ..	206
Borneo (excluding British) ..	1,447,656 ..	1,054,609 ..	—
Persia	546,222 ..	— ..	3,630,702
Sumatra	827,383 ..	1,851,261 ..	502,914
United States of America ..	— ..	— ..	474,508
	2,821,261	2,905,870	4,608,330
Case Oil.			
British India	— ..	— ..	4
Borneo (excluding British) ..	3,960 ..	3,960 ..	—
Sumatra	— ..	282,848 ..	41,073
United States of America ..	1,463,326 ..	420,017 ..	640,639
	1,467,286	706,825	681,716

78. There was again a slight decrease in the amount of duty refunded on account of the rebate on kerosine oil and petrol. Since September, 1916, this rebate has been restricted to cases in which oil or petrol is used as a source of motive power in stationary oil engines and in engines of vehicles employed in the transport of goods. The following are the comparative figures for the last three years :—

	1917. Rs. c.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Kerosine oil	39,750 28 ..	28,644 39 ..	27,916 84
Petrol	41,274 78 ..	31,550 84 ..	27,401 89
Total ..	81,025 6	60,195 23	55,318 73

79. *Petrol.*—The imports of petrol show a great increase of 495,389 gallons over the figures for 1918, and of 291,691 gallons over those for 1917. Supplies throughout the year came in satisfactorily to meet the increasing demands of motor vehicles. The sources of supply show the same great changes as in the case of kerosine oil. Shipments from Borneo, which used to send the bulk of our supply, practically ceased, and almost the whole of the supply imported during 1919 was shipped from Sumatra.

The following table shows the quantities and sources of supply during the last four years :—

Countries.	1916. Gallons.	1917. Gallons.	1918. Gallons.	1919. Gallons.
United Kingdom ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Burma	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Borneo (excluding British) ..	690,655 ..	660,114 ..	199,988 ..	65
Japan	— ..	— ..	— ..	587
Persia	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Sumatra	81,477 ..	218,800 ..	455,830 ..	1,167,212
United States of America ..	3,960 ..	5,179 ..	24,577 ..	7,920
Total ..	776,092	884,093	680,395	1,175,784

80. *Liquid Fuel.*—The imports of liquid fuel for 1919 show a large increase, being 2,972,240 gallons over the quantity imported in 1918, and very nearly double the quantity imported in 1915. Of the total quantity imported, 2,533,408 gallons were re-shipped as cargo in the ballast tanks of steamers. This quantity, however, is over two million gallons less than the amount so shipped in 1919. There is no doubt that with the increase in number of steamers which burn oil fuel, the import of liquid fuel for bunkering will continue to expand in the near future. The following table shows the quantities and sources of supply from 1915–1919 :—

Country of Production.	1915. Gallons.	1916. Gallons.	1917. Gallons.	1918. Gallons.	1919. Gallons.
British Colonies :—					
Straits Settlements ..	— ..	129,683 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Foreign Countries :—					
Borneo (excluding British) ..	2,083,514 ..	4,194,424 ..	5,122,843 ..	5,227,891 ..	13,806,566
Persia	1,635,105 ..	641,077 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Roumania	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Sumatra	3,795,563 ..	— ..	1,531,463 ..	6,585,490 ..	979,055
United States of America ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Total ..	7,514,182	4,965,184	6,654,306	11,813,381	14,785,621

81. *Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes.*—There was a heavy decline in the import of tobacco, chiefly cigarettes, during the year. The import of cigarettes fell from 338,921 lb. to 144,971 lb. The decrease in the import of cigars is more apparent than real, as "beedies," which had previously been classed under the head of Cigars, are now classified as cigarettes. The total import of beedies in 1919 amounted to nearly 17,000 lb. The decrease in the importation of cigarettes does not point to a decreased consumption. There were large stocks of cigarettes in bond at the close of 1918, which have since been cleared for home consumption. The quantities thus cleared in 1919 amount to 303,142 lb., as against 264,796 lb. in 1918. The following table shows the import figures for the last five years :—

Year.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Manufactured Tobacco.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1915	22,890	214,840	17,327	255,057
1916	31,019	329,105	26,528	386,652
1917	36,418	313,761	15,229	365,408
1918	33,990	338,921	16,499	389,410
1919	11,820*	161,796†	11,296	168,087

* This figure is exclusive of "beedy" cigarettes. † Inclusive of "beedy" cigarettes.

The chief sources of supply are :—

	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Manufactured Tobacco.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
United Kingdom	—	140,924	10,211
British India	5,434	2,078	—
Egypt	—	1,829	—
Holland	1,350	—	—
Philippine Islands	4,398	—	—
United States of America	—	—	625

82. *Motor Cars.*—In consequence of the improved shipping situation, the prohibitive duty of 100 per cent., which was imposed on February 12, 1917, was reduced in March, 1919, to 7½ per cent., and from that date cars were imported in considerable numbers. Owing, however, to the difficulty in placing orders, the demand still considerably exceeds the supply. Nearly all the cars imported during the year were shipped from the United States of America; these shipments, however, include a considerable number of cars of American design, but actually manufactured in Canada. The following table gives the imports for the last five years :—

Imports of Motor Cars, excluding Motor Lorries and Chassis, 1915-19.

Country of Production.	1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
United Kingdom	90	710,800	43	147,001	32	123,728	1	2,684	12	34,767
British India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New South Wales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	3	123,595	7	29,092	—	—	1	2,500	—	—
Germany	2	21,045	1	3,000	1	5,317	—	—	—	—
Italy	4	148,484	1	7,415	1	5,138	—	—	1	4,115
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,000
United States of America	174	572,651	470	1,520,892	43	113,726	3	5,527	179	469,390
Total	273	1,576,575	522	1,707,400	77	247,909	5	10,711	193	509,272

83. *Provisions and Oilmanstores.*—During the last two years of the war the scarcity of tonnage and restrictions on the exports of foodstuffs severely reduced the importation of provisions and oilmanstores from the United Kingdom. The question of tonnage is no longer an acute consideration, but shortage of foodstuffs still exercises considerable influence, and our supplies of many articles remain much below normal. The following table shows the effect of the war on these importations, and in many instances the partial recovery since the war, especially in imports from the United Kingdom. We are still, however, mainly restricted to "substituted markets" for such articles as bacon, ham, and cheese, while tinned milk, which in pre-war years used to be imported almost solely from Switzerland and Norway *viâ* the United Kingdom, now comes from the United States of America and Australia in almost equal quantities :—

	United Kingdom.	Australia.	British India.	United States of America.	Japan.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Butter :—					
Average for the years 1913–15	12,463	196,740	159,992	—	—
1916	14,645	226,748	189,339	—	—
1917	471	99,348	190,079	—	—
1918	174	113,419	188,240	—	—
1919	62	227,256	214,126	3,421	1,092

	United Kingdom. Rs.	Australia. Rs.	British India. Rs.	United States of America. Rs.	Japan. Rs.
Bacon :—					
Average for the years 1913–15 ..	120,442 ..	1,497 ..	31 ..	600 ..	—
1916	131,601 ..	435 ..	66 ..	2,514 ..	8
1917	25,499 ..	46,908 ..	82 ..	4,871 ..	3,738
1918	2,677 ..	80,832 ..	5 ..	2,188 ..	11,007
1919	11,971 ..	52,806 ..	4 ..	413 ..	—
Beef, salted :—					
Average for the years 1913–15 ..	6,197 ..	2,286 ..	151 ..	1,407 ..	1
1916	5,421 ..	320 ..	69 ..	6,725 ..	8
1917	2,328 ..	48 ..	67 ..	16,271 ..	15
1918	105 ..	— ..	52 ..	3,781 ..	4
1919	3,279 ..	14 ..	52 ..	7,731 ..	3
Beef, tinned :—					
Average for the years 1913–15 ..	1,390 ..	6,942 ..	431 ..	701 ..	—
1916	2,619 ..	4,583 ..	21 ..	4,593 ..	—
1917	103 ..	914 ..	— ..	4,832 ..	31
1918	— ..	3,634 ..	— ..	441 ..	—
1919	803 ..	7,280 ..	— ..	1,042 ..	—
Biscuits :—					
Average for the years 1913–15 ..	429,374 ..	18,008 ..	1,313 ..	7 ..	2,160
1916	635,139 ..	27,429 ..	25 ..	— ..	96,109
1917	9,302 ..	28,174 ..	— ..	50 ..	48,015
1918	2,190 ..	71,844 ..	6,939 ..	9 ..	96,215
1919	255,051 ..	39,368 ..	19,639 ..	895 ..	3,921
Cheese :—					
Average for the years 1913–15 ..	24,391 ..	12,822 ..	480 ..	17 ..	4
1916	44,794 ..	11,704 ..	— ..	— ..	162
1917	28,757 ..	23,070 ..	45 ..	40 ..	—
1918	1,258 ..	50,123 ..	1,195 ..	7,145 ..	—
1919	2,526 ..	34,082 ..	2,092 ..	5,561 ..	—
Confectionery :—					
Average for the years 1913–15 ..	389,944 ..	2,966 ..	3,868 ..	10 ..	461
1916	441,845 ..	503 ..	57,947 ..	927 ..	19,094
1917	54,080 ..	703 ..	90,409 ..	6,062 ..	25,444
1918	1,522 ..	7,111 ..	25,879 ..	17,300 ..	19,810
1919	153,895 ..	9,089 ..	56,976 ..	20,437 ..	7,796
Fish, tinned :—					
Average for the years 1913–15 ..	74,830 ..	3 ..	3,591 ..	118,359 ..	537
1916	83,792 ..	— ..	4,984 ..	50,107 ..	1,411
1917	8,358 ..	— ..	11,638 ..	46,879 ..	5,484
1918	160 ..	2,431 ..	11,027 ..	35,462 ..	12,124
1919	24,474 ..	11 ..	7,826 ..	42,732 ..	2,033
Fruits, fresh :—					
Average for the years 1913–15 ..	31,092 ..	60,204 ..	9,334 ..	4,821 ..	2,810
1916	18,458 ..	20,333 ..	12,107 ..	24,086 ..	4,269
1917	4,138 ..	16,209 ..	10,643 ..	2,896 ..	5
1918	101 ..	298 ..	5,110 ..	2,059 ..	643
1919	6,167 ..	1,378 ..	3,813 ..	— ..	5
Fruits, preserved :—					
Average for the years 1913–15 ..	92,716 ..	41,114 ..	106,541 ..	27,606 ..	17
1916	103,658 ..	60,729 ..	98,880 ..	41,819 ..	22
1917	14,681 ..	64,365 ..	95,535 ..	35,663 ..	259
1918	1,316 ..	72,180 ..	95,995 ..	48,298 ..	2
1919	8,671 ..	58,619 ..	107,267 ..	55,421 ..	4
Ham :—					
Average for the years 1913–15 ..	137,688 ..	1,019 ..	1 ..	1,181 ..	36
1916	175,376 ..	1,233 ..	14 ..	5,132 ..	214
1917	22,038 ..	34,035 ..	— ..	9,741 ..	5,730
1918	422 ..	73,538 ..	5 ..	1,253 ..	12,220
1919	10,767 ..	59,947 ..	30 ..	347 ..	20
Milk :—					
Average for the years 1913–15 ..	326,844 ..	2,102 ..	77 ..	242 ..	24
1916	326,828 ..	1,357 ..	— ..	85,049 ..	—
1917	185,771 ..	99,032 ..	48 ..	316,528 ..	736
1918	40 ..	170,664 ..	404 ..	360,633 ..	10
1919	40 ..	338,490 ..	— ..	342,949 ..	27
Food and drink, unenumerated :—					
Average for the years 1913–15 ..	754,532 ..	154,939 ..	207,617 ..	46,351 ..	583
1916	1,033,705 ..	181,177 ..	171,095 ..	115,049 ..	1,787
1917	286,204 ..	83,692 ..	173,000 ..	176,108 ..	931
1918	153,425 ..	197,765 ..	120,071 ..	306,379 ..	15,143
1919	351,378 ..	211,557 ..	916,748 ..	482,218 ..	4,266

EXPORTS.

84. The year under review witnessed a boom in the export trade of the Island, the total value of our exports rising to Rs. 399,957,029, an increase of 169 million rupees as compared with 1918, and of 83 million rupees over the previous record in 1917. The increase was partly due to the rise in price caused by the exceptional demand for several of our staple products, also to some extent to the increase in the tonnage available and the re-opening of former foreign markets as trade restrictions were one by one removed during the year. Large stocks, especially of rubber, which had accumulated during the previous year, were gradually cleared off until by the end of the year the shipments of exports once more reached the normal position.

85. The following statement gives the total value of the export trade since 1914 :—

	1914. Rs.	1915. Rs.	1916. Rs.	1917. Rs.	1918. Rs.	1919. Rs.
Ceylon produce ..	210,711,403	265,733,258	284,837,976	292,625,008	197,633,194	353,767,924
Imports re-exported ..	7,652,443	7,642,729	12,667,929	11,535,449	13,692,140	13,286,855
Specie ..	1,010,200	1,193	35,250	2,784,500	1,808,500	2,700
Coal for use of steamers	11,532,980	12,536,300	12,274,180	10,035,498	17,479,335	32,899,550
Total ..	230,907,026	285,913,480	309,815,335	316,980,455	230,613,169	399,957,029

86. The following statement shows the value of the principal articles of Ceylon produce exported over a period of six years :—

Articles, Ceylon Produce.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	Increase or Decrease in 1919 compared with 1918.	Percentage which each Article bears to the Total Value of Ceylon Produce.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Arecanuts ..	1,798,439	3,345,711	2,801,520	2,954,001	3,801,682	3,059,158	— 742,524	·86
Beche-de-mer ..	12,360	11,625	22,170	1,720	16,627	8,518	— 8,109	·00
Cacao ..	2,062,942	3,128,942	2,825,059	1,805,793	2,352,160	3,125,667	+ 773,507	·88
Cardamoms ..	707,885	839,431	501,889	369,309	304,706	908,500	+ 603,794	·26
Cigars ..	22	1,185	10,935	9,332	12,648	12,467	— 181	·00
Cinchona ..	185	1,325	595	629	908	3,095	+ 2,187	·00
Cinnamon (plantation and wild) ..	1,616,664	1,997,680	1,255,694	967,769	1,349,505	3,695,895	+ 2,346,390	1·04
Coffee, plantation ..	17,078	4,197	1,725	1,150	1,207	26,335	+ 25,128	·00
Coffee, Liberian ..	42	672	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coconut ..	892,843	505,813	417,905	320,991	391,803	292,623	— 99,180	·08
Coir fibre ..	1,292,355	900,417	884,158	418,342	931,867	1,506,686	+ 574,819	·43
Coir rope ..	170,310	214,910	151,090	141,400	238,404	172,956	— 65,448	·05
Coir yarn ..	1,361,855	1,030,624	808,310	242,288	288,040	1,098,344	+ 810,304	·31
Copra ..	23,247,919	17,656,852	21,868,455	13,215,495	12,757,641	32,357,044	+ 19,599,403	9·15
Coconut, desiccated ..	7,838,655	8,646,872	8,705,425	9,361,004	5,179,529	24,928,166	+ 19,748,637	7·05
Fibre, kitul ..	103,258	100,459	95,279	5,566	7,104	118,874	+ 111,770	·03
Fibre, palmyra ..	35,576	63,423	50,593	13,436	73,530	91,332	+ 17,802	·02
Fish, cured and salted	6,575	7,850	2,457	1,615	748	8,497	+ 7,749	·00
Mica ..	29,800	41,117	—	—	24,525	23,036	— 1,489	·00
Oil, coconut ..	13,392,316	12,959,018	8,934,650	10,080,669	15,692,559	25,674,442	+ 9,981,883	7·26
Oil, cinnamon ..	5,857	25,466	24,304	39,828	76,632	84,822	+ 8,190	·02
Oil, citronella	1,378,519	1,499,034	1,297,843	1,173,164	875,060	896,243	+ 21,183	·25
Papain ..	(Not shown in these	separately years)	259,213	179,078	202,421	124,811	— 77,610	·03
Pearls and precious stones ..	—	—	128,750	5,460	9,750	29,186	+ 19,436	·00
Plumbago ..	4,254,201	7,919,770	22,494,943	21,797,398	4,840,630	1,732,080	— 3,108,550	·49
Poonac ..	913,059	992,026	370,179	154,143	48,113	517,411	+ 469,298	·15
Rubber ..	57,220,155	78,996,940	103,511,925	130,967,789	62,252,430	132,071,409	+ 69,818,979	37·34
Sapan wood ..	14,555	—	14,201	128,181	20,993	82,537	+ 61,544	·02
Skins, undressed ..	50,140	38,161	94,090	155,399	311,789	555,408	+ 243,619	·16
Skins, dressed ..	586,051	462,353	553,562	556,578	448,329	500,639	+ 52,310	·14
Sugar, refined or candied ..	—	—	125	31,920	75,585	—	— 75,585	—
Tea ..	89,725,995	122,457,825	105,266,462	95,663,480	83,176,162	116,502,140	+ 33,325,978	32·93
Tea seed ..	46,232	68,245	7,880	80,171	19,811	18,951	— 860	·00
Tea, waste ..	(Not shown in these	separately years)	206,082	290,274	80,612	321,614	+ 241,002	·09
Timber, ebony ..	2,894	254	921	6	—	182	+ 182	·00
Timber, satin wood ..	112,125	45,978	27,481	13,789	3,729	56,428	+ 52,699	·01
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..	966,256	580,384	482,970	651,670	874,513	659,106	— 215,407	·19

Comparing the values with those in 1918, the chief increases and decreases are as follows :—

	Increases. Rs.	Decreases. Rs.		Increases. Rs.	Decreases. Rs.
Cacao ..	773,507	—	Coconut oil ..	9,981,883	—
Cardamoms ..	603,794	—	Rubber ..	69,818,979	—
Cinnamon ..	2,346,390	—	Poonac ..	469,298	—
Coir fibre ..	574,819	—	Tea ..	33,325,978	—
Coir yarn ..	810,304	—	Arecanuts ..	—	742,524
Copra ..	19,599,403	—	Plumbago ..	—	3,108,550
Coconut, desiccated ..	19,748,637	—	Tobacco, unmanufactured ..	—	215,407

87. The distribution of the principal exports in 1919 between the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries is shown in the following return :—

Staple Articles.	To United Kingdom. Rs.	To British Possessions. Rs.	To Foreign Countries. Rs.
Arecanuts	40,994	3,008,540	9,624
Cacao	705,274	433,610	1,986,783
Cardamoms	676,233	24,133	208,134
Cinchona	199	212	2,684
Cinnamon	852,106	161,804	2,681,985
Coconut, desiccated	9,157,676	2,249,733	13,520,757
Coconut, fresh	4,569	270,532	17,522
Coffee	18,515	805	7,015
Coir stuffs	1,414,892	470,013	1,164,166
Copra	2,646,084	11,928,521	17,782,439
Fibre, kitul	101,069	14,205	3,600
Fibre, palmyra	55,696	20	35,616
Oil, cocoanut	14,830,088	1,980,164	8,864,190
Oil, essential and other kinds	388,050	132,167	556,080
Plumbago	402,418	16,221	1,313,441
Poonac	356,933	16,017	144,461
Rubber	42,044,169	1,526,342	88,500,898
Skins (dressed and undressed)	251,190	758,339	46,518
Tea	78,565,694	22,786,381	15,150,065
Timber (worked and unworked)	42,704	94,341	59,163
Tobacco, unmanufactured	—	659,106	—
Total ...	152,554,553	46,531,206	152,055,141

88. The following table indicates the percentage of Ceylon products taken by the principal countries during the last three years, the relative positions for 1918 being shown by numbers in brackets :—

	Country.		1917. Per Cent.	1918. Per Cent.	1919. Per Cent.
1.	United Kingdom	(1)	41·07	44·72	42·13
2.	United States of America	(2)	33·32	17·78	33·52
3.	British India	(3)	4·66	10	6·83
4.	France	(8)	2·57	2·06	2·22
5.	Belgium	—	—	—	2·07
6.	Canada	(4)	3·17	5·85	1·78
7.	Denmark	—	—	—	1·59
8.	Holland	—	—	—	1·33
9.	Egypt	(7)	·8	2·41	1·28
10.	New South Wales	(5)	2·08	4·87	1·25
11.	Victoria	(6)	2·27	3·62	1·08
12.	Norway	(27)	·09	·07	·51
13.	Italy	(13)	·39	·56	·51
14.	Straits Settlements	(15)	·3	·49	·49
15.	Cape Colony	(9)	·62	·95	·38
16.	New Zealand	(10)	1·14	·72	·34
17.	Philippine Islands	(14)	·25	·49	·33
18.	Other British Possessions in Africa	—	—	—	·30
19.	Japan	(12)	·33	·61	·20
20.	South America	(11)	·3	·66	·16
21.	Natal	(17)	·26	·36	·16
22.	West Australia	(20)	·2	·23	·15
23.	South Australia	(19)	·34	·25	·13
24.	Spain	—	—	—	·11
25.	Newfoundland	(25)	·12	·12	·10
26.	Sweden	—	—	—	·10
27.	China (excluding Hong Kong)	(16)	·75	·37	·10

The most noticeable features are the remarkable increase in the exports to Foreign Countries, which rose from 46 million rupees in 1918 to 152 million in 1919, and the actual decrease in shipments to British Possessions, which fell from 62 million to 46 million, owing chiefly to large drops in the export of rubber and tea. The United Kingdom retains first place on the list, but her percentage has slightly decreased. The percentage of exports to the United States of America shows a phenomenal rise from 17·78 to 33·52. British India is third with a decreased percentage. France with a practically stationary percentage has risen from eighth to fourth place. Belgium, Denmark, and Holland re-appear on the list, as do Spain and Sweden lower down, while Norway rises from twenty-seventh to twelfth. The exceptions are Japan, which has fallen from twelfth to nineteenth, and South America from eleventh to twentieth. The British Possessions have almost uniformly come down in the scale. Canada falls from fourth to sixth place, and her percentage from 5·85 to 1·78, while exports to Victoria, Cape Colony, and New Zealand show a steady decline.

89. The following table shows the variations in the average prices of Ceylon's staple exports during the past five years. Despite the steady rise in the exchange value of the rupee itself, the rupee prices of all our staple exports have shown no falling off as compared with 1918, except in the case of

plumbago. The prices of cacao, bristle fibre, coconut oil, cinnamon, and copra have substantially risen :—

Articles.		1915. Rs. c.	1916. Rs. c.	1917. Rs. c.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Arecanuts*	per cwt.	19 47	22 74	19 18	17 70	20 33*
Cacao	per cwt.	37 48	38 57	24 84	31 99	53 8
Cinchona bark	per lb.	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½
Coir fibre { Bristle	per cwt.	4 60	8 11	5 93	9 0	14 8
Coir fibre { Mattress	per cwt.	4 60	1 87	1 80	1 75	1 90
Coir yarn	per cwt.	10 58	9 99	9 20	10 0	9 80
Coconut oil	per cwt.	25 84	27 26	23 19	29 75	37 98
Cinnamon, plantation { quills	per cwt.	47 4	48 16	39 20	47 4	77 28
Cinnamon, plantation { chips	per cwt.	9 24	12 2	8 8	7 25	16 3
Copra*	per cwt.	14 61	16 69	12 25	10 3	18 38*
Plumbago* (large and ordinary lumps)	per ton	541 25	873 61 (Jan.-July)	832 6*	318 11*	259 60*
Plumbago* (chips, dust, and flying dust)	per ton	297 76	478 56 (Jan.-July)	832 6*	318 11*	—
Rubber*	per lb.	1 65	1 79	1 49	1 34*	1 31*
Tea	per lb.	0 56·79	0 51·79	0 49	0 46	0 55·86

* Average price as entered by exporters.

90. The following table shows the relative positions of the three chief Ceylon products exported :—

Year.	Tea. Rs.	Rubber. Rs.	Coconut Produce. Rs.
1914	89,725,995	57,220,155	49,139,611
1915	122,457,825	78,996,940	42,930,826
1916	105,266,462	103,511,925	42,167,288
1917	95,663,480	130,967,789	33,964,354
1918	83,176,162	62,252,430	35,588,709
1919	116,502,140	132,071,409	87,031,047

NOTES ON THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

91. *Rubber.*—The exports of rubber rose from 46,289,969 lb. in 1918 to 100,822,149 lb. in 1919, an increase of over 100 per cent. The value of the rubber exported was Rs. 132,071,409, as compared with Rs. 62,252,430 in the previous year. This phenomenal increase was partly due to shipments of accumulated stocks as soon as the tonnage position improved and the restrictions on export were removed. The most noticeable feature was the increase of shipments to Foreign Countries, the value of such exports rising from Rs. 24,795,828 to Rs. 88,500,898. The largest increases were to the United States of America, which took half of our total exports, and to the United Kingdom. The greatest decrease occurred in shipments to Canada, which fell from 5,526,218 lb. to 707,029 lb. Probably, however, this decrease is more apparent than real. In 1918 the export of rubber to the United States of America was restricted, and Canada obtained her supplies by direct importation. In 1919, when the export restrictions to the United States of America were removed, Canada would obtain most of her requirements from shipments made primarily to the United States of America. Towards the end of the year the industry was somewhat adversely affected by the great rise in the exchange value of the rupee.

92. The following table shows the distribution of Ceylon-grown rubber :—

	1917. lb.	1918. lb.	1919. lb.
United Kingdom	34,432,520	21,048,918	32,692,183
British India	2,119	5,664	20,884
Canada	1,306,536	5,526,218	707,029
Egypt	—	212,924	—
Hong Kong	3,024	205,991	—
New South Wales	158,113	409,467	223,897
Other British Possessions in Africa	—	2,294	—
South Australia	26	—	—
Straits Settlements	28	33,750	474
Victoria	1,001,173	652,898	98,752
Belgium	—	—	87,751
China	29	—	—
France	1,635,677	574,977	338,562
Germany	—	—	11,050
Holland	—	—	13,476
Italy	548,127	—	—
India (excluding British)	—	—	44,800
Japan	201,642	408,899	251,707
Russia in Asia	229,673	—	—
South America	19,066	—	—
Spain	—	—	25
United States of America	32,791,537	17,207,969	66,331,559
Total	72,329,290	46,289,969	100,822,149

93. *Tea.*—During 1919 tea for the second time in the history of the Island yielded to rubber the position of our leading production. The figures, however, show a considerable improvement over those for 1918, the exports rising from 180¾ million lb. to 208½ million. The total exports of tea for the period 1914–19 were as follows.:—

Year.	Million Pounds.	Year.	Million Pounds.
1914 ..	.. 193	1917 ..	.. 195¼
1915 ..	.. 215	1918 ..	.. 180¾
1916 ..	.. 203¼	1919 ..	.. 208½

The increase is largely due to the removal of all restrictions on export and the cessation of the tea control. A detailed statement showing the exports and distribution of shipment will be found in Appendix 7.

94. The following are the most notable increases and decreases compared with the previous year :—

Country.	Total Shipment. lb.	Increase. lb.	Decrease. lb.
United Kingdom ..	140,647,501 ..	46,288,847 ..	—
British India	6,136,696 ..	— ..	2,446,174
Canada ..	7,753,623 ..	5,472,550 ..	—
Cape Colony	2,198,696 ..	— ..	1,579,581
Egypt	2,250,862 ..	— ..	5,875,615
Malta	49,660 ..	— ..	626,682
New South Wales ..	7,221,974 ..	— ..	10,576,857
New Zealand	2,063,115 ..	— ..	734,096
Other British Possessions in Europe	— ..	— ..	2,149,713
Queensland	189,373 ..	— ..	677,489
Victoria	5,925,960 ..	— ..	5,961,149
Belgium	540,765 ..	540,765 ..	—
Chile	88,420 ..	— ..	610,122
China (excluding Hong Kong)..	565,616 ..	— ..	856,119
Denmark	1,057,237 ..	1,057,237 ..	—
Mozambique	206,058 ..	— ..	1,013,266
South America (excluding Chili)	558,739 ..	— ..	1,665,633
United States of America ..	17,534,679 ..	8,472,136 ..	—

The value of tea exported to British Possessions was Rs. 22,786,381, a decrease of Rs. 7,544,581, largely accounted for by the reduction of supplies for the armies in the subsidiary theatres of the war. The exports to Foreign Countries rose in value from Rs. 9,440,220 to Rs. 15,150,065, and those to the United Kingdom from Rs. 43,404,989 to Rs. 78,565,694.

95. *Products of the Coconut Palm.*—The products of the coconut palm exported are coconut oil, copra, desiccated coconut, coir fibre, coir yarn, coir rope, fresh coconuts, and poonac. The comparative table given below shows the fluctuations of this important industry during the war and the remarkable remarkable recovery during the year under review :—

		1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Copra :—							
Quantity	.. cwt.	1,466,212..	1,208,529..	1,309,939..	1,078,704..	1,272,321..	1,759,525
Value	.. Rs.	23,247,919..	17,656,852..	21,868,458..	13,215,495..	12,757,641..	32,357,044
Coconut oil :—							
Quantity	.. cwt.	486,286..	501,510..	323,017..	434,699..	527,481..	675,999
Value	.. Rs.	13,392,316..	12,959,018..	8,934,650..	10,080,669..	15,692,559..	25,674,442
Desiccated coconut :—							
Quantity	.. cwt.	311,864..	349,009..	306,149..	272,059..	203,366..	675,060
Value	.. Rs.	7,838,655..	8,646,872..	8,705,425..	9,361,004..	5,179,529..	24,928,166
Coir fibre :—							
Quantity	.. cwt	227,931..	195,743..	215,444..	137,721..	201,585..	239,391
Value	.. Rs.	1,292,355..	90,047..	884,158..	418,342..	931,867..	1,758,211
Coir yarn :—							
Quantity	.. cwt.	109,123..	97,343..	80,912..	26,336..	28,804..	112,076
Value	.. Rs.	1,361,855..	1,030,624..	808,310..	242,288..	288,040..	1,098,344
Coir rope :—							
Quantity	.. cwt.	17,031..	21,491..	15,109..	14,140..	19,867..	14,413
Value	.. Rs.	170,310..	214,910..	151,090..	141,400..	238,404..	172,956
Fresh coconut :—							
Quantity	.. No.	11,429,594..	5,827,669..	4,694,297..	5,289,481..	6,553,278..	3,390,710
Value	.. Rs.	892,843..	505,813..	417,905..	320,991..	391,803..	292,623
Poonac :—							
Quantity	.. cwt.	211,342..	218,619..	80,386..	43,911..	14,027..	87,341
Value	.. Rs.	913,059..	992,026..	370,179..	154,143..	48,113..	517,411

96. During the latter part of the war the industry was in a somewhat languishing position. Not only was exportation restricted, but owing to the decreased demand by shippers prices had fallen to a very low level. During 1919, however, the demand from every part of the world was keen, and owing to the

brisk competition prices in many cases reached a phenomenal level. For instance, comparing the figures of 1919 with those of 1918, the increase in the quantity of copra exported shows an advance of 72 per cent., but the value of exports rose 254 per cent. The only decreases are in the export of coir rope and fresh coconut. In the former case it is more than counterbalanced by the great increase in the export of yarn, while in the latter the explanation is that the exportation of the manufactured produce is far more profitable than that of the fresh nuts, which demand more freight space and are more awkward to handle.

97. The following table shows the distribution of coconut products between British Possessions, the United Kingdom, and Foreign Countries during the last six years :—

Year.	United Kingdom. Rs.	British Possessions. Rs.	Foreign Countries. Rs.
1914	18,555,438	1,524,584	29,059,589
1915	24,764,579	1,698,847	16,467,400
1916	19,539,868	3,526,585	19,100,835
1917	13,860,481	9,427,013	10,676,860
1918	13,541,623	16,234,945	5,812,141
1919	28,410,252	17,127,260	41,493,535

98. *Plumbago.*—The plumbago industry appears to have fallen on evil days. Exports during 1919 fell to less than a half of the quantity in 1918, and the price per ton sank from the already low level of Rs. 318 to Rs. 259. The trade, which was once in a most flourishing condition, has been hard hit by competition from Madagascar. The export market was also affected by the heavy stocks already held in the United States of America, our largest customer, and the uncertainty of the steel trade. The following table shows the quantities and value of plumbago exported from 1914–1919 :—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1914	284,562	4,254,201
1915	436,351	7,919,770
1916	668,214	22,494,943
1917	523,940	21,797,398
1918	304,340	4,840,630
1919	133,428	1,732,080

99. The distribution of exports for the years 1918 and 1919 was as follows :—

Country.	1918. Quantity. Cwt.	1918. Value. Rs.	1919. Quantity. Cwt.	1919. Value. Rs.
United Kingdom	127,731	1,529,449	45,198	402,418
British Possessions :—				
British India	5,866	18,844	1,663	6,559
Burma	188	1,576	149	1,393
Canada	—	—	—	2
New South Wales	1,056	3,844	594	1,697
Straits Settlements	11	140	10	131
Victoria	4,713	13,062	2,330	6,439
Foreign Countries :—				
Belgium	—	—	1,337	5,022
France	—	2	449	4,612
Italy	—	—	—	12
Japan	1,222	17,193	1,601	11,994
Siam	—	—	100	300
Sweden	—	—	101	2,541
United States of America	163,553	3,256,520	79,896	1,288,960
	304,340	4,840,630	133,428	1,732,080

100. *Arecanuts.*—The trade in arecanuts declined somewhat, the exports amounting to 150,457 cwt., as compared with 214,780 cwt. in 1918. The price, however, was well maintained, averaging Rs. 20·33 per cwt., as against Rs. 17·70 in the previous year. Arecanuts are used largely in veterinary drugs for horses, and the demand was in consequence affected by the termination of hostilities. Practically the whole of our supply is taken by British India. The following statement shows the quantities and value of this product for the last six years :—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1914	93,200	1,798,439
1915	171,854	3,345,711
1916	123,205	2,801,520
1917	154,000	2,954,001
1918	214,780	3,801,687
1919	150,457	3,059,158

101. *Cacao.*—The quantity of cacao exported fell from 73,528 cwt. in the previous year to 58,884 cwt. This diminution was, however, compensated by a substantial rise in price from Rs. 32 to Rs. 53 per ton, and the total value of the exports showed an increase of Rs. 773,507. As in the previous year, the largest quantity was taken by the Philippine Islands—21,631 cwt. Shipments to the United States of America and United Kingdom rose to just over 13,000 cwt. in each case. The most noticeable decline was to Victoria—4,479 cwt., as against 15,531 cwt.

102. *Citronella Oil.*—The exports of citronella were 992,850 lb., as against 1,030,167 lb. in the previous year, but here, again, an advance in price raised the value of the exports to Rs. 896,243, or Rs. 21,183 more than in 1918.

103. *Cinnamon.*—There was a distinct boom in the cinnamon trade. The quantity exported—68,755 cwt.—nearly doubled, and the value—Rs. 3,695,895—nearly trebled the corresponding figures for 1918. The following statement shows the chief increases and decreases of exports to the principal countries compared with the previous year :—

Country.	Quills. Cwt.	Chips. Cwt.	Increase + or Decrease —. Quills. Cwt.	Chips. Cwt.
United Kingdom	8,870	10,395	+ 91	+ 7,951
British India	1,432	1,814	+ 1,134	+ 1,795
New South Wales	8	160	— 56	— 548
Victoria	28	110	— 136	— 1,159
Belgium	7,287	5,563	+ 7,287	+ 5,563
Chile	464	—	— 894	—
Denmark	282	—	+ 282	—
France	3,396	4,585	+ 353	+ 4,585
Holland	1,178	621	+ 1,178	+ 621
Italy	830	1,281	— 1,328	+ 889
Norway	853	70	+ 432	— 257
Other Foreign Countries in America	223	—	+ 223	—
South America	532	400	— 2,216	— 1,039
Spain	3,706	200	+ 2,903	+ 200
Sweden	40	339	+ 40	+ 339
United States of America	12,881	834	+ 6,410	— 2,557

104. *Cardamoms.*—The export of cardamoms was considerably better than in 1918. The quantity exported was 4,870 cwt. (+ 1,321 cwt.), and the value due to a sharp rise in price, Rs. 908,500, as against Rs. 304,706. The chief purchasers were the United Kingdom (3,665 cwt.), United States of America (606 cwt.), and Norway (278 cwt.). British India, our largest customer in 1918, practically dropped out of the market. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of this product from 1914 :—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1914	3,496	707,885	1917	3,369	369,309
1915	5,190	839,431	1918	3,549	304,706
1916	3,901	— 501,889	1919	4,870	908,500

105. *Tobacco.*—The export of unmanufactured tobacco, grown chiefly in the Jaffna peninsula, was the lowest for many years, being considerably less than half the quantity sent away in 1918. Here, once again, the deficiency was largely made up by the rise in price, so that the total value of the exports—Rs. 659,106—was not more than Rs. 215,407 short of the correponding figures for the previous year. The following table shows the quantities and values of the exports from 1914–19. Practically the entire supplies go to British India :—

Year.	Quantity. lb.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. lb.	Value. Rs.
1914	4,821,224	966,256	1917	3,442,614	651,670
1915	3,118,321	580,384	1918	4,736,824	874,513
1916	2,734,060	482,970	1919	1,739,392	659,106

106. The export of Ceylon-made cigars show an appreciable increase in quantity, but not in value. The export figures for the last five years are as follows :—

Year.	Quantity. lb.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. lb.	Value. Rs.
1915	2,291	1,185	1918	16,632	12,648
1916	14,950	10,935	1919	18,613	12,467
1917	13,398	9,332			

107. *Papain.*—The export of papain during 1919 was 225 cwt., valued at Rs. 124,811. The largest quantity (86 cwt.) was taken by the United States of America ; 81 cwt. were shipped to the United Kingdom.

TRANSHIPMENT CARGO.

108. The number of packages transhipped and re-shipped during the last five years is as follows :—

1915	714,202	1918	444,761
1916	567,645	1919	383,123
1917	437,356		

Further details will be found in the Appendices.

SHIPPING.

109. 4,130 vessels with a tonnage of 9,988,176 entered the various ports of the Island in 1919, which shows an increase of 424 vessels and of a tonnage of 4,318,618 compared with the previous year.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels under the four general heads for the past ten years :—

Year.	Merchant Vessels (with cargo and in ballast).		Merchant Vessels (called to coal).		Native Sailing Vessels.		Warships and Government Chartered Vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1910 ..	2,430	7,235,146	720	1,934,669	1,193	161,821	49	141,273
1911 ..	2,410	7,387,615	691	1,872,580	1,203	90,306	51	211,476
1912 ..	2,430	7,610,101	764	2,032,397	1,120	96,989	38	177,110
1913 ..	2,464	7,981,773	651	1,816,376	1,115	106,958	53	198,620
1914 ..	2,523	7,041,986	615	1,728,558	1,159	103,541	104	464,450
1915 ..	1,560	9,984,122	655	1,937,572	1,847	268,938	210	692,636
1916 ..	2,035	4,480,703	737	2,008,057	1,372	106,646	436	2,279,437
1917 ..	1,686	2,980,358	350	877,732	1,306	105,979	514	2,026,341
1918 ..	1,654	3,204,518	506	1,382,808	1,315	96,274	231	985,958
1919 ..	1,762	4,669,598	1,177	4,086,379	1,018	103,413	173	1,128,786

The number of vessels which called for coal is over double the number for 1918. The restriction in the import of rice from India and its export to the Maldives has caused a drop in the number of sailing vessels.

110. Omitting warships and transports, the comparative distribution according to nationality for 1918 and 1919 is shown below. The figures for 1919 include vessels which called to coal :—

Country.	1918. Number.	1918. Tons.	1919. Number.	1919. Tons.
British	1,362	2,390,822	2,168	6,467,584
British Colonial ..	1,315	96,274	1,018	103,413
Total British Vessels ..	2,677	2,487,096	3,186	6,570,997
American	4	10,596	31	87,499
Austrian	—	—	1	4,915
Belgian	—	—	6	12,207
Chinese	7	9,070	5	11,846
Danish	1	283	16	43,981
Dutch	34	94,544	79	272,573
French	32	175,514	72	317,776
Greek	4	7,440	17	43,735
Italian	18	40,047	42	134,877
Japanese ..	115	341,098	364	1,054,331
Norwegian ..	53	73,427	82	165,784
Russian	—	—	16	34,482
Siamese	—	—	1	803
Spanish	11	27,239	17	40,390
Swedish	11	29,805	21	57,341
Portuguese ..	2	4,633	1	5,853
Total Foreign Vessels ..	292	813,696	771	2,288,393

The most remarkable feature in the above return is the increase in the number of Japanese vessels calling at Colombo. There is no doubt that the Japanese are rapidly extending their hold on the carrying trade in Eastern waters.

R. N. THAINE,
Acting Principal Collector of Customs.

Colombo, April 29, 1920.

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Appendix 1.—Details of Customs Import Duty collected on Chief Articles.

Description of Goods.	1917. Duties.	1918. Duties.	1919. Duties.	Compared with 1917. Increase.	Compared with 1917. Decrease.	Compared with 1918. Increase.	Compared with 1918. Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Arms and Ammunition (including explosives) ..	98,344 83	91,494 15	83,981 99	—	14,362 84	—	7,512 16
Apparel, made up ...	78,962 55	95,761 19	80,945 19	1,982 64	—	—	14,816 0
Cars and Parts ..	164,481 37	117,513 12	143,298 40	—	21,182 97	25,785 28	—
Chemists' Sundries	57,744 89	66,033 74	86,063 78	28,318 89	—	20,030 4	—
Cotton Manufactures	713,519 0	961,638 28	1,006,422 95	292,903 95	—	44,784 67	—
Curry Stuffs ..	175,586 99	188,338 30	182,624 37	7,037 38	—	—	5,713 93
Earthenware and Chinaware ..	38,019 18	31,870 73	33,613 83	—	4,405 35	1,743 10	—
Fish, dried and salted (including Maldive fish) ..	260,987 6	351,471 30	307,068 32	46,081 26	—	—	44,402 98
Grain ..	4,296,851 63	3,573,131 89	3,260,387 55	—	1,036,464 8	—	312,744 34
Haberdashery ..	158,522 4	175,802 22	192,408 39	33,886 35	—	16,606 17	—
Hardware ..	100,720 8	104,930 93	129,967 67	29,247 59	—	25,036 74	—
Malt Liquors ...	15,014 84	11,670 16	8,864 24	—	6,150 60	—	2,805 92
Matches ..	197,436 15	173,866 2	110,914 97	—	86,521 18	—	62,951 5
Metals ..	59,509 11	53,300 80	116,394 23	56,885 12	—	63,093 43	—
Oil, Kerosine ...	1,260,490 40	1,185,097 47	1,653,362 84	392,872 44	—	468,265 37	—
Oil, Petrol ..	265,228 38	204,118 73	352,735 34	87,506 96	—	148,616 61	—
Poonac, Gingelly ..	144,715 9	122,563 22	114,920 51	—	29,794 58	—	7,642 71
Spirits and Cordials	1,167,188 62	767,221 46	820,582 0	—	346,606 62	53,360 54	—
Sugar ..	1,120,764 56	1,111,328 29	1,194,685 37	73,920 81	—	83,357 8	—
Tobacco (including Cigars) ..	1,016,846 19	974,956 40	1,361,963 4	345,116 85	—	387,006 64	—
Wines ..	32,633 47	30,389 59	37,831 76	5,198 29	—	7,442 17	—
Woollens ...	25,377 46	26,137 58	23,144 4	—	2,233 42	—	2,993 54
Other Goods, unenumerated ..	1,569,371 84	1,524,122 89	1,978,550 18	409,178 34	—	454,427 29	—
Total ..	13,018,315 73	11,942,758 46	13,280,730 96	1,810,136 87	1,547,721 64	1,799,555 13	461,582 63
			Deduct Decrease	1,547,721 64	Deduct Decrease	461,582 63	
			Nett Increase	262,415 23	Nett Increase	1,337,972 50	

Appendix 2.—Statement showing the Total Collections made by the Department for the Year 1919 at the various Ports of the Island.

Ports.	Imports.	Sundries, Fines, &c.	Exports.					Other.	Medical] Aid Dues.	Rent.		Colombo Port and Harbour Dues.		Port Dues at Out-ports.	Fees of Court and Sundries.	Total.
			Plumbago.	Rubber.	Tea.	Cacao.	*c* Desiccated Coconuts, Coconuts, Copra, and Coconut Oil.			*b* Single.	Double.	Port Dues Payable by Ships.	Harbour Dues on Cargo.			
Western and North-Western Provinces.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo	12900470 63	25047 28	48721 14	2725360 14	2789185 20	90795 22	1564602 24	1 50	622766 24	427709 57	30813 16	1162955 84	668994 63	—	3246 15	23110668 94
Beruwala	963 61	—	—	—	—	—	8 80	—	—	1159 54	—	—	—	137 28	—	2269 23
Negombo	126 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1022 90	—	—	—	127 92	—	1277 62
Kalpitiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	133 70	—	—	108 44	—	—	—	50 20	—	292 34
Southern Province.																
Galle	625 98	8 73	—	5458 70	526 10	164 81	33168 26	—	683 23	2145 76	32 20	—	—	4282 32	—	52096 9
Hambantota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	173 96	89 56	—	—	14 56	—	278 8
Northern Province.																
Jaffna	84323 18	53 42	—	—	—	—	1670 63	132 50	—	6366 72	232 18	—	—	785 50	—	93564 13
Point Pedro	49400 10	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	157 50	—	5109 50	8 92	—	—	1487 20	—	56164 22
Valvedditturai ..	16425 51	9 82	—	—	—	—	40 20	—	—	1474 71	167 36	—	—	538 74	—	18656 34
Kankesanturai ..	49701 81	50 38	—	—	—	—	1 50	—	—	4785 52	63 78	—	—	525 28	—	55128 27
Mannar	265 85	29 33	—	—	—	—	40 0	2400 0	—	595 48	133 37	—	—	179 60	—	3643 63
Kayts	145825 5	19 82	—	—	140 99	—	2093 52	4089 10	14 10	12169 9	60 67	—	—	2059 80	—	166472 14
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122 48	—	—	—	31 10	—	153 58
Talaimannar	11447 22	—	0 94	1 35	86 54	13 13	97 73	—	9 72	191 15	—	—	—	27 44	—	11875 22
Eastern Province.																
Batticaloa	17179 43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2645 60	75 36	—	—	668 2	—	21849 21
Trincomalee	3975 79	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2725 10	78 50	—	—	773 42	—	7563 41
Total ..	13280730 96	25228 78	48722 8	2730820 19	2789938 83	90973 16	1608138 98	6780 60	623473 29	468505 52	81755 6	1162955 84	668994 63	11688 38	3246 15	23601952 45

(*a*)	Coconuts.	Desiccated Coconuts.	Copra.	Coconut Oil.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo ..	13,055 89	471,078 35	719,525 0	360,943 0
Beruwala ..	8 80	—	—	—
Kalpitiya ..	123 70	—	10 0	—
Galle ..	—	2,568 32	984 0	34,615 94
Jaffna ..	5 44	—	1,665 19	—
Point Pedro ..	1 0	—	—	—
Valvedditturai ..	0 20	—	40 0	—
Kankesanturai ..	1 50	—	—	—
Kayts ..	116 76	—	1,976 76	—
Mannar ..	—	—	40 0	—
Talaimannar ..	90 75	1 65	0 18	5 15
Batticaloa ..	62 92	—	1,215 25	2 63
Trincomalee ..	0 60	—	—	—
	13,467 50	473,648 32	725,456 38	395,566 72

(*b*)	Import Rent.	Export Rent.	Transhipment Rent.	Baggage Rent.	Bonded Rent.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo ..	337,615 82	57,762 79	24,667 30	5,620 21	2,043 45
Beruwala ..	1,159 54	—	—	—	—
Negombo ..	1,022 90	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya ..	108 44	—	—	—	—
Northern Province	30,790 9	24 56	—	—	—
Eastern Province ..	3,440 28	1,930 42	—	—	—
Southern Province	1,473 95	845 77	—	—	—
	375,611 2	60,563 54	24,667 30	5,620 21	2,043 45

Appendix 2*a*.—Statement of Refunds made under Section 16 of Ordinance No. 17 of 1869, and Rebates allowed under Section 5 of Ordinance No. 20 of 1898, for the Year 1919.

	Western Province.	Southern Province.	Northern Province.	Eastern Province.
Imports :—	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Grain	2,441 34	—	—	—
Cotton Manufacture	1,767 68	—	—	—
Spirits and Cordials	2,374 61	—	—	—
Sugar	1,013 99	—	—	—
Kerosine Oil	27,916 84	—	—	—
Petrol	27,401 89	—	—	—
Other Goods	59,955 18	—	900 53	—
Exports :—				
Plumbago	435 26	—	—	—
Rubber	13,256 39	—	—	—
Tea	241,660 66	—	—	—
Cacao	1,173 90	—	—	—
Cocoanuts, fresh	532 89	—	—	—
Cocoanuts, desiccated	8,738 47	—	—	—
Coconut Oil	14,054 89	—	—	—
Copra	17,463 80	—	—	—
Sundries	58 0	—	—	—
Port, Harbour, Wharf, Warehouse, and other Dues :—				
Port and Harbour Dues	23,401 57	—	—	—
Single Rent, Imports	331 86	—	—	—
Do. Exports	154 24	—	—	34 48
Double Rent	420 78	—	—	—
Fees of Court and Office :—				
Medical Aid Dues	28,119 28	—	—	—
Total	472,673 52	—	900 53	34 48

Appendix 3.—Total Value in Currency of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Ceylon, omitting Specie, from and to each Country in the Year 1919.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports thereto.		Total Value of Exports.
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	33,890,842	152,878,547	1,762,980	154,641,527
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.				
Africa :				
British East Africa	173	9,781	2,825	12,606
Cape Colony	153,076	1,397,573	1,625	1,399,198
Egypt	148,315	4,692,390	36,450	4,728,840
Mauritius	3	54,223	8,632	62,855
Natal	3,409,820	620,222	1,340	621,562
Zanzibar	63	46,780	200	46,980
Other British Possessions	2,627,312	1,107,365	—	1,107,365
America :				
British Guiana	—	1,397	—	1,397
British West Indies	4,937	6,605	—	6,605
Canada	80,692	6,431,381	129,450	6,560,831
Newfoundland	—	373,605	—	373,605
Other British Possessions	—	—	—	—
Asia :				
Aden	4,402	8,389	11,415	19,804
British India	72,673,475	20,858,200	4,236,483	25,094,683
British North Borneo	1	—	2,000	2,000
Burma	57,333,573	99,769	36,904	136,673
Hong Kong	1,865,678	129,264	20,700	149,964
Maldive Islands	2,159,055	105,663	158,674	264,337
Straits Settlements	9,106,704	1,069,658	732,031	1,801,689
Other British Possessions	64,482	87,986	16,363	104,349
Australasia :				
New South Wales	1,306,447	4,606,554	16,141	4,622,695
New Zealand	62,077	1,277,320	81	1,277,401
Queensland	79,659	157,411	—	157,411
South Australia	2,058,976	498,783	910	499,693
Carried over	153,137,920	43,640,319	5,412,224	49,052,543

Total Value in Currency of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Ceylon, &c.—*contd.*

Countries.	Imports.	Exports thereto.		Total Value of Exports.
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ..	153,137,920	43,640,319	5,412,224	49,052,543
Australasia—*contd.*				
Tasmania	718	11,965	—	11,965
Victoria	645,403	3,984,629	13,494	3,998,123
Western Australia	87,847	579,298	140	579,438
Other British Possessions ..	—	112	—	112
Europe:				
Gibraltar	5,722	6,208	—	6,208
Malta	—	27,740	—	27,740
Other British Possessions ..	—	—	—	—
Polynesia:				
British New Guinea	—	—		—
Total ..	153,877,610	48,250,271	5,425,858	53,676,129
Foreign Countries.				
Africa:				
Algiers	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	10,032	23,801	33,833
Mozambique	1,989,220	121,137	2,250	123,387
Reunion	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries ..	1,328	162,680	1,644	164,324
America:				
Central America	—	587	—	587
Chile	138,000	95,057	—	95,057
Foreign West Indies ..	38	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries ..	—	17,233	—	17,233
South America (except Chile) ..	791	434,164	15,113	449,277
United States	8,049,275	117,369,229	5,692,303	123,061,532
Asia:				
Arabia	1,840	81	—	81
Borneo (excluding British) ..	6,003,799	—	222,568	222,568
China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	1,235,300	357,125	2,150	359,275
Cochin-China	4,727	5,337	860	6,197
India (excluding British) ..	80,587	76,913	3,750	80,663
Japan	8,379,787	689,514	64,573	754,087
Java	6,868,880	1,566	17,851	19,417
Persia	2,613,107	100,535	—	100,535
Philippines	29,192	1,225,916	—	1,225,916
Russia in Asia	—	238,076	—	238,076
Siam	9,414,673	9,628	—	9,628
Sumatra	2,277,902	1,927	15,462	17,389
Turkey in Asia	—	28,085	—	28,085
Other Foreign Countries ..	975	1,257	—	1,257
Australasia:				
New Caledonia	—	38	—	38
Other Foreign Countries ..	—	6,315	—	6,315
Europe:				
Austria-Hungary	114	—	—	—
Belgium	323,508	7,619,442	1,430	7,620,872
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—
Denmark	968	5,867,655	—	5,867,655
France	1,594,927	8,156,734	24,463	8,181,197
Germany	1,968	67,254	—	67,254
Greece	1,846	186,133	—	186,133
Holland	823,787	4,909,813	2,962	4,912,775
Italy	165,168	1,865,724	5,960	1,871,684
Norway	319,739	1,875,602	877	1,876,479
Portugal	46,769	6,670	—	6,670
Roumania	—	27,930	—	27,930
Russia in Europe	532,721	144,103	—	144,103
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ..	123,727	396,191	—	396,191
Sweden	193,068	369,599	—	369,599
Switzerland	357,548	99,187	—	99,187
Turkey in Europe	—	94,637	—	94,637
Total ..	51,555,279	152,639,106	6,098,017	158,737,123
United Kingdom ...	33,890,842	152,878,547	1,762,980	154,641,527
British Possessions ..	153,877,610	48,250,271	5,425,858	53,676,129
Foreign Countries ..	51,555,279	152,639,106	6,098,017	158,737,123
Grand Total ...	239,323,731	353,767,924	13,286,855	367,054,779

Appendix 4.—Comparative Value of Total Imports from various Countries in 1917, 1918, and 1919.

Country of Production.	1917.	1918.	1919.	Compared with 1917.		Compared with 1918.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	32,629,076	28,634,467	33,890,842	1,261,766	—	5,256,375	—
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.							
Africa :							
British East Africa	97	41,781	173	76	—	—	41,608
Cape Colony ..	1,814	104,539	153,076	151,262	—	48,537	—
Egypt ..	1,030,227	405,867	148,315	—	881,912	—	257,552
Mauritius ..	430	48	3	—	427	—	45
Natal ...	408,061	5,051,132	3,409,820	3,001,759	—	—	1,641,312
Zanzibar ..	341	—	63	—	278	63	—
Other British Possessions ..	1,057,080	2,511,244	2,627,312	1,570,232	—	116,068	—
America :							
British West Indies	3,090	3,779	4,937	1,847	—	1,158	—
Canada ...	1,329	19,617	80,692	79,363	—	61,075	—
Asia :							
Aden ..	1,752	2,423	4,402	2,650	—	1,979	—
British North Borneo ..	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
British India ..	66,992,770	67,681,764	72,722,475	5,729,705	—	5,040,711	—
Burma ..	37,476,382	34,678,723	57,333,573	19,857,191		22,654,850	—
Hong Kong ..	865,704	758,258	1,865,678	999,974	—	1,107,420	—
Maldive Islands ..	2,252,131	2,391,519	2,159,055	—	93,076	—	232,464
Straits Settlements	12,931,202	6,813,397	9,126,124	—	3,805,078	2,312,727	—
Other British Possessions ..	25,351	24,438	64,482	39,131	—	40,044	—
Australia :							
New South Wales .	388,070	393,477	1,305,447	917,377	—	911,970	—
New Zealand ..	112,506	64,645	62,077	—	50,429	—	2,568
Queensland ..	155,068	126,061	79,659	—	75,409	—	46,402
South Australia ..	316,071	517,763	2,058,976	1,742,905	—	1,541,213	—
Tasmania ..	8,042	20,668	718	—	7,324	—	19,950
Victoria ..	167,229	252,002	645,403	478,174	—	393,401	—
Western Australia .	372,113	926	87,847	—	284,266	86,921	—
Europe :							
Gibraltar ..	2,348	674	5,722	3,374	—	5,048	—
Malta ..	988	—	—	—	988	—	—
Foreign Countries.							
Africa :							
Algiers ..	100	—	—	—	100	—	—
Mozambique ..	380,000	63,320	1,989,220	1,609,220	—	1,925,900	—
Other Foreign Countries ...	100,841	—	1,328	—	99,513	1,328	—
America :							
Chile ..	—*	—	138,000	138,000	—	138,000	—
Foreign West Indies	—	—	38	38	—	38	—
South America (except Chile) ...	5,479	—	791	—	4,688	791	—
United States ..	5,580,009	5,651,017	11,374,784	5,794,775	—	5,723,767	—
Asia :							
Arabia ..	—	3,000	1,840	1,840	—	—	1,160
Borneo (excluding British) ...	3,090,038	2,142,605	6,003,799	2,913,761	—	3,861,194	—
China (excluding Hong Kong) ...	185,761	162,753	1,235,300	1,049,539	—	1,072,547	—
Cochin-China ..	309	180	4,727	4,418	—	4,547	—
India (exc British)	509,756	761,752	80,587	—	429,169	—	681,165
Japan ..	10,040,936	9,132,805	8,381,787	—	1,659,149	—	751,018
Java ..	2,385,352	2,393,057	6,868,910	4,483,558	—	4,475,853	—
Persia ..	350,079	—	2,613,107	2,263,028	—	2,613,107	—
Philippines ..	15,009	11,878	29,192	14,183	—	17,314	—
Russia in Asia ..	1,875	—	—	—	1,875	—	—
Siam ..	650,981	344,873	9,414,673	8,763,692	—	—	—
Sumatra ..	1,307,364	3,859,978	2,257,902	950,538	—	9,069,800	1,602,076
Other Foreign Countries in Asia ..	—	—	975	975	—	975	—
Carried over ...	181,803,161	175,026,430	238,233,832	63,824,352	7,393,681	68,484,722	5,277,320

* See under South America.

Comparative Value of Total Imports from various Countries in 1917, 1918, and 1919—*contd.*

Country of Production.	1917.	1918.	1919.	Compared with 1917.		Compared with 1918.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ..	181,803,161	175,026,430	238,233,832	63,824,352	7,393,681	68,484,722	5,277,320
Foreign Countries—contd.							
Australasia:							
Other Foreign Countries ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Europe:							
Austria-Hungary ..	1,642	176	114	—	1,528	—	62
Belgium ..	10,369	5,428	323,508	313,139	—	318,080	—
Denmark ..	21,068	1,299	968	—	20,100	—	331
France ..	661,476	768,706	1,594,927	933,451	—	826,221	—
Germany ..	11,443	131	1,968	—	9,475	1,837	—
Greece ..	551	52	1,846	1,295	—	1,794	—
Holland ..	1,119,737	464,599	823,787	—	295,950	359,188	—
Italy ..	242,685	130,443	165,168	—	77,517	34,725	—
Norway ..	127,991	489,719	319,739	191,748	—	—	169,980
Portugal ..	32,295	24,316	46,769	14,474	—	22,453	—
Russia in Europe ..	172,318	70	532,721	360,403	—	532,651	—
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ..	37,941	38,997	123,727	85,786	—	84,730	—
Sweden ..	604,561	627,734	193,068	—	411,493	—	434,666
Switzerland ..	298,978	158,583	357,548	58,570	—	198,965	—
Turkey in Europe ..	5	—	—	—	5	—	—
	185,146,221	177,736,683	242,719,690	65,783,218	8,209,749	70,865,366	5,882,359
Deduct Specie ..	1,002,235	19,920	3,395,959	2,373,724	—	3,376,039	—
Value of Goods ..	184,123,986	177,716,763	239,323,731	63,409,494	8,209,749	67,489,327	5,882,359
			Deduct Decrease	8,209,749	Deduct Decrease	5,882,359	
			Nett Increase in 1919 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1917	55,199,745	Nett Increase in 1919 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1918	61,606,968	

Appendix 5.—Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Ceylon Produce exported during 1918 and 1919.

Articles.	1918.		1919.		Increase over 1918.		Decrease below 1918.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Qua ntity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Arrack .. .. gal.	18,796	41,243	27,589	207,095	8,793	165,852	—	—
Arecanuts .. cwt.	214,780	3,801,682	150,457	3,059,158	—	—	64,323	742,524
Cacao .. .. cwt.	73,528	2,352,160	58,884	3,125,667	—	773,507	14,644	—
Cardamoms .. cwt.	3,549	304,706	4,870	908,500	1,321	603,794	—	—
Cinchona .. .. lb.	13,980	908	47,624	3,095	33,644	2,187	—	—
Cinnamon (plantation and wild) .. .. cwt.	37,390	1,349,505	68,755	3,695,895	31,365	2,346,390	—	—
Coffee, plantation .. cwt.	21	1,207	458	26,335	437	25,128	—	—
Coffee, native .. cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee, Liberian .. cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coconuts .. .. No.	6,553,278	391,803	3,390,710	292,623	—	—	3,162,568	99,180
Coir fibre .. .. cwt.	201,585	931,867	239,391	1,758,211	37,806	826,344	—	—
Coir rope .. .. cwt.	19,867	238,404	14,413	172,956	—	—	5,454	65,448
Coir yarn .. .. cwt.	28,804	288,040	112,076	1,098,344	83,272	810,304	—	—
Copra .. .. cwt.	1,272,321	12,757,641	1,759,525	32,357,044	487,204	19,599,403	—	—
Cocoanut, desiccated .. cwt.	203,366	5,179,529	675,060	24,928,166	471,694	19,748,637	—	—
Fibre, kitul .. cwt.	248	7,104	2,500	118,874	2,252	111,770	—	—
Fibre, palmyra .. cwt.	2,712	73,530	3,116	91,332	404	17,802	—	—
Horns .. .. cwt.	—	—	35	4,200	35	4,200	—	—
Oil, cocoanut .. cwt.	527,481	15,692,559	675,999	25,674,442	148,518	9,981,883	—	—
Oil, cinnamon .. oz.	62,283	76,632	366,701	178,928	304,418	102,296	—	—
Oil, citronella .. lb.	1,030,167	875,060	992,850	896,243	—	21,183	37,317	—
Plumbago .. cwt.	304,340	4,840,630	133,428	1,732,080	—	—	170,912	3,108,550
Poonac .. .. cwt.	14,027	48,113	87,341	517,411	73,314	469,298	—	—
Rubber .. .. cwt.	413,303	62,252,430	900,197	132,071,409	486,894	69,818,979	—	—
Sapanwood .. cwt.	4,870	20,993	13,226	82,537	8,356	61,544	—	—
Skins (dressed and undressed) cwt.	11,135	760,118	12,899	1,056,047	1,764	295,929	—	—
Tea .. .. lb.	180,817,744	83,176,162	208,560,943	116,502,140	27,743,199	33,325,978	—	—
Timber, ebony .. tons	—	—	—	182	—	182	—	—
Timber, satinwood .. tons	73	3,729	152	56,428	79	52,699	—	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured lb.	4,736,824	874,513	1,739,392	659,106	—	—	2,997,432	215,407

Appendix 6.—Comparative Value of Exports to various Countries in 1917, 1918, and 1919.

Countries.	1917.	1918.	1919.	Compared with 1917.		Compared with 1918.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	121,475,098	91,026,336	154,641,527	33,166,429	—	63,615,191	—
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.							
Africa :							
British East Africa ..	26,040	20,040	12,606	—	13,434	—	7,434
Cape Colony ..	1,820,710	1,902,708	1,399,198	—	421,512	—	503,510
Egypt ..	2,348,655	5,247,394	4,728,840	2,380,185	—	—	518,554
Mauritius ..	78,766	152,885	62,855	—	15,911	—	90,030
Natal ..	771,583	715,279	621,562	—	150,021	—	93,717
Zanzibar ..	3,608	2,567	46,980	43,372	—	44,413	—
Other British Possessions	102,034	779,981	1,107,365	1,005,331	—	327,384	—
America :							
British Guiana ...	3,632	9,223	1,397	—	2,235	—	7,826
British West Indies ..	26,218	36,560	6,605	—	19,613	—	29,955
Canada ..	9,347,879	11,944,739	6,560,831	—	2,787,048	—	5,383,908
Newfoundland ...	362,276	234,170	373,605	11,329	—	139,435	—
Other British Possessions	4,940	3,680	—	—	4,940	—	3,680
Asia :							
Aden ..	16,991	20,476	19,804	2,813	—	—	672
British India ..	20,336,125	26,675,144	25,094,683	4,758,558	—	—	1,580,461
British North Borneo ..	—	—	2,000	2,000	—	2,000	—
Burma ..	247,668	268,893	136,673	—	110,995	—	132,220
Hong Kong ..	746,667	353,493	149,964	—	596,703	—	203,529
Maldive Islands ..	358,424	323,761	264,337	—	94,087	—	59,424
Straits Settlements ..	1,324,235	1,269,680	1,801,689	477,454	—	532,009	—
Other British Possessions	684,069	526,060	104,349	—	579,720	—	421,711
Australasia :							
Fiji Islands ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New South Wales ..	6,106,517	9,670,084	4,622,695	—	1,483,822	—	5,047,389
New Zealand ..	3,331,806	1,420,479	1,277,401	—	2,054,405	—	143,078
Queensland ..	661,490	429,853	157,411	—	504,079	—	272,442
South Australia ..	982,301	487,960	499,693	—	482,608	11,733	—
Carried over ...	171,167,732	153,521,445	203,694,070	41,847,471	9,321,133	64,672,165	14,499,540

Camparative Value of Exports to various Countries in 1917, 1918, and 1919—*contd.*

Countries.	1917.	1918.	1919.	Compared with 1917.		Compared with 1918.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ..	171,167,732	153,521,445	203,694,070	41,847,471	9,321,133	64,672,165	14,499,540
Australasia—*contd.*							
Tasmania ..	10,816	11,325	11,965	1,149	—	640	—
Victoria ..	6,649,637	7,534,060	4,000,823	—	2,648,814	—	3,533,237
Western Australia ..	596,786	463,231	579,438	—	17,348	116,207	—
Other British Possessions	759	483	112	—	647	—	371
Europe:							
Gibraltar ..	5,406	37,418	6,208	802	—	—	31,210
Malta ..	1,715	311,119	27,740	26,025	—	—	283,379
Other British Possessions	841,075	988,868	—	—	841,075	—	988,868
Polynesia:							
British New Guinea ..	1,154	—	—	—	1,154	—	—
Foreign Countries.							
Africa:							
Madagascar ..	18,173	4,361	33,833	15,660	—	29,472	—
Mozambique ..	679,952	645,274	123,387	—	556,565	—	521,887
Other Foreign Countries	22,030	326,772	164,324	142,294	—	—	162,448
America:							
Central America ..	—	386	587	587	—	201	—
Chili ..	—	390,160	95,057	95,057	—	—	295,103
South America (except Chile) ...	867,552	1,295,491	449,277	—	418,275	—	846,214
United States ..	102,216,822	38,638,608	123,061,532	20,844,710	—	84,422,924	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	17,233	17,233	—	17,233	—
Asia:							
Arabia ..	—	—	81	81	—	81	—
Borneo (exc. British) ...	109,240	237,649	222,568	113,328	—	—	15,081
China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	2,200,780	730,985	359,275	—	1,841,505	—	371,710
Cochin-China ..	28,233	6,071	6,197	—	22,036	126	—
India (excluding British)	21,671	27,370	80,663	58,992	—	53,293	—
Japan ..	1,018,828	1,230,308	754,087	—	264,741	—	476,221
Java ..	8,527	1,400	19,417	10,890	—	18,017	—
Persia ..	10,747	105,086	100,535	89,788	—	—	4,551
Philippine Islands ..	720,501	979,180	1,225,916	505,415	—	246,736	—
Russia in Asia ..	4,350,335	71,628	238,076	—	4,112,259	166,448	—
Siam ..	3,738	6,882	9,628	5,890	—	2,746	—
Sumatra ..	47,036	138	17,389	—	29,647	17,251	—
Turkey in Asia ..	—	—	28,085	28,085	—	28,085	—
Other Foreign Countries	1,078	18,950	1,257	179	—	—	17,693
Australasia:							
New Caledonia ..	72	—	38	—	34	38	—
Other Foreign Countries	5,679	18,032	6,315	636	—	—	11,717
Europe:							
Belgium ...	—	—	7,620,872	7,620,872	—	7,620,872	—
Denmark ...	1,115,809	—	5,867,655	4,751,846	—	5,867,655	—
France ..	7,668,614	4,146,448	8,181,197	512,583	—	4,034,749	—
Germany ..	—	—	67,254	67,254	—	67,254	—
Greece ..	—	18,207	186,133	186,133	—	167,926	—
Holland ..	1,468,085	—	4,912,775	3,444,690	—	4,912,775	—
Italy ..	1,157,097	1,106,597	1,871,684	714,587	—	765,087	—
Norway ..	274,387	150,381	1,876,479	1,602,092	—	1,726,098	—
Portugal ..	—	22,439	6,670	6,670	—	—	15,769
Roumania ..	—	—	27,930	27,930	—	27,930	—
Russia in Europe ..	3,593,501	—	144,103	—	3,449,398	144,103	—
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ..	57,312	50,707	396,191	338,879	—	345,484	—
Sweden ..	1	—	369,599	369,598	—	369,599	—
Switzerland ..	4,077	36,375	99,187	95,110	—	62,812	—
Turkey in Europe ..	—	—	94,637	94,637	—	94,637	—
Total ...	306,944,957	213,133,834	367,057,479	83,637,153	23,524,631	175,998,644	22,074,999
Deduct Value of Specie ..	2,784,500	1,808,500	2,700	—	2,781,800	—	1,805,800
Value of Goods ...	304,160,457	211,325,334	367,054,779	83,637,153	20,742,831	175,998,644	20,269,199
			Deduct Decrease	20,742,831	Deduct Decrease	20,269,199	
			Nett Increase in 1919 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1917	62,894,322	Nett Increase in 1919 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1918	155,729,445	

Appendix 7.—Statement showing the Exports of Tea, the Distribution of Shipments, and the Increase or Decrease as compared with 1918.

Countries.	1919.	1918.	Increase over 1918.	Decrease below 1918.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
United Kingdom	140,647,501	94,358,654	46,288,847	—
British Possessions.				
Aden	2,125	1,930	195	—
British East Africa	16,924	42,620	—	25,696
British Guiana	2,500	20,050	—	17,550
British India	6,136,696	8,582,870	—	2,446,174
British North Borneo	—	—	—	—
British West Indies	11,825	79,480	—	67,655
Burma	90,376	14,938	75,438	—
Canada	7,753,623	2,281,073	5,472,550	—
Cape Colony	2,198,696	3,778,277	—	1,579,581
Egypt	2,250,862	8,126,477	—	5,875,615
Fiji Islands	—	—	—	—
Gibraltar	6,000	81,342	—	75,342
Hong Kong	228,588	125,056	103,532	—
Maldive Islands	5,991	11,305	—	5,314
Malta	49,660	676,342	—	626,682
Mauritius	95,450	275,615	—	180,165
Natal	1,002,765	1,119,459	—	116,694
Newfoundland	664,393	509,065	155,328	—
New Guinea	—	—	—	—
New South Wales	7,221,974	17,798,831	—	10,576,857
New Zealand	2,063,115	2,797,211	—	734,096
Other British Possessions in Africa ..	1,955,923	1,683,119	272,804	—
Other British Possessions in America ..	—	8,000	—	8,000
Other British Possessions in Asia ..	52,569	17,835	34,734	—
Other British Possessions in Australasia ..	200	1,050	—	850
Other British Possessions in Europe ..	—	2,149,713	—	2,149,713
Queensland	189,373	866,862	—	677,489
South Australia	809,975	971,618	—	161,643
Straits Settlements	1,044,114	1,124,125	—	80,011
Tasmania	21,420	24,401	—	2,981
Victoria	5,925,960	11,857,109	—	5,961,149
Western Australia	907,651	875,520	32,131	—
Zanzibar	83,198	5,580	77,618	—
Foreign Countries.				
Arabia	145	—	145	—
Belgium	540,765	—	540,765	—
Borneo (excluding British)	—	—	—	—
Central America	1,050	840	210	—
Chile	88,420	698,542	—	610,122
China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	565,616	1,421,735	—	856,119
Cochin-China	1,320	1,820	—	500
Denmark	1,057,237	—	1,057,237	—
France	3,860,614	3,843,193	17,421	—
Greece	259,000	18,000	241,000	—
Holland	86,430	—	86,430	—
India (excluding British)	968	137	831	—
Italy	137,195	286,743	—	149,548
Japan	150,324	233,044	—	82,720
Java	1,143	—	1,143	—
Madagascar	17,494	1,100	16,394	—
Mozambique	206,058	1,219,324	—	1,013,266
Norway	237,907	118,184	119,723	—
Other Foreign Countries in Africa ..	290,889	585,921	—	295,032
Other Foreign Countries in Asia ..	2,250	41,196	—	38,936
Other Foreign Countries in Australasia ..	8,860	39,200	—	30,340
Persia	179,976	228,131	—	48,155
Philippine Islands	136,858	177,348	—	40,490
Portugal	11,940	48,782	—	36,842
Roumania	50,000	—	50,000	—
Russia in Asia	425,997	155,713	270,284	—
Russia in Europe	257,971	—	257,971	—
Siam	16,368	14,960	1,408	—
South America (except Chile) ..	558,739	2,224,372	—	1,665,633
Spain (excluding Gibraltar)	22,455	22,013	432	—
Sumatra	3,450	300	3,150	—
Sweden	24,734	—	24,734	—
Switzerland	177,563	79,076	98,487	—
Turkey in Asia	46,250	—	46,250	—
Turkey in Europe	160,841	—	160,841	—
United States of America	17,534,679	9,062,543	8,472,136	—
Total ..	208,560,943	180,817,744	63,980,169	36,236,970
		Deduct Decrease ...	36,236,970	
		Nett Increase ..	27,743,199	

Appendix 8.—Statement of Goods brought for Transhipment and Re-shipment to the Port of Colombo from different Countries during the Year 1919.

Country.	Packages.	Country.	Packages.
Aden	97	Maldive Islands	5,741
Australia	4,165	Natal	1
Burma	63,756	Norway	4,617
China	1,364	Other British Possessions in Asia ..	700
Cochin-China	8	Portugal	842
Egypt	287	Russia in Asia	196
England	18,359	Seychelles	9
France	7,260	Spain	413
Germany	116	Straits Settlements	1,990
Holland	4,464	Sumatra	1,944
Hong Kong	6,934	Sweden	8,473
India (British)	210,957	United States of America	26,199
India (excluding British)	7,162		
Italy	1,362	Total ..	383,123
Java	113		
Japan	5,594		

Appendix 9.—Statement of Goods Transhipped and Re-shipped from the Port of Colombo to different Countries, and the Increase and Decrease as compared with 1918.

Country.	1918.			1919.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Number of Packages landed and shipped.	Number of Packages trans-shipped direct.	Total.	Number of Packages landed and shipped.	Number of Packages trans-shipped direct.	Total.	Number of Packages landed and shipped.	Number of Packages trans-shipped direct.	Total.	Number of Packages landed and shipped.	Number of Packages trans-shipped direct.	Total.
Aden	1,300	—	1,300	2,440	—	2,440	1,140	—	1,140	—	—	—
Australia	138,788	—	138,788	10,030	430	10,460	—	430	—	128,758	—	128,328
Austria	—	—	—	510	—	510	510	—	510	—	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	2,974	—	2,974	2,974	—	2,974	—	—	—
Burma	3,386	—	3,386	4,163	—	4,163	777	—	777	—	—	—
Canada	281	—	281	365	—	365	84	—	84	—	—	—
Cape Colony ..	2,549	—	2,549	3,391	—	3,391	842	—	842	—	—	—
China (excluding HongKong)	798	—	798	20,663	1,320	21,983	19,865	1,320	21,185	—	—	—
Cochin-China ..	6	—	6	1,038	—	1,038	1,032	—	1,032	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	13,479	—	13,479	13,479	—	13,479	—	—	—
Egypt	2,947	—	2,947	4,694	4	4,698	1,747	4	1,751	—	—	—
England	27,307	4,201	31,508	7,363	150	7,513	—	—	—	19,944	4,051	23,995
France	2,200	—	2,200	18,256	—	18,256	16,056	—	16,056	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	—	909	—	909	909	—	909	—	—	—
Holland	—	—	—	5,248	—	5,248	5,248	—	5,248	—	—	—
Hong Kong ..	3,466	—	3,466	979	—	979	—	—	—	2,487	—	2,487
India (British) ..	118,684	188	118,872	81,795	3,774	85,569	—	3,586	—	36,889	—	33,303
India (excluding British) ..	19	—	19	98	—	98	79	—	79	—	—	—
Italy	384	—	384	6,472	—	6,472	6,088	—	6,088	—	—	—
Japan	9,443	—	9,443	76,460	—	76,460	67,017	—	67,017	—	—	—
Maldive Islands ..	83,549	1,568	85,117	92,851	625	93,476	9,302	—	8,359	—	943	—
Malta	174	—	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	174	—	174
Mauritius	4,111	—	4,111	37	—	37	—	—	—	4,074	—	4,074
Natal	2,546	—	2,546	1,643	—	1,643	—	—	—	903	—	903
New Zealand ..	938	—	938	288	—	288	—	—	—	650	—	650
Norway	—	—	—	3,338	—	3,338	3,338	—	3,338	—	—	—
Other British Possessions in Asia	1,586	—	1,586	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,586	—	1,586
Other Foreign Countries in Africa	800	—	800	30	—	30	—	—	—	770	—	770
Philippine Islands ..	605	—	605	40	—	40	—	—	—	565	—	565
Russia in Asia ..	—	—	—	1,510	—	1,510	1,510	—	1,510	—	—	—
Seychelles	—	—	—	19	—	19	19	—	19	—	—	—
Siam	—	—	—	43	—	43	43	—	43	—	—	—
South America ..	—	—	—	296	—	296	296	—	296	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	200	—	200	200	—	200	—	—	—
Straits Settlements ..	13,444	—	13,444	6,347	—	6,347	—	—	—	7,097	—	7,097
Sweden	300	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	300
United States of America ..	19,193	—	19,193	8,851	—	8,851	—	—	—	10,342	—	10,342
Total ..	438,804	5,957	444,761	376,820	6,303	383,123	152,555	5,340	152,936	214,539	4,994	214,574
						Deduct Decrease ..	4,994	Deduct Increase	152,555			152,936
						Nett Increase ..	346	Nett Decrease	61,984			61,638

Appendix 10.—Statement showing the Tonnage of Goods Exported and Imported separately to and from Colombo, exclusive of Transhipments, from 1910.

Year.	Tonnage of Goods imported.	Tonnage of Goods exported.	Tonnage of Coal imported.
1910	759,841	433,928	801,379
1911	904,773	439,044	665,047
1912	812,213	456,878	885,661
1913	1,056,705	508,886	744,529
1914	849,952	517,373	612,018
1915	945,114	532,567	522,673
1916	991,940	501,412	467,873
1917	776,723	450,010	318,613
1918	803,929½	476,992½	262,174½
1919	1,073,350	562,184	686,077

Appendix 11.—Live Stock Imports from India, 1919.

Month.	Cattle. British India.	Goats. British India.	Sheep. British India.	Horses. British India.
January	755	6,737	952	4
February	254	2,692	490	—
March	667	5,332	962	4
April	722	6,480	876	—
May	1,139	5,388	568	3
June	1,073	6,205	1,421	9
July	705	3,127	1,310	—
August	1,010	5,017	1,004	—
September	604	3,773	1,387	1
October	1,048	3,956	1,140	6
November	664	2,641	650	7
December	1,190	4,676	1,373	—
Total	9,831	56,024	12,133	34

Appendix 12.—Duty collected under "Other Goods" (*i.e.*, other than Grain, Cotton Manufactures, Spirits and Cordials, Sugar, and Kerosine Oil) in 1917, 1918, and 1919.

Month.	1917. Rs. c.	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
January	368,706 19	396,968 20	356,315 41
February	285,524 43	365,662 65	315,068 22
March	329,091 74	375,715 91	361,548 69
April	230,694 98	443,523 75	354,834 62
May	338,622 19	347,094 69	393,278 99
June	311,819 99	285,247 70	359,793 33
July	297,092 74	323,353 29	479,072 80
August	402,262 96	299,720 73	464,150 70
September	401,201 63	306,293 14	556,848 39
October	424,946 77	341,642 51	510,516 91
November	438,562 8	344,255 42	456,800 38
December	326,275 2	292,685 99	488,866 82

Appendix 13.—Total Nett Tonnage of Shipping entered and cleared at the Ports in Ceylon during the Years 1918 and 1919.

	1918. Entered. No.	1918. Entered. Tons.	1918. Cleared. No.	1918. Cleared. Tons.	1919. Entered. No.	1919. Entered. Tons.	1919. Cleared. No.	1919. Cleared. Tons.
Merchant vessels (with cargo and in ballast)	1,654	3,204,518	1,670	3,210,955	1,762	4,669,598	1,760	4,664,750
Merchant vessels (called to coal)	506	1,382,808	507	1,386,171	1,177	4,086,379	1,177	4,086,379
Native sailing vessels	1,315	96,274	1,285	95,818	1,018	103,413	965	96,098
Warships and transports	231	985,958	231	985,958	173	1,128,786	173	1,128,786
Total	3,706	5,669,558	3,693	5,678,902	4,130	9,988,176	4,075	9,976,013

Appendix 14.—Number, Tonnage, and Crews of the Vessels entered at Ports in the Island of Ceylon from each Country in the Year 1919.

Countries whence arrived.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom ..	64	259418	7365	25	124833	3147	89	384251	10512	14	55929	1602	25	88635	2835	39	144564	4437	78	315347	8967	50	213468	5982	128	528815	14949
British Colonies.																											
Aden ..	7	17116	469	23	69227	1449	30	86343	1918	1	341	15	7	14313	380	8	14654	395	8	17457	484	30	83540	1829	38	100997	2313
Australia ..	32	164956	6273	68	293794	6074	100	458750	12347	2	7084	158	15	56863	1365	17	63947	1523	34	172040	6431	83	350657	7439	117	522697	3870
British East Africa	—	—	—	1	1243	48	1	1243	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1243	48	1	1243	48
British India ..	2159	4382735	157216	345	627679	16378	2504	5010414	173594	62	123120	2399	42	112876	2208	104	235996	4607	2221	4505855	159615	387	740555	18586	2608	5246410	178201
Burma ..	295	219597	7590	14	44737	924	309	264334	8504	8	24582	471	2	9262	157	10	33844	628	303	244179	8051	16	53999	1081	319	298178	9132
Egypt ..	26	96453	2313	114	433688	9596	140	530141	11909	21	86052	2767	45	138435	2694	66	224487	5461	47	182505	5080	159	572123	12290	206	754628	17370
Hong Kong ..	2	5922	136	1	1267	72	3	7189	208	3	5154	126	—	—	—	3	5154	126	5	11076	262	1	1267	72	6	12343	334
Maldive Islands ..	84	10159	778	2	119	25	86	10278	803	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	10159	778	2	119	25	86	10278	803
Mauritius ..	—	—	—	3	9716	245	3	9716	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9716	245	3	9716	245
Natal ..	12	33735	743	3	13007	162	15	46742	905	1	3407	56	—	—	—	1	3407	56	13	37142	799	3	13007	162	16	50149	961
Perim ..	2	6561	150	5	22478	389	7	29039	539	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6561	150	5	22478	389	7	29039	539
Straits Settlements	49	205522	4377	36	137206	3123	85	342728	7500	78	283183	7222	30	99733	2243	108	382916	9465	127	488705	11599	66	236939	5366	193	725644	16965
Zanzibar ..	—	—	—	3	8467	213	3	8467	213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8467	213	3	8467	213
Foreign Countries.																											
America ..	7	25371	531	2	7991	145	9	33362	676	7	23467	375	1	4068	41	8	27535	416	14	48838	906	3	12059	186	17	60897	1092
Borneo (excluding British) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	356	25	—	—	—	1	356	25	1	356	25	—	—	—	1	356	25
China ..	8	29866	1335	1	5955	114	9	35821	1449	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	29866	1335	1	5955	114	9	35821	1449
Cochin-China ..	—	—	—	1	2644	89	1	2644	89	—	—	—	1	3564	89	1	3564	89	—	—	—	2	6208	178	2	6208	178
Djibouti ..	1	2978	97	—	—	—	1	2978	97	5	21634	837	3	14264	395	8	35898	1232	6	24612	934	3	14264	395	9	38876	1329
France ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	38961	1867	8	27438	604	18	66399	2471	10	38961	1867	8	27438	604	18	66399	2471
French India ...	48	3153	453	3	1783	68	51	4936	521	1	1445	125	1	1650	22	2	3095	147	49	4598	578	4	3433	90	53	8031	668
Holland ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	46349	1184	—	—	—	11	46349	1184	11	46349	1184	—	—	—	11	46349	1184
Italy ..	2	8797	153	1	3048	76	3	11845	229	5	14517	331	—	—	—	5	14517	331	7	23314	484	1	3048	76	8	26362	560
Japan ..	—	—	—	1	1915	45	1	1915	45	30	92454	2084	7	21149	433	37	113603	2517	30	92454	2084	8	23064	478	38	115518	2562
Java ..	8	27392	820	5	15714	326	13	43106	1146	1	4261	48	5	7360	160	6	11621	208	9	31653	868	10	23074	486	19	54727	1354
Mozambique ..	12	32044	654	1	2292	68	13	34336	722	2	5299	79	—	—	—	2	5299	79	14	37343	733	1	2292	68	15	39635	801
Norway ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5357	75	—	—	—	2	5357	75	2	5357	75	—	—	—	2	5357	75
Persia ..	—	—	—	1	2758	50	1	2758	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2758	50	1	2758	50
Philippine Islands ..	1	4065	43	—	—	—	1	4065	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4065	43	—	—	—	1	4065	43
Siam ..	3	7052	139	1	4921	108	4	11973	247	6	6295	183	1	823	23	7	7118	206	9	13347	322	2	5744	131	11	19091	453
Spain ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4092	81	2	4092	81	—	—	—	2	4092	81	2	4092	81
Sumatra ..	—	—	—	4	11649	141	4	11649	141	2	5625	67	—	—	—	2	5625	67	2	5625	67	4	11649	141	6	17274	208
Sweden ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8970	113	—	—	—	3	8970	113	3	8970	113	—	—	—	3	8970	113
Total ..	2822	5542892	191625	664	1848131	43075	3486	7391023	234700	276	863842	22209	195	604525	13730	471	1468367	35939	3098	6406734	213834	859	2452656	56805	3957	8859390	270639

Appendix 15.—Number, Tonnage, and Crews of the Vessels cleared at Ports in the Island of Ceylon to each Country in the Year 1919.

Countries whence arrived.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom	174	742969	19070	57	243429	6297	231	986398	25367	39	155986	3357	17	68921	1878	56	224907	5235	213	898955	22427	74	312850	8175	287	1211305	30602
British Colonies.																											
Aden	3	10344	216	9	17614	820	12	27958	1036	1	1451	35	—	—	—	1	1451	35	4	11795	251	9	17614	820	13	29409	1071
Andaman Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	34	173056	6346	54	251481	6663	88	424537	13009	1	2754	59	4	16135	276	5	18889	335	35	175810	6405	58	267616	6939	93	443426	13344
British East Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1114	42	1	1114	42	—	—	—	1	1114	42	1	1114	42
British India	1998	4282663	147509	503	621886	16765	2501	4904549	164274	62	155829	3405	57	121239	2704	119	277068	6109	2060	4438492	150914	560	743125	19469	2620	5181617	170383
Burma	40	110820	2738	240	149686	4743	280	260506	7481	—	—	—	5	10802	260	5	10802	260	40	110820	2738	245	160488	5003	285	271308	7741
Cape Colony	7	15699	648	1	2784	94	8	18483	742	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	15699	648	1	2784	94	8	18483	742
Egypt	9	31465	636	76	259476	5476	85	29094	6112	14	39274	922	32	120898	2112	46	160172	3034	23	70739	1558	108	380374	7588	131	451113	9146
Hong Kong	1	4968	104	—	—	—	1	4968	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4968	104	—	—	—	1	4968	104
Maldive Islands	49	6282	597	6	784	74	55	7066	671	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	6282	597	6	784	74	55	7066	671
Mauritius	4	12560	305	2	5867	119	6	18427	424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12560	305	2	5867	119	6	18427	424
Natal	6	15825	503	—	—	—	6	15825	503	2	6808	154	1	5973	112	3	12781	266	8	22633	657	1	5973	112	9	28606	769
Perim	1	4822	130	—	—	—	1	4822	130	—	—	—	2	6898	184	2	6898	184	1	4822	130	2	6898	184	3	11720	314
Straits Settlements	26	108209	2534	30	96999	1843	56	205208	4377	40	108641	4346	27	60607	3048	67	169248	7394	66	216850	6880	57	157606	4891	123	374456	11771
Zanzibar	1	2978	97	—	—	—	1	2978	97	—	—	—	1	1056	59	1	1056	59	1	2978	97	1	1056	59	2	4034	156
Foreign Countries.																											
America	34	129607	2469	—	—	—	34	129607	2469	12	37636	661	1	4284	41	13	41920	702	46	167243	3130	1	4284	41	47	171527	3171
Belgium (Antwerp)	5	15870	293	1	4177	106	6	20047	399	3	9066	202	—	—	—	3	9066	202	8	24936	495	1	4177	106	9	29113	601
Borneo (excluding British)	2	4449	110	—	—	—	2	4449	110	2	2630	132	1	1056	39	3	3686	171	4	7079	242	1	1056	39	5	8135	281
China	7	28188	759	—	—	—	7	28188	759	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	28188	759	—	—	—	7	28188	759
Cochin-China	1	2874	57	1	2820	59	2	5694	116	1	3564	85	5	18711	358	6	22275	443	2	6438	142	6	21531	417	8	27969	559
Djibouti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	27480	1622	3	6098	189	8	33578	1811	5	27480	1622	3	6098	189	8	33578	1811
France	12	37947	891	10	28750	1080	22	66697	1971	29	114629	3132	6	22120	832	35	136749	3964	41	152576	4023	16	50870	1912	57	203446	5935
French India	20	685	181	5	419	40	25	1104	221	2	3095	149	—	—	—	2	3095	149	22	3780	330	5	419	40	27	4199	370
Holland	1	4822	91	—	—	—	1	4822	91	2	8226	134	1	4368	68	3	12594	202	3	13048	225	1	4368	68	4	17416	293
Italy	2	9832	223	—	—	—	2	9832	223	7	25546	638	—	—	—	7	25546	638	9	35378	861	—	—	—	9	35378	861
Japan	9	39805	945	2	9622	181	11	49427	1126	20	78912	2220	1	1842	46	21	80754	2266	29	118717	3165	3	11464	227	32	130181	3392
Java	—	—	—	4	11630	294	4	11630	294	1	2952	130	16	15188	1095	17	18140	1225	1	2952	130	20	26818	1389	21	29770	1519
Mozambique	1	1500	57	—	—	—	1	1500	57	1	3642	91	—	—	—	1	3642	91	2	5142	148	—	—	—	2	5142	148
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	25310	370	—	—	—	9	25310	370	9	25310	370	—	—	—	9	25310	370
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4740	98	1	4740	98	—	—	—	1	4740	98	1	4740	98
Siam	—	—	—	1	1022	55	1	1022	55	9	6437	223	1	1049	28	10	7486	251	9	6437	223	2	2071	83	11	8508	306
South America	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7880	86	—	—	—	2	7880	86	2	7880	86	—	—	—	2	7880	86
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8431	300	1	4292	48	3	12723	348	2	8431	300	1	4292	48	3	12723	348
Sumatra	—	—	—	1	1143	63	1	1143	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1143	63	1	1143	63
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2486	40	1	3343	40	2	5829	80	1	2486	40	1	3343	40	2	5829	80
Total	2447	5798239	187509	1003	1709589	44772	3450	7507828	232281	267	838665	22493	185	500734	13557	452	1339399	31050	2714	6636904	210002	1188	2210323	58329	3902	8847227	268331

Appendix 16.—Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards and cleared Outwards from and to each Country in the Years 1917, 1918, and 1919 (excluding those which called only to Coal).

Countries.	Entered Inwards.						Cleared Outwards.					
	1917.		1918.		1919.		1917.		1918.		1919.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom	87	376801	13	49890	128	528815	165	685634	125	468486	287	1211305
British Possessions.												
Aden	9	17765	23	66905	38	100997	1	1406	7	13986	13	29409
Andaman Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2766	—	—
Anger Head	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2936	—	—	—	—
Australia	27	118018	11	62872	117	522697	25	108634	21	129727	93	443426
British East Africa ..	1	3797	2	1935	1	1243	—	—	1	1114	1	1114
British India	2166	1266419	1925	1357256	2608	5246410	2190	1179572	2280	1437839	2620	5181617
Burma	237	285671	474	589115	319	298178	163	215737	104	251951	285	271308
Canada	—	—	3	9418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape Colony	—	—	2	5997	—	—	29	74388	7	17755	8	18483
Diamond Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2365	—	—	—	—
Egypt	36	114660	92	364460	206	754628	33	65938	127	367911	131	451113
Hong Kong	26	98985	3	8299	6	12343	26	102540	1	3664	1	4968
Maldive Islands	99	13025	80	10528	86	10278	101	14518	77	9514	55	7066
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	3	10844	3	11489	3	9716	2	9879	3	11369	6	18427
Natal	11	27417	25	71384	16	50149	—	—	15	35133	9	28606
Perim	4	11675	6	23042	7	29039	—	—	1	1807	3	11720
Straits Settlements ..	65	178374	143	457078	193	725644	78	211946	46	117061	123	374456
Zanzibar	1	1070	2	4358	3	8467	—	—	1	1719	2	4034
Foreign Countries.												
America	9	31101	2	8021	17	60897	32	111325	22	72250	47	171527
Antwerp (Belgium) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	29113
Borneo, excluding British ..	17	17042	10	9292	1	356	11	9923	3	5258	5	8135
China, excluding Hong Kong ..	—	—	10	36266	9	35821	—	—	15	62783	7	28188
Cochin-China	4	13905	1	720	2	6208	5	14863	4	13864	8	27969
Daresalam	1	2399	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1719	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5075	—	—	—	—
Djibouti	—	—	4	25440	9	38876	1	2791	7	26780	8	33578
France	28	111072	3	14229	18	66399	38	139699	19	72152	57	203446
French India	33	2087	94	20046	53	8031	29	4041	11	29307	27	4199
Guam	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5835	3	10484	—	—
Hieyan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2838	—	—
Holland	—	—	—	—	11	46349	3	8296	—	—	4	17416
Italy	5	13842	—	—	8	26362	5	14604	5	14975	9	35378
Japan	75	267103	7	19269	38	115518	3	8759	10	42999	32	130181
Java	11	30013	5	11583	19	54727	8	24478	9	15050	21	29770
Kochichang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Reunion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2849	—	—
Mozambique	13	33341	11	29899	15	39635	1	2320	7	20656	2	5142
Norway	2	3848	1	2933	2	5357	1	2874	2	6481	9	25310
Persia	—	—	4	8842	1	2758	—	—	4	5198	—	—
Philippine Islands ..	4	15170	—	—	1	4065	3	6578	1	2974	—	—
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6037	—	—	1	4740
Siam	14	12011	4	3275	11	19091	1	651	5	3425	11	8508
South America	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4861	2	7880
Spain	3	6578	—	—	2	4092	3	7230	1	1344	3	12723
Sumatra	1	2304	5	14471	6	17274	5	16569	5	16724	1	1143
Sweden	—	—	1	2481	3	8970	—	—	—	—	2	5829
Total ..	2992	3086337	2969	3300792	3957	8859390	2972	3067441	2955	3306773	3902	8847227

Appendix 17.—Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation entered at Ports in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1919.

Nationality of Vessels.		Entered.								
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	United Kingdom ..	1,143	3,423,134	100,405	1,025	3,044,450	100,762	2,168	6,467,584	201,167
	Colonial ..	850	88,078	9,449	168	15,335	2,071	1,018	103,413	11,520
Foreign	American ..	11	33,807	555	20	53,692	1,116	31	87,499	1,671
	Austrian ..	—	—	—	1	4,915	139	1	4,915	139
	Belgium ..	—	—	—	6	12,207	242	6	12,207	242
	Chinese ..	3	6,030	193	2	5,816	171	5	11,846	364
	Danish ..	4	7,887	229	12	36,094	463	16	43,981	692
	Dutch ..	39	142,885	3,697	40	129,688	3,435	79	272,573	7,132
	French ..	35	181,171	7,450	37	136,605	2,902	72	317,776	10,352
	Greek ..	—	—	—	17	43,735	997	17	43,735	997
	Italian ..	11	33,343	459	31	101,534	2,725	42	134,877	3,184
	Japanese ..	142	449,268	10,427	222	605,063	13,649	364	1,054,331	24,076
	Norwegian ..	35	40,948	1,032	47	124,836	4,195	82	165,784	5,227
	Portuguese ..	—	—	—	1	5,853	127	1	5,853	127
	Roumanian ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Russian ..	3	7,987	241	13	26,495	1,083	16	34,482	1,324
	Siamese ..	1	803	38	—	—	—	1	803	38
	Spanish ..	3	7,242	258	14	33,148	990	17	40,390	1,248
	Swedish ..	9	26,276	347	12	31,065	792	21	57,341	1,139
	Total ..	2,289	4,448,859	134,780	1,668	4,410,531	135,859	3,957	8,859,390	270,639

Appendix 18.—Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation cleared at Ports in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1919.

Nationality of Vessels.		Cleared.								
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	United Kingdom ..	1,173	3,718,910	127,310	989	2,739,137	71,887	2,162	6,458,047	199,197
	Colonial ..	432	34,466	3,995	538	67,632	7,227	970	102,118	11,222
Foreign	American ..	12	34,088	606	19	53,411	1,065	31	87,499	1,671
	Austrian ..	1	4,915	139	—	—	—	1	4,915	139
	Belgium ..	—	—	—	5	10,896	186	5	10,896	186
	Chinese ..	2	5,314	119	3	6,532	245	5	11,846	364
	Danish ..	7	16,222	242	9	27,759	450	16	43,981	692
	Dutch ..	15	45,188	1,272	64	227,385	5,860	79	272,573	7,132
	French ..	39	190,492	6,697	33	127,284	3,655	72	31,776	10,352
	Greek ..	2	4,197	67	15	39,538	930	17	43,735	997
	Italian ..	14	45,488	965	28	89,389	2,219	42	134,877	3,184
	Japanese ..	157	523,939	12,151	207	530,392	11,941	364	1,054,331	24,092
	Norwegian ..	31	42,182	952	51	123,602	4,275	82	165,784	5,227
	Portuguese ..	—	—	—	1	5,853	127	1	5,853	127
	Roumanian ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Russian ..	4	6,130	240	12	28,352	1,084	16	34,482	1,324
	Siamese ..	1	803	38	—	—	—	1	803	38
	Spanish ..	4	9,298	235	13	31,092	1,013	17	40,390	1,248
	Swedish ..	6	18,025	232	15	39,316	907	21	57,341	1,139
	Total ..	1,900	4,699,657	155,260	2,002	4,147,570	113,071	3,902	8,847,227	268,331

Appendix 19.—Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels entered at each Port in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1919.

Names of Ports.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Colombo ..	1330	3626392	130642	772	2735623	57650	2102	6362015	188292	296	937647	24926	474	1349435	32970	770	2287082	57896	1626	4564039	155562	1246	4085058	90620	2872	8649097	246188
Negombo ..	9	359	96	—	—	—	9	359	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	359	96	—	—	—	9	359	96
Kalpitiya ..	7	251	59	2	12	8	9	263	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	251	59	2	12	8	9	263	67
Beruwala ..	39	766	266	1	4	9	40	770	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	766	266	1	4	9	40	770	275
Galle ..	7	4884	193	12	37119	888	19	42003	1081	—	—	—	1	1311	56	1	1311	56	7	4884	193	13	38430	944	20	43314	1137
Jaffna ..	49	7126	871	9	445	66	58	7571	937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	7126	871	9	445	66	58	7571	937
Kayts ..	195	17052	1959	92	4358	834	287	21410	2793	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195	17052	1959	92	4358	834	287	21410	2793
Kankesanturai ..	35	5319	596	16	2468	175	51	7787	771	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	5319	596	16	2468	175	51	7787	771
Valvedditturai ..	85	10510	964	—	—	—	85	10510	964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	10510	964	—	—	—	85	10510	964
Point Pedro ..	61	7077	749	46	7245	724	107	14322	1473	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	7077	749	46	7245	724	107	14322	1473
Mannar ..	4	200	41	—	—	—	4	200	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	200	41	—	—	—	4	200	41
Pesalai ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vankalai ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talaimannar ..	368	95990	15388	5	196	29	373	96186	15417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	368	95990	15388	5	196	29	373	96186	15417
Trincomalee ..	9	3 34	113	9	585	81	18	4319	194	1	1650	24	—	—	—	1	1650	24	10	5384	137	9	585	81	19	5969	218
Batticaloa ..	22	11 1	197	1	531	65	23	1632	262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	1101	197	1	531	65	23	1632	262
Total ..	2220	3780761	152134	965	2788586	60529	3185	6569347	212663	297	939297	24950	475	1350746	33026	772	2290043	57976	2517	4720058	177084	1440	4139332	93555	3957	8859390	270639

Appendix 20.—Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels cleared at each Port in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1919.

Colombo ..	1124	3585959	126612	946	2762374	59650	2070	6348333	186262	295	946281	23955	475	1340801	33957	770	2287082	57912	1419	4532240	150567	1421	4103175	93507	2840	8635415	244174
Negombo ..	4	52	6	—	—	—	4	52	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	52	6	—	—	—	4	52	6
Kalpitiya ..	7	251	59	2	12	8	9	263	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	251	59	2	12	8	9	263	67
Beruwala ..	17	176	102	24	436	158	41	612	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	176	102	24	436	158	41	612	260
Galle ..	14	40896	741	5	450	79	19	41346	820	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	40896	741	5	450	79	19	41346	820
Jaffna ..	32	2507	158	32	5149	484	64	7656	642	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	2507	158	32	5149	484	64	7656	642
Kayts ..	90	5422	777	203	16146	2179	293	21568	2956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	5422	777	203	16146	2179	293	21568	2956
Kankesanturai ..	2	660	82	29	6608	775	31	7268	857	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	660	82	29	6608	775	31	7268	857
Valvedditturai ..	30	3384	318	74	8470	961	104	11854	1279	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	3384	318	74	8470	961	104	11854	1279
Point Pedro ..	39	9750	546	34	7305	780	73	17055	1326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	9750	546	34	7305	780	73	17055	1326
Mannar ..	16	1157	162	—	—	—	16	1157	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1157	162	—	—	—	16	1157	162
Pesalai ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vankalai ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talaimannar ..	372	96112	15408	1	74	9	373	96186	15417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	372	96112	15408	1	74	9	373	96186	15417
Trincomalee ..	12	3908	140	4	409	45	16	4317	185	1	1650	22	—	—	—	1	1650	22	13	5558	162	4	409	45	17	5967	207
Batticaloa ..	16	709	136	2	119	22	18	828	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	709	136	2	119	22	18	828	158
Total ..	1775	3750943	145247	1356	2807552	65150	3131	6558495	210397	296	947931	23977	475	1340801	33957	771	2288732	57934	2071	4698874	169224	1831	4148353	99107	3902	8847227	268331

Appendix 21.—Statement showing the Number and Nett Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels (Sailing and Steam) which entered the Port of Colombo in each of the Years 1884 to 1919.

Year.	Steamers (excluding those which only called to Coal).		Steamers which called to Coal.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1884 ..	693	1,293,033	135	217,419	1,144	138,284	1,972	1,648,736
1885 ..	718	1,328,312	148	244,131	922	148,502	1,788	1,720,945
1886 ..	780	1,361,150	136	219,132	962	253,984	1,878	1,834,266
1887 ..	840	1,500,954	179	288,471	852	222,194	1,871	2,011,619
1888 ..	885	1,713,933	256	432,133	851	97,506	1,992	2,243,575
1889 ..	923	1,839,769	302	484,697	927	152,026	2,152	2,476,492
1890 ..	1,034	1,961,687	344	557,646	785	119,293	2,163	2,638,626
1891 ..	1,198	2,241,230	326	540,370	611	97,226	2,135	2,878,826
1892 ..	1,192	2,257,380	307	520,299	730	136,554	2,229	2,914,233
1893 ..	1,234	2,413,455	348	619,979	667	101,140	2,249	3,134,574
1894 ..	1,444	2,593,126	369	696,583	659	80,964	2,472	3,370,673
1895 ..	1,507	2,760,580	387	786,819	624	99,362	2,518	3,646,761
1896 ..	1,558	2,965,816	384	794,899	706	115,447	2,648	3,876,162
1897 ..	1,551	2,891,257	366	787,785	679	108,896	2,596	3,787,938
1898 ..	1,451	2,914,328	493	1,004,145	590	61,950	2,534	3,980,423
1899 ..	1,259	2,187,378	498	1,020,393	553	56,804	2,310	3,264,575
1900 ..	1,729	3,774,501	607	1,309,760	567	58,243	2,903	5,142,504
1901 ..	1,804	4,111,517	630	1,390,960	543	47,608	2,977	5,550,085
1902 ..	1,887	4,524,032	610	1,339,945	546	50,239	3,043	5,914,216
1903 ..	1,877	4,691,020	590	1,297,974	508	48,266	2,975	6,037,260
1904 ..	1,966	5,142,562	595	1,373,484	503	53,260	3,064	6,569,306
1905 ..	2,000	5,129,235	537	1,204,676	465	49,810	3,002	6,383,721
1906 ..	2,251	6,236,858	415	922,863	426	44,306	3,092	7,204,027
1907 ..	2,189	6,169,116	433	1,062,211	443	47,392	3,065	7,278,719
1908 ..	2,224	6,487,598	389	998,538	392	39,688	3,005	7,525,824
1909 ..	2,116	6,561,336	562	1,497,832	305	32,255	2,983	8,091,423
1910 ..	2,278	6,900,473	709	1,909,823	352	36,888	3,339	8,847,184
1911 ..	2,254	7,036,625	679	1,844,996	366	38,931	3,299	8,920,552
1912 ..	2,284	7,311,379	760	2,021,943	353	37,521	3,397	9,370,843
1913 ..	2,335	7,679,348	644	1,796,545	331	34,639	3,310	9,510,532
1914 ..	2,027	6,718,485	609	1,713,617	306	35,027	2,942	8,467,129
1915 ..	1,498	4,839,812	647	1,916,076	280	32,003	2,425	6,787,891
1916 ..	1,277	4,183,182	729	1,988,156	296	32,136	2,302	6,203,474
1917 ..	914	2,745,992	345	862,946	318	37,318	1,577	3,646,256
1918 ..	1,014	3,017,609	503	1,376,224	420	48,217	1,937	4,442,050
1919 ..	1,367	4,518,575	1,176	4,085,068	329	45,452	2,872	8,649,095

Appendix 22.—Harbour Dues collected at the Port of Colombo during the Year 1919, with corresponding figures for 1918.

	1918. Rs. c.	1919. Rs. c.
Entering Dues	272,872 0	496,295 0
Tonnage Dues	377,655 47	581,388 4
Over-hour Dues	21,549 0	40,008 0
Buoy Rent	12,255 0	20,850 0
Wharfage Dues	544,667 99	668,984 62
Dues on Live Stock	17,075 40	24,414 80
Total ..	1,246,074 86	1,831,940 46

Appendix 23.—Details of Port and Harbour Dues according to the Character of Shipping during the Year ended 1919.

Description of Vessels.	Entering Dues.		Over-hour Dues.		Tonnage Dues.				Live Stock Dues.		Wharfage Dues.	
	Foreign.	Coast-wise.	Exceeding 96 Hours.	Exceeding 288 Hours and Buoy Rent.	Under 200 Tons.		Over 200 Tons.		Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
					Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.				
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. 23,488·80	Rs. 926·00	Rs. 333,961·46	Rs. 335,023·16
Steamers ..	473,990 0	1,380 0	19,775 50	7,205 0	—	—	267,972 65	137,370 56				
Coal Steamers	18,040 0	—	11,632 50	3,385 0	—	—	171,519 35	—				
Native Craft..	2,810 0	75 0	857 0	18,003 0	2,460 39	1,575 9	464 75	25 25				
Total ..	494,840 0	1,455 0	32,265 0	28,593 0	2,460 39	1,575 9	439,956 75	137,395 81	23,488·80	926·00	333,961·46	335,023·16

Appendix 24.—Recapitulation of Harbour Dues since first collected in 1883.

Year.	Entering Dues.	Over-hour Dues and Buoy Rent.	Tonnage Dues.	Live Stock Dues.	Wharfage Dues.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1883 to 1905 ..	4,211,728 50	310,498 50	5,322,306 20	675,802 72	7,105,531 72	17,625,867 64
1906 ..	301,410 0	22,795 0	417,499 90	48,450 20	493,838 48	1,283,993 58
1907 ..	295,705 0	20,831 25	406,908 62	50,509 0	521,852 63	1,295,806 50
1908 ..	306,865 0	25,598 75	443,646 95	46,996 10	529,247 90	1,352,354 70
1909 ..	516,130 50	30,065 25	444,002 48	38,614 0	553,960 60	1,582,772 83
1910, 1st half ..	306,258 50	32,788 75	263,560 98	19,430 80	291,365 69	913,404 72
1910–11 ..	497,854 50	37,459 0	492,666 13	39,871 10	618,813 0	1,686,663 73
1911–12 ..	587,373 50	32,320 50	538,203 29	43,438 45	623,679 60	1,825,015 34
1912–13 ..	590,012 0	33,836 0	557,397 59	46,722 80	671,795 18	1,899,763 57
1913, 2nd half ..	277,658 0	18,218 50	316,014 89	22,431 60	351,435 92	985,758 91
1914 ..	521,997 0	54,213 0	511,960 25	38,134 20	903,992 89	2,030,297 34
1915 ..	409,463 25	53,496 0	496,798 14	22,647 60	651,974 40	1,634,379 39
1916 ..	371,689 0	28,928 50	486,261 21	26,265 60	676,001 82	1,589,146 13
1917 ..	220,796 0	36,506 25	380,493 84	18,980 0	590,836 6	1,247,612 15
1918 ..	272,872 0	33,804 0	377,655 47	17,075 40	544,667 99	1,246,074 86
1919 ..	496,295 0	60,858 0	581,388 4	24,414 80	668,984 62	1,831,940 46
Total ..	10,184,107 75	832,217 25	12,036,763 98	1,179,784 37	15,797,978 50	40,030,851 85

THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONER FOR 1919.

THIS report deals with the work of the Excise Department during the year 1919.

2. The Excise Ordinance, No. 8 of 1912, as amended by Ordinance No. 25 of 1914, was in force throughout the Island. Of the new regulations passed under the Ordinance during the year under review, the following are the most important :—

(i.) Revised rules regulating the constitution, powers, and duties of Advisory Committees.
(ii.) Rules for the conduct of voting by ballot for or against the existence of toddy taverns.
(iii.) Rules exempting from the provisions of the Ordinance sweet toddy drawn from all palms for consumption or for the purpose of manufacturing jaggery in the Matara and Jaffna Districts. (This rule was framed in order to encourage the manufacture of jaggery, and the experiment, if it is shown to be successful, will probably be extended to other parts of the Island.)
(iv.) Rules framed for the purpose of improving the distilleries in the Island.

3. A salary scheme for the Department was finally approved and came into operation with effect from October 1, 1919.

4. A system of examinations for the Subordinate Officers of the Department was instituted in 1919, and the first examination under these rules was held in August, 1919.

5. It was decided to introduce the arrack contract supply system in the Northern Province as from October 1, 1920, and a notice calling for tenders for the contract supply of spirit was published in December.

II.—STAFF.

6. The sanctioned strength in 1919 was 1 Excise Commissioner, 1 Deputy Commissioner, 4 Assistant Commissioners of Excise, 1 Excise Adviser, 2 Superintendents of Excise, 13 Assistant Superintendents of Excise, 102 Inspectors, and some 229 peons, in addition to a clerical staff.

Mr. E. C. Ward continued to act as Excise Commissioner, in addition to his duties as Excise Adviser, during the whole year. The Deputy Commissionership was vacant throughout the year.

Mr. T. W. Roberts, C.C.S., remained in charge of the Badulla Division the whole year.

Mr. L. J. B. Turner C.C.S., was in charge of the North-Western Division, except during the period of his absence on long leave (March 2 to August 17, 1919), when Mr. B. de Saram, a Senior Assistant Superintendent of Excise, acted for him.

Mr. D. H. Balfour, C.C.S., continued to hold charge of the Southern Division, and Mr. G. F. de Livera, of the Northern Division, the whole year.

Mr. H. C. R. Anthonisz, Assistant Superintendent of Excise, was promoted Superintendent of Excise and attached to the Head Office.

III.—COUNTRY SPIRIT.

7. Gate Mudaliyar J. V. G. Jayawardene continued to be in charge of the Distillery Circle throughout the year.

8. The Distillery Circle staff was strengthened at the beginning of the year by the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of Excise, whose headquarters were fixed at Balapitiya. The Superintendent's staff in 1919 consisted of 1 Assistant Superintendent of Excise, 1 Personal Assistant, 7 Inspectors and 17 peons.

9. Distilleries were licensed in 1919 and in the two preceding years as follows :—

	1917.	1918.	1919.
In the Kalutara District ..	171	110	107
In the Galle District	51	30	26
In the Matara District	9	5	5
Total ..	231	145	138

10. In 1919 173 stills, with an average capacity of 208 gallons, were worked, as against 178 stills (average capacity 209 gallons) in 1918 and 280 stills in 1917.

11. It will be seen from the above figures that since 1917 there has been an appreciable decrease in the number of distilleries worked. This is as it should be, as, under the rules framed for the improvement of distilleries, none of the existing toddy arrack distilleries can be licensed as from January 1, 1924. New distilleries that comply with Excise requirements as laid down in the rules referred to above will have to be constructed by the end of December, 1923.

12. The number of trees tapped for the distilleries worked in 1919 and approximate figures showing the quantity of toddy brought to them and the arrack manufactured therefrom are given below :—

		1918.	1919.
Trees licensed to be tapped ..	No.	198,461	191,992
Toddy brought to the distilleries ..	Gallons	4,871,029	5,958,859
Arrack manufactured therefrom in terms of 25 degrees under proof ..	Gallons	688,459	836,953
Arrack manufactured therefrom in terms of proof spirit	Gallons	516,344	627,715
Number of gallons of arrack at proof spirit distilled from 100 gallons of toddy ..	Gallons	10·6	10·5

13. According to the above figures, it would seem that 1 coconut tree in 1919 yielded 31 gallons, as against 24·5 gallons in 1918. The real explanation for this difference would appear to be that in 1919 the wholesale price of arrack had risen to a very appreciable extent, and that in consequence distillers found it worth while to exercise greater care as regards the supply of toddy.

14. The average wholesale price of arrack in 1919 was Rs. 270 per leaguer of 150 gallons, as against Rs. 138·50 in 1918. The price of arrack has steadily risen from January, 1919, and still shows a tendency to rise. In December, 1919, the price was Rs. 380 per leaguer of 150 gallons.

15. *Wholesale Warehouses.*—These are also under the supervision of the distillery staff. Warehouses were licensed in 1919 and in the preceding year as follows :—

	1918.	1919.
In Colombo District	7	6
In Kalutara District	39	42
In Galle District	2	2
Total ..	48	50

16. The number of successful prosecutions in 1919 was 128, as against the same number in 1918. Of the cases detected in 1919, 35 related to arrack, 70 to toddy, 11 to ganja.

17. In addition to the cases referred to in the preceding paragraph, 213 cases were compounded for Rs. 1,052·25. In 1918 139 such cases were compounded for Rs. 411·70. The increase in the number of such cases and the corresponding increase in the amount of fines is due to the strengthening of the distillery staff and consequent stricter supervision, and also partly to heavy fines being imposed in cases where smuggling was suspected.

18. For some years prior to 1918 little or no arrack was exported to India. In 1918 owing to the low prevailing prices in Ceylon a total quantity of 23,021 gallons at approximately 25 degrees under proof was exported to India. The quantity so exported in 1919 was 29,559 gallons. This liquor is taxed and treated as foreign liquor in India.

19. *Government Experimental Distillery.* — This distillery was not worked in 1919. Some alterations and additions are, however, being made to it with a view to manufacturing molasses spirit as well as toddy spirit.

20. *Arrack Rents.*—The arrack rents for the period October 1, 1919, to September 30, 1920, were sold in May, 1919. The Jaffna and the Chilaw rents were, as in the preceding rent period, sold under special conditions, which prohibited the removal of arrack from taverns other than those in Local Board towns and a few Sanitary Board areas.

21. A statement showing the results of the arrack rent sales from 1897 to 1919–20 is given in Appendix C. The rents fetched Rs. 7,432,429 for the 1919–20 rent period, as against Rs. 7,387,850 for the 1918–19 period.

22. The increase in the rentals for 1919–20 may be attributed to the cessation of the war and the resumption of trade generally. The increase, however, is noticeable, in view of the fact that in the 1919–20 period there were 123 arrack taverns less than in the preceding rent period, while the wholesale price of arrack at the beginning of 1919 was very little higher than in 1918.

23. Appendix E gives figures showing the selling price of arrack in the various rents. As compared with the previous year, the figures show that the price of arrack continues to show a tendency to rise.

24. *Consumption.*—Appendix F gives figures showing the consumption of arrack in the various districts during the five years 1915 to 1919, and the rate of consumption per head of population. The consumption in 1919 was 1,029,269 gallons, as against 1,015,386 gallons in 1918, thus showing an increase of 13,883 gallons. The rate of consumption per head in 1919 works out to ·25 gallon, as against ·24 in the preceding year.

25. The increase in arrack consumption may be attributed to—

(i.) Resumption of trade and industries in consequence of the cessation of the war ; and
(ii.) The influenza epidemic. In many districts people took to arrack in the belief that it acted as a preventive.

26. Still it has to be remembered that this increase occurred in spite of—

(i.) A large reduction in the number of taverns (123 in number) ;
(ii.) Smuggling of arrack from distilleries, which shows no tendency to decrease ;
(iii.) Foreign liquor taking the place of arrack to some extent in places where there has been a wide closure of arrack taverns.

27. In the report for 1918 some figures were given to show the extent of smuggling in the distillery area. It was at the same time pointed out that these figures did not give a full indication as to the amount of arrack smuggled, as many distillers buried or in other ways concealed stocks of arrack and kept the same for disposal in the non-distilling period. The same remark applies to the figures (relating to 1919 which are given below to illustrate once again the extent of smuggling :—

Taverns within the Distillery Area.

	Rent Area. Kalutara.	Panadure
Consumption in 1919 for four months (January to April), *i.e.*, during non-distilling period	5,583 ..	634
Consumption in 1919 for remaining eight months (May to December), *i.e.*, during distilling period	7,803 ..	740

Taverns outside the Distillery Area.

Consumption in 1919 for four months (January to April), *i.e.*, during non-distilling period	2,193 ..	1,694
Consumption in 1919 for remaining eight months (May to December), *i.e.* during distilling period	4,966 ..	4,261

28. Reference has been made to the closure of a large number of taverns. As stated, there are in the 1919–20 rent period 123 taverns less than in the previous rent period. The majority of the taverns were closed by the several Advisory Committees.

29. Reference has also been made to the fact that foreign liquor is to some extent replacing arrack in areas where arrack taverns have been closed. In the North-Central Province, for example, there were three arrack taverns till the end of September, 1919. All three were closed as from October 1, 1919. The Anuradhapura tavern was closed by local option, and the other two by the Advisory Committee. The following figures illustrate the increase in the sale of foreign liquor in Anuradhapura town :—

Period.	Consumption in Bottles. Whisky.	Brandy.	Gin.	Total.
October to December, 1918 ..	199½ ..	194½ ..	175 ..	569
October to December, 1919 ..	608½ ..	627 ..	2,989 ..	4,224½

30. The following extracts from the reports of Mr. T. W. Roberts, Assistant Commissioner of the Central Division, and Mr. D. H. Balfour, of the Southern Division, may also be given :—

Mr. Roberts writes : "In the latter case (*i.e.*, where foreign liquor taverns remain open close to arrack taverns closed by ballot) there has been a transference of taste from arrack to gin. Detections of illicit traffic have been made since the closings of October, 1919, in the areas of practically all the big taverns closed, and in some the volume of this traffic has been considerable ..... At Bandarawela and Passara the money spent on foreign liquor has increased by nearly as much as used to be spent at the arrack tavern in each of those towns. For the Province of Uva the consumption of arrack fell at the last quarter of 1919 by 2,602 gallons, worth Rs. 30,000; the consumption of foreign liquor rose by 893 gallons (worth Rs. 25,000), and of toddy by 8,668 gallons."

Mr. Balfour writes : "With the closure of the majority of arrack and toddy taverns in the Kalutara District, a foreign liquor licensee's sales in gin jumped up from 6 gallons to 106 gallons in two months! This was chiefly consumed by Tamil coolies. A similar increase was experienced in Matara coincident with the closure of arrack taverns in the town."

31. Appendix G gives figures showing the arrack rent revenue derived in recent years with reference to the population, to the number of gallons consumed, and to the number of taverns.

32. Appendix H gives figures showing the arrack rent revenue and arrack consumption with reference to population and area in each arrack rent area during the financial year ending September, 1919. The arrack revenue per head of population works out to Re. 1·79, and the revenue per gallon consumed was Rs. 7·13 for the whole Island, as against Rs. 7·64 in the previous year. The average consumption per head is ·25, as against ·24 in the previous year.

33. Appendix I shows the arrack rent revenue for 1918–19 and the arrack consumption for 1917–18 with reference to the population and area in each rent area. The districts which have the largest number of taverns per 100 square miles are Colombo 22·6 taverns, Chilaw 22·9 taverns, and Negombo 19·4 taverns. All three districts are densely populated. The average number of taverns per 100 square miles for the whole Island is 2·2, as against 2·7 for the previous year

IV.—TODDY.

34. Appendix J shows the number of toddy taverns sanctioned and the amounts realized by rent sales for the five years 1915–16 to 1919–20.

35. The number of taverns sanctioned for 1919–20 was 667, as against 736 in the preceding year In 1915–16 there were 810 taverns.

36. The amount of revenue obtained by the sale of toddy rents for 1919–20 was Rs. 2,008,832, showing an increase of Rs. 131,367 over the previous year's figure, which had hitherto been the highest on record.

37. Appendix K gives figures in regard to the consumption of fermented toddy and the number of trees licensed for tavern supply. As has been pointed out in previous reports, figures relating to the consumption of toddy can be regarded as only approximate. Considerable quantities of toddy are consumed in the topes or are in other ways illicitly disposed of. And it is well known that toddy renters resort to various tricks in order to under-state their receipts and the consumption in taverns with a view to depreciating the value of taverns, so that they can be purchased cheaply for the following year. Renters, for example, buy considerable quantities of sweet toddy from sweet toddy tappers and convert it into fermented toddy. The sweet toddy so purchased is not accounted for. The detection of this offence is extremely difficult.

38. However, these figures show that the quantity of fermented toddy consumed in 1919 was 4,570,395 gallons, as against 4,736,016 gallons in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of 165,621. The decrease is not great. Had it not been for the influenza epidemic there would probably have been an appreciable increase.

39. The number of trees licensed to be tapped for fermented toddy for taverns was—

	Coconut.	Palmyra.	Kitul.	Total.
1919 ..	179,110 ..	92,826 ..	19,080 ..	291,016
1918 ..	174,817 ..	97,218 ..	23,475 ..	295,510

40. Appendix L 1 shows the toddy rent revenue and consumption for the year ended September, 1919, with reference to population and area in each district. The toddy revenue per gallon consumed is Re. 0·41, while the toddy consumed per head of population is 1·0 gallon for the whole Island. The corresponding figures for the preceding year are Re. 0·33 and 1·2 gallons respectively. In 1918–19 there were 2·8 toddy taverns per 100 square miles, as against 3·10 taverns in the preceding rent period.

41. Appendix M shows the selling price of toddy in each district.

42. Appendix N shows the number of trees tapped for sweet toddy in 1919 and 1918. It must, however, be remembered that as from August, 1919, licenses are not required to be taken out in Jaffna and Matara, two important jaggery manufacturing districts.

43. As was pointed out in the previous report, sweet toddy licenses are taken out ostensibly for the purpose of manufacturing jaggery. It is, however, well known that a good deal of this toddy is fermented and illicitly sold. Still the following figures show that since 1913 there has been a steady and continuous increase in the number of trees licensed to be tapped for sweet toddy :—

	Coconut.	Palmyra.	Kitul.	Total.
1913 ..	35,442 ..	24,286 ..	43,986 ..	103,714
1914 ..	35,405 ..	40,356 ..	52,024 ..	127,785
1915 ..	64,508 ..	52,221 ..	64,208 ..	180,937
1916 ..	76,651 ..	59,403 ..	65,110 ..	203,164
1917 ..	110,604 ..	62,203 ..	69,030 ..	241,837
1918 ..	116,584 ..	75,883 ..	74,722 ..	267,189
1919 ..	96,665 ..	64,163 ..	68,290 ..	229,118

The figures for 1919 show a decrease as compared with 1918 in the number of trees licensed. But, as explained above, licenses were not required to be taken out in the Jaffna and Matara Districts as from August, 1919. Thus, in 1919, 62,283 palmyra trees were licensed in Jaffna District, as against 73,579 trees in 1918; while in Matara 8,476 coconut trees and 3,647 kitul trees were licensed in 1919, as against 16,589 coconut trees and 7,355 kitul trees in 1918.

44. It was with a view to encourage the manufacture of jaggery that the drawing of sweet toddy for the purpose of manufacturing jaggery was exempted from the operations of the Excise Ordinance in the two districts referred to above. Sweet toddy tappers in these districts are not now required to go to headmen to get licenses, nor are they required to have their trees marked. This Department has also taken certain precautions to protect the genuine jaggery manufacture and so encourage the jaggery industry. But at the same time there is no doubt that a very large number of sweet toddy tappers take advantage of this and do a large amount of illicit trade. The materials used in most Provinces to prevent fermentation are not efficient preventives. This is a constant source of danger to the toddy revenue. The question of prescribing a suitable preventive (*e.g.*, fresh lime) will probably have to be considered, particularly if it is decided to extend the exemption order to other districts.

45. It is too early as yet to say definitely what the result of this exemption has been in the two districts in question. The Assistant Government Agent, Matara, is of opinion that there has been an appreciable increase in the production of treacle and jaggery.

46. *Toddy Taverns in the Distillery Area.*—In the report of the previous year it was pointed out that there were five taverns in this area. In 1919 there were only three. They meet to a small extent the licit demand for toddy, and at the same time serve to indicate the extent of illicit trade in this area The following figures will illustrate this :—

	Gallons.
Consumption in 1919 for four months (January to April), *i.e.*, during non-distilling period	5,040
Consumption in 1919 for eight months (May to December), *i.e.*, during distilling period	3,947

V.—FOREIGN LIQUOR.

47. The foreign liquor rules and licenses remained the same as in the preceding year. A few new brands of spirit were from time to time passed and included in the approved list.

48. Appendix O shows the number and kind of country and foreign liquor licenses issued during the period ended September, 30. It will be seen that in this year there was a further reduction in the number of licensed places. The following statement, however, illustrates the steady progress made in reducing the numbers of taverns of all classes since 1912–13 :—

Year.	Number of sanctioned Taverns. Arrack.	Toddy.	Foreign Liquor.	Total.
1912–13 ..	844 ..	1,165 ..	— ..	2,009
1913–14 ..	832 ..	967 ..	165 ..	1,964
1914–15 ..	808 ..	841 ..	157 ..	1,806
1915–16 ..	780 ..	810 ..	151 ..	1,741
1916–17 ..	771 ..	806 ..	151 ..	1,728
1917–18 ..	738 ..	787 ..	132 ..	1,657
1918–19 ..	689 ..	736 ..	86 ..	1,511
1919–20 ..	566 ..	667 ..	78 ..	1,311

49. Appendix P gives the foreign liquor licensing revenue for the different kinds of licenses during the year ended September 30, while Appendix Q gives the foreign liquor revenue from license fees for a series of years. In 1919–20 there was a further fall (Rs. 6,953·75) in the licensing revenue. The decrease is due partly to the reduction in the number of licensed places, and partly to low consumption in 1918–19. It was on the volume of business done in this year that the licensing fees for 1919–20 in many cases had to be based.

50. Appendix R shows the imports of foreign spirits into Ceylon as from 1911. The imports in 1919 are the lowest on record. Shortage of stocks in England, freight difficulties, and the increased import duty no doubt contributed to this decrease. The foreign liquor trade is, however, again recovering, and the price of foreign liquor has shown a tendency to fall. This will probably result in larger import.

51. Appendix S shows the prevailing sale prices of spirits by the glass and by bottle in 1919. It will be seen that there has been an appreciable drop in the prices. In Colombo, for example, a gallon of whisky costs Rs. 43·50 when sold by the glass, or Rs. 36 when sold by the bottle in January. In December the prices dropped to Rs. 38·50 and Rs. 27 respectively. Similarly, the price of gin per gallon fell from Rs. 30·20 (by the glass) and Rs. 27 (by the bottle) to Rs. 25·20 and Rs. 22·50.

VI.—INTOXICATING DRUGS.

52. The regulations in regard to cocaine remained the same as in the preceding year. They are working satisfactorily, and enable this Department to keep a check on the import and sale of cocaine.

53. Ganja, including preparations and admixtures thereof, is also an excisable article, but the importation, possession, or sale of this drug (except in the form of a few pharmaceutical preparations that have been exempted from the operations of the Ordinance) is absolutely prohibited throughout the Island. Notwithstanding this, a large illicit trade in ganja is carried on in the Island, and this, in spite of numerous convictions and severe sentences passed on persons convicted of dealing in ganja. This illicit trade pays handsomely. In India ganja can be purchased from shops for Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 per pound. In Colombo ganja is sold *in retail* at about Rs. 150 per pound.

54. In 1919 223 persons were prosecuted for dealing in intoxicating drugs, ganja in practically every case. 171 of these were convicted. In the preceding year 291 persons were so prosecuted, and 219 convicted. The total fines imposed in 1919 amounted to Rs. 16,352·50, as against Rs. 31,002·25 in the previous year.

VII.—EXCISE OFFENCES.

55. Appendices T, U, and V give particulars in regard to Excise cases. In 1919 2,790 cases, involving 2,790 persons, were decided. Of these, 2,486 persons were convicted. In 1918 2,531 persons were prosecuted, and of these, 2,213 were convicted. The percentage of convictions to cases instituted was in 1919 89·1, and in 1918 87·6.

56. The total amount of fines imposed in 1919 was Rs. 80,708·75, as against Rs. 126,646·11 in the preceding year.

57. Appendix W gives some particulars of the cases compounded by the Department. In 1919 1,592 were compounded for Rs. 23,924, as against 1,597 cases compounded in 1918 for Rs. 21,035·20.

58. Appendix X shows the rewards paid in Excise cases in 1919. The total amount so paid was Rs. 23,044·62, as against Rs. 31,312·50 in the previous year.

VIII.—REFORMS.

59. *Local Option.*—As from 1919 the local option rules apply to all classes of taverns, including places licensed for the sale of beer and porter by retail. The following statement shows the results of ballots held in 1919:—

	Arrack.	Toddy.	Foreign Liquor.	Beer and Porter.
Number of ballots held ..	87	32	4	—
Number of ballots in which 75 per cent. or more voted for closure ..	39	16	—	—

60. *Advisory Committees.*—These bodies have now large unofficial majorities, and are virtually licensing committees in so far as taverns are concerned. Many closures by these committees were made on the recommendation of officers of this Department. The local superior officers of the Department are generally consulted in such matters, and some closures against their advice were certainly unfortunate. For example, large numbers of taverns, both arrack and toddy, were closed in the Kalutara and Panadure Districts. In both these districts there are a large number of distilleries, and a great number of trees tapped to supply these distilleries with toddy. These distilleries afford many facilities for smuggling, and with the present limited staff of Excise Officers it is impossible adequately to control them or to exercise a sufficient check on illicit practices in the topes. The closure of taverns on a big scale in these two distillery areas has accordingly resulted in an enormous increase in the volume of illicit trade.

61. It is evident that where important and large areas have gone dry, in so far as taverns are concerned, there has been—

(1) A tendency for foreign liquor to take the place of arrack;
(2) A great increase in illicit trade of liquor.

To check this growth of illicit trade it will be necessary to strengthen the Excise staff. The question of doing so will probably have to be considered at an early date. Endeavours have, however, been made to meet one or two most urgent cases. For example, the staff in Anuradhapura has been increased by the addition of two Inspectors.

62. *Prohibition of "Off" Sales.*—As stated above, this experiment is being given a trial in the Jaffna and Chilaw Districts. The results obtained so far have not been very satisfactory. In both districts there has been an appreciable increase in arrack consumption. As regards toddy, there has been a fall in the Jaffna District, but this is largely due to the influenza epidemic and to the severe cyclone in December, 1918; the cyclone did a considerable amount of damage to the spathes of trees, and toddy taverns were accordingly unable to obtain sufficient supplies for some time. In the Chilaw District,

on the other hand, there was a slight increase. The consumption in the "on sale" taverns here rose, while that in the "off sale" taverns fell. This, as Mr. Turner points out, is the reverse of what was to be expected if the prohibition was to effect the sale of toddy. As, however, the Island is just recovering from the effects of the war, and as conditions were not normal in 1919, it has been decided to give the experiment a further year's trial.

63. Reference has been made in paragraphs 2 and 12 above to the measures taken to improve the distilleries in the Island.

64. *Appointment of Unofficial Excise Officers in the Planting Districts.*—This scheme continues to work satisfactorily, and the Department has received a good deal of assistance from these officers.

IX.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

65. The following shows the more important items of Excise revenue as from 1916–17 :—

	1916–17. Rs.	1917–18. Rs.	1918–19 Rs.	1919–20. Rs.
Amount of successful offers for arrack rents	7,807,658	7,814,121	7,387,850	7,432,429
Amount of successful offers for toddy rents	1,459,772½	1,648,506	1,877,465	2,008,832
Amount of foreign liquor license fees	144,280½	129,118	97,591¾	90,638
Amount of country liquor license fees	15,750	16,250	12,050	11,900
Total ..	9,427,461	9,607,995	9,374,956¾	9,543,799

66. The total expenditure of the Department (including salaries of members of the Civil Service in the Department) for 1919 was Rs. 399,474. Taking Rs. 9,543,799 as the total revenue, the percentage of charges to receipts in 1919 was 4·18, as against 4·36 in the previous year.

X.—MISCELLENOUS.

67. An entrance examination for learners was held in 1919, and 11 learners were appointed Of this number, 1 died, 1 was discontinued, and 1 joined the Clerical Service after passing the Clerical Examination. Of the remaining 8, 2 are returned soldiers, and 1 was a clerk in the Department. One Assistant Superintendent of Excise was reduced in his grade, and one Inspector resigned his appointment

68. *Co-operation with Employers of Labour.*—The relations between this Department and the planting community and other employers of large labour forces remain cordial. Such employers are invariably consulted where their interests are concerned. The systematic visitation of estates is also insisted on by all Assistant Commissioners.

69. *Staff Work.*—With few exceptions, the work of the officers of the Department continued to be satisfactory. I desire to acknowledge the good work done by all the Assistant Commissioners of Excise, but the special thanks of the Department are due to Messrs. Roberts, Turner, and Balfour for the very efficient work done by them in the Excise Administration of their divisions, and for great assistance they have rendered me.

Mention must also be made of the good work done by the Superintendents. Gate Mudaliyar Jayawardene continued to render very useful work, and Mr. Anthonisz, as my Assistant, gave me steady help.

Of the Assistant Superintendents of Excise, I would specially mention Messrs. De Saram and Parsons. The former acted as Assistant Commissioner of Excise for some months, and discharged his duties satisfactorily. Mr. Parsons, who was specially transferred to the Jaffna Circle, continued to render specially good work.

I have also to thank Unofficial Excise Officers for the aid they have so willingly given this Department.

E. C. WARD.
Acting Excise Commissioner.

April 7, 1920.

[There is no Appendix A or B. The letters utilized are those utilized for corresponding returns in the 1914 Excise Administration Report.]

[For Appendix C see page 9.]

Appendix D.

Statement showing Results of the Arrack Rent Sales during the Financial Years 1915–16, 1916–17, 1917–18, 1918–19, and 1919–20, in terms of Twelve Months in each Rent Area.

Rent Area.	Financial Year 1915–16.	Financial Year 1916–17.	Financial Year 1917–18.	Financial Year 1918–19.	Financial Year 1919–20.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colombo ..	1,956,480	2,156,926	2,077,596	2,080,920	2,332,560
Siyane and Hewagam ..	333,600	363,600	391,800	326,796	241,212
Negombo ..	400,560	400,560	441,994	303,252	281,472
Kalutara ..	231,333	275,000	331,996	269,990	180,360
Panadure ..	238,888	285,550	232,800	142,080	84,000
Kandy .. / Nuwara Eliya .. / Matale ..	1,264,756	1,391,422	1,366,486	1,325,448	1,648,800
Galle ..	194,600	281,120	342,240	249,990	202,128
Matara .. / Hambantota ..	123,960	153,960	144,600	113,998	101,928
Jaffna ..	237,555	251,555	278,990	232,500	302,555
Mannar ..	55,300	63,880	55,500	65,555	67,555
Mullaittivu ..	18,725	20,800	24,600	27,555	34,555
Batticaloa ..	85,780	91,865	81,980	68,990	82,990
Trincomalee ..	37,555	42,555	33,550	40,689	63,990
Kurunegala ..	332,400	471,144	402,548	452,556	481,260
Puttalam ..	85,212	93,218	85,000	72,990	82,902
Chilaw ..	322,888	357,936	290,000	190,000	230,184
Anuradhapura ..	60,600	79,001	70,596·55	71,600	—*
Badulla ..	223,600	303,810	338,960	392,972	313,496
Ratnapura ..	194,744	244,740	291,156	338,960	278,994
Three Korales ..	203,592	281,200	317,919	385,199	271,440
Four Korales ..	145,250	197,816	213,810	235,810	150,048
Total ..	6,747,378	7,807,658	7,814,121·55	7,387,850	7,432,429

* All taverns closed.

[For Appendix E see page 10.]

Appendix F.

Statement showing Consumption of Arrack in each of the Revenue Districts of Ceylon, 1915 to 1919.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Population (Census of 1911).	Consumption (at 27° under proof, normal).					Rate of Consumption per Head of Population.				
			1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
			Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Colombo ..	808	826,828	457,455	471,406	418,650	371,136	389,820	·55	·57	·50	·44	·47
Kalutara ..	624	279,493	76,513	90,007	82,876	61,945	54,684	·27	·32	·29	·22	·19
Kandy ..	911	408,429	122,971	140,563	117,043	117,610	112,531	·30	·34	·28	·28	·27
Nuwara Eliya ..	463	155,462	39,331	46,184	40,319	45,126	45,971	·25	·29	·25	·29	·29
Matale ..	905	108,367	21,745	24,439	21,691	18,960	19,011	·20	·22	·20	·17	·17
Galle ..	652	291,001	42,288	59,003	49,514	31,697	30,230	·14	·20	·17	·10	·10
Matara ..	481	227,308	17,284	19,344	17,165	12,524	11,636	·076	·085	·07	·05	·05
Hambantota ..	1,013	110,508	9,893	10,196	8,749	7,557	8,684	·089	·092	·07	·06	·07
Jaffna ..	999	326,712	46,207	35,119	40,463	38,819	39,916	·14	·107	·12	·11	·12
Mannar ..	905	25,603	11,160	8,811	8,631	9,420	8,051	·43	·34	·33	·36	·31
Mullaittivu ..	1,466	17,336	5,568	3,903	4,320	4,384	5,104	·32	·22	·24	·25	·29
Batticaloa ..	2,800	153,943	18,426	13,314	11,257	14,973	17,071	·11	·086	·07	·09	·11
Trincomalee ..	1,048	29,755	6,155	5,293	6,028	8,256	9,613	·20	·17	·20	·27	·32
Kurunegala ..	1,844	306,807	80,682	83,958	67,954	62,528	74,452	·26	·27	·22	·20	·24
Puttalam { Puttalam	910	39,665	14,326	15,829	12,744	10,911	12,724	·36	·39	·32	·27	·32
Puttalam { Chilaw ..	262	87,664	63,792	65,264	47,744	33,231	43,192	·72	·74	·54	·37	·49
Anuradhapura ..	4,068	86,276	10,870	11,534	10,219	10,383	7,438	·12	·13	·11	·12	·08
Badulla ..	3,271	216,692	47,639	47,419	44,918	44,252	41,654	·21	·21	·20	·20	·19
Ratnapura ..	1,259	165,992	41,230	43,619	47,072	37,100	33,710	·24	·26	·28	·22	·20
Kegalla ..	642	242,529	79,293	91,162	86,775	74,574	63,777	·32	·37	·35	·30	·26
Total ..	25,331	4,106,350	1,212,828	1,286,367	1,144,132	1,015,386	1,029,269	·29	·31	·27	·24	·25

Appendix G.

Arrack Rent Revenue, 1917–18, 1918–19, and 1919–20, with reference to Population, to the Number of Gallons consumed, and to the Number of Taverns.

Rent Area.	Arrack Rent Revenue per Head of Population.			Arrack Revenue per Gallon consumed.		Average Rent per Arrack Tavern.		
	1917–18.	1918–19.	1919–20.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1919–20.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colombo	5 15	5 15	5 78	7 49	7 96	42,399	43,352	64,793
Siyane and Hewagam	1 53	1 28	0 94	6 94	5 41	8,517	7,599	8,317
Negombo	2 61	1 79	1 66	6 70	5 46	7,128	5,228	5,864
Kalutara	1 56	1 27	0 85	7 8	5 42	12,296	11,249	13,873
Panadure	3 44	2 10	1 34	4 36	3 29	8,314	7,104	14,000
Kandy Nuwara Eliya Matale	2 3	1 97	2 45	7 48	9 14	21,690	21,378	29,978
Galle	1 17	0 85	0 69	7 33	6 64	5,185	4,032	4,211
Matara and Hambantota	0 42	0 33	0 30	5 54	4 92	2,728	2,235	2,486
Jaffna	0 85	0 71	0 92	6 73	7 44	11,155	9,300	12,102
Mannar	2 16	2 56	2 63	6 70	8 8	6,166	7,283	7,506
Mullaittivu	1 41	1 58	1 99	6 58	7 12	3,075	3,444	4,936
Batticaloa	0 53	0 44	0 53	5 2	4 78	2,277	2,555	3,319
Trincomalee	1 12	1 36	2 15	5 66	6 54	3,050	3,699	5,817
Kurunegala	1 31	1 47	1 56	7 5	7 10	6,289	7,542	8,021
Puttalam	2 14	1 84	2 9	6 95	6 73	3,400	2,919	3,454
Chilaw	3 30	2 16	2 62	5 47	5 83	4,531	3,015	3,836
Anuradhapura	0 81	0 82	—	6 70	—	14,119	23,866	—
Badulla	1 56	1 81	1 44	8 70	7 7	17,840	21,831	24,115
Ratnapura	1 75	2 4	1 67	8 51	8 15	9,392	11,298	10,730
Three Korales	2 29	2 77	1 95	8 16	6 82	12,716	17,509	15,967
Four Korales	2 5	2 26	1 44	7 37	5 38	9,718	11,790	11,542
Average	1 90	1 79	1 80	7 22	7 17	10,588	10,722	13,131

Appendix H.

Statement showing Arrack Rent Revenue and Arrack Consumption with reference to Population and Area in each Arrack Rent Area of Ceylon during the Financial Year October, 1918, to September, 1919.

1 Rent Area.	2 Arrack Rent Revenue, 1918–19.	3 Arrack consumed, 1918–19.	4 Arrack Revenue per Head of Population.	5 Arrack Revenue per Gallon consumed.	6 Arrack consumed per Head of Population.	7 Arrack Taverns per 100 Square Miles.	8 Population to each Arrack Tavern.	9 Average Rent per Arrack Tavern.
	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Gallons.			Rs.
Colombo	2,080,920	292,973	5 15	7 10	·72	30·1	8,402	43,352
Siyane and Hewagam	326,796	44,542	1 28	7 33	·17	10·6	5,917	7,599
Negombo	303,252	51,460	1 79	5 89	·30	23·4	2,915	5,228
Kalutara	269,990	33,259	1 27	8 11	·15	4·8	8,833	11,249
Panadure	142,080	25,480	2 10	5 57	·37	15·3	3,374	7,104
Kandy	1,825,448	115,420	1 97	7 35	·28	5·0	8,878	21,378
Nuwara Eliya		46,612			·29	1·9	17,273	
Matale		18,202			·16	0·07	15,481	
Galle	249,990	30,427	0 85	8 21	·10	9·5	4,693	4,032
Matara	113,998	12,501	0 33	5 50	·05	7·0	6,685	2,235
Hambantota		8,200			·07	1·6	6,500	
Jaffna	232,500	40,633	0 71	5 72	·12	2·5	13,068	9,300
Mannar	65,555	8,359	2 56	7 84	·32	0·9	2,844	7,283
Mullaittivu	27,555	4,850	1 58	5 68	·27	0·5	2,167	3,444
Batticaloa	68,990	17,337	0 44	3 97	·11	0·9	5,701	2,555
Trincomalee	40,689	9,771	1 36	4 16	·32	1·0	2,705	3,699
Kurunegala	452,556	67,716	1 47	6 68	·22	3·2	5,113	7,542
Puttalam	72,990	12,311	1 84	5 92	·31	2·7	1,586	2,919
Chilaw	190,000	39,429	2 16	4 81	·44	24·0	1,391	3,015
Anuradhapura	71,600	9,713	0 82	7 37	·11	0·07	28,758	23,866
Badulla	392,972	44,275	1 81	8 87	·20	0·5	12,038	21,831
Ratnapura	338,960	34,222	2 4	9 90	·20	2·3	5,533	11,298
Three Korales	385,199	39,797	2 77	9 67	·28	6·9	6,301	17,509
Four Korales	235,810	27,872	2 26	8 46	·26	6·1	5,194	11,790
Total	7,387,850	1,035,361	1 79	7 13	·25	2·7	5,959	10,722

Province.	1913–14. July, 1913, to Sept., 1914 (15 months).	1914–15.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1919–20.
Western.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colombo	1,547,048	1,966,800	1,956,450	2,156,926	2,077,596	2,080,920	2,332,560
Siyane and Hewagam Korales ..	349,888	350,511	333,600	363,600	391,800	326,796	241,212
Negombo	490,500	503,000	400,560	400,560	441,994	303,252	281,472
Panadure	197,000	208,150	238,888	285,550	232,800	142,080	84,000
Kalutara	265,900	241,234	231,333	275,000	331,996	269,990	180,360
Central.							
The whole Province ..	1,334,689	1,212,000	1,264,756	1,391,422	1,366,486	1,325,448	1,648,800
Southern.							
Galle	230,750	260,000	194,600	281,120	342,240	249,990	202,128
Matara	122,500	133,250	123,960	153,960	144,600	113,998	101,928
Hambantota							
Northern.							
Jaffna	226,960	161,565	237,555	251,555	278,990	232,500	302,555
Mannar	60,150	45,125	55,300	63,880	55,500	65,555	67,555
Mullaittivu	25,355	20,500	18,725	20,800	24,600	27,555	34,555
Eastern.							
Batticaloa	98,100	70,555	85,780	91,865	81,980	68,990	82,990
Trincomalee	46,300	37,455	37,555	42,555	33,550	40,689	63,990
North-Western.							
Kurunegala	521,000	481,248	332,400	471,144	402,548	452,556	481,260
Puttalam	121,435	105,840	85,212	93,218	85,000	72,990	82,902
Chilaw	387,555	431,000	322,888	357,936	290,000	190,000	230,184
North-Central.							
Anuradhapura	81,888	52,450	60,600	79,001	70,596·55	71,600	—
Uva.							
Badulla	300,000	206,860	223,600	303,810	338,960	392,972	313,496
Sabaragamuwa.							
Ratnapura	255,000	241,248	194,744	244,740	291,156	338,960	278,994
Four Korales	193,995	197,760	145,250	197,816	213,810	235,810	150,048
Three Korales	375,190	278,000	203,592	281,200	317,919	385,199	271,440
Total ..	7,231,204‡	7,204,551	6,747,378	7,807,658	7,814,121·55	7,387,850	7,432,429

‡ For 12 months, Rs. 5,784,964.

Appendix C.

Statement showing Results of the Arrack Rent Sales, 1897 to 1919–20.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911–12. Jan., 1911, to June, 1912 (18 months).	1912–13.	1913–14. July, 1913, to Sept., 1914 (15 months).	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
00	815,000	815,000	877,500	877,500	1,075,582	1,075,582	1,086,924	1,086,924	1,140,848	1,140,848	1,211,678	1,923,978	976,344	1,547,048	1,9
38	158,438	210,887	210,887	216,887	216,887	120,000	192,840	192,840	229,320	229,320	268,840	482,840	262,500	349,888	
00	253,100	253,100	288,000	288,000	345,670	345,670	312,600	353,320	353,320	370,111	340,109	592,056	300,306	490,500	
44	54,044	74,075	74,075	71,275	71,275	84,075	84,075	88,125	88,125	105,215	121,000	211,250	123,750	197,000	
00	61,000	75,275	75,275	66,780	71,834	71,834	62,777	62,777	86,016	86,016	111,012	226,798	185,750	265,900	
00	637,000	649,550	649,550	525,257	525,257	667,776	667,776	821,719	821,719	824,359	876,379	1,444,572	846,998	1,334,689	1,2
82	102,565	102,565	177,792	177,792	142,738	142,738	147,738	147,738	167,500	160,000	152,500	271,150	154,600	230,750	
40	93,895	106,655	107,111	107,111	117,861	88,425	120,038	120,038	128,875	128,875	123,575	202,362	93,200	122,500	
00	73,000	92,500	92,500	105,720	105,720	118,320	118,320	137,856	137,856	112,000	118,960	182,995	132,555	226,960	
	20,500	20,500	22,800	22,800	28,800	28,800	36,420	36,420	36,750	36,750	41,940	69,500	40,550	60,150	
	11,330	11,330	13,980	15,950	17,709	9,619	16,200	16,200	12,000	12,000	17,876	28,601	14,160	25,355	
00	60,960	65,025	65,025	74,400	74,400	80,680	80,680	70,850	62,755	63,050	68,760	131,820	77,990	98,100	
92	51,592	48,086	48,086	51,759	51,759	60,223	60,223	35,640	35,640	36,060	40,215	56,910	29,990	46,300	
00	140,000	166,650	181,770	181,770	250,300	250,300	216,840	216,840	255,027	255,027	301,377	505,000	240,000	521,000	
00	47,000	50,025	50,025	55,350	55,350	60,336	60,336	66,480	56,480	75,061	80,484	121,999	96,260	121,435	
00	168,000	191,000	191,000	213,055	213,055	228,903	228,903	255,423	255,423	276,840	276,780	465,413	269,999	387,555	
00	31,200	37,620	42,880	50,175	50,175	68,287	68,287	51,480	51,480	47,916	54,115	86,297	58,036	81,888	
00	100,000	115,230	115,230	97,000	97,000	122,020	122,020	142,620	142,620	131,050	162,150	306,840	189,600	300,000	
77	77,575	77,575	53,275	53,275	55,075	55,075	66,505	66,505	111,538	111,538	142,557	248,835	196,000	255,000	
49	66,250	66,250	74,739	74,739	80,280	80,280	82,884	82,884	106,686	106,686	119,936	164,000	129,600	193,995	
50	91,277	91,277	82,075	92,149	92,149	102,738	102,738	127,282	127,282	160,292	170,392	275,589	218,000	375,190	
73	3,113,726	3,320,176	3,493,575	3,418,745	3,738,878	3,861,684	3,935,127	4,179,964	4,407,262	4,469,015	4,800,635	7,998,805†	4,636,188	7,231,204‡	7,2

verns closed.

† For 12 months, Rs. 5,332,537.

‡ Fo

IV.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF NAWALAPITIYA FOR 1919.

Revenue and Expenditure.—A comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for 1918 and 1919 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1918. Amount. Rs. c.	1918. Total. Rs. c.	1919. Amount. Rs. c.	1919. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates ..	1,070 62		1,077 27	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	2,270 0		1,624 90	
Water-rate ..	1,685 9		1,455 31	
Other	1,375 56		1,604 11	
		6,401 27		5,761 59
Licenses :—				
Liquor	1,987 50		1,805 0	
Opium	962 87		962 87	
Carts, &c. ..	600 0		897 0	
Other	230 0		90 50	
		3,780 37		3,755 37
Rents :—				
Markets	833 0		1,791 0	
Other	3,553 30		4,485 40	
		4,386 30		6,276 40
Fines :—				
Police Magistrate ..	—		147 0	
Other	21 25		4 0	
		21 25		151 0
Miscellaneous ..	—	13,444 90	—	8,080 46
		28,034 9		24,024 82
Balance of previous year ..	—	3,419 82	—	7,899 56
Total ..	—	31,453 91		31,924 38
EXPENDITURE.				
Interest and sinking fund on loans	—	1,287 0	—	3,037 0
Cost of administration :—				
Establishment ..	3,236 30		3,573 49	
Office contingencies ..	584 23		898 66	
Cost of audit ..	97 48		76 43	
Revenue services ..	354 1		326 92	
		4,272 2		4,875 50
Sanitation	7,487 42		7,813 53	
Lighting	1,746 37		1,946 86	
Police	36 35		31 20	
Education	60 0		92 79	
Public works ..	3,926 86		8,186 87	
Miscellaneous ..	4,738 33		743 28	
		17,995 33		18,814 53
		23,584 35		26,727 3
Less amount over-credited ..	—	—	—	10 35
				26,716 68
Balance carried over ..	—	7,899 56	—	5,207 70
Total ..	—	31,453 91		31,924 38

The revenue of 1919 shows a decrease of Rs. 4,009·27, but, as pointed out in last year's report, the revenue of 1918 included under Miscellaneous a sum of Rs. 7,500 withdrawn from the fixed deposit, and Rs. 4,750 refund of advances, which cannot be considered as revenue proper. The item of Rs. 8,080·46 under Miscellaneous for 1919 included a sum of Rs. 2,500 withdrawn from fixed deposit, and Rs. 5,000 loan obtained from Government. Apart from the head Miscellaneous, the revenue for 1919 shows an increase of Rs. 1,355 over that of 1918, testifying to the gradual recovery of the town after the outbreak of plague, but the revenue is still Rs. 3,000 behind that of 1917, the year before the plague. Assessment rate for 1919 was based on site value within the *tagaram* area, as houses had not in general been reoccupied or rebuilt by the end of the year. The expenditure includes a sum of Rs. 1,000, being first instalment of a contribution of Rs. 10,000 payable in this year, which Government decided the Board should pay towards the cost of dealing with the outbreak of plague ; a sum of Rs. 750, being instalment and interest on the new loan of Rs. 5,000 received early in 1919 ; and a sum of Rs. 1,430 on account of draining the swamp.

2. *Public Health.*—The health of the town was satisfactory ; except for the occurrence of a few cases of influenza, there was no outbreak of infectious disease.

3. *Water Supply.*—The improvements to the intake main pipe are still being carried on under the supervision of the District Engineer, and the work will, it is expected, be finished within a short time, when the question of extending services to private houses can be settled.

4. *Lighting.*—Twenty-two duplex lamps are in use ; the Wells' lights were discontinued owing to the high cost of mantles.

uring each Month of 1919.

tle. S.B., price per gallon when sold by sealed bottle.]

	August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
S.B.	D.	C.B.	S.B.	D.	C.B.	S.B.	D.	C.B.	S.B.	D.	C.B.	S.B.	D.	C.B.	S.B.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10·80 12·34	9·60	10·08	11·20 12·34	9·60	10·08	11·60 12·35	9·60	10·56	12·16 12·80 13·03	9·60	10·08	12·16 13·03	9·60	10·46	11·60 12·35
10·40 10·88 12·34	9·60	9·60	10·40 10·88 12·34	9·60	9·60	10·80 12·00 11·20 13·03	9·60	9·97	10·80 11·52 12·00 13·72	9·60	9·97	10·24 11·52 13·72	9·60	9·60	11·20 11·84 13·72
10·24 11·10 12·00 12·35	9·60	9·60	11·10 10·24 10·50 12·35	9·60	9·60	10·25 11·10 10·50 12·35	9 60	9·60	10·24 10·50 11·10 12·00 12·35	9·60	9·60	10·56 13·44	9·60	9·60	10·56 12·40 13·44
10·29 13·44 12·80 15·84	9·60	9·60	10·29 13·44 12·80 15·84	9·60	9·60	10·29 13·44 12·80 15·84	9·60 11·52	—	10·35 12·00 13·20 15·60 12·96 13·03 14·40	9·60 11·52	—	10·35 12·00 13·20 15·60 12·96 13·03 14·40	9·60 11·52	—	10·35 12·00 13·20 15·60 12·96 13·03 14·40
11·51 12·30 12·05 10·75	9·60	9·91	11·51 12·05 12·30 10·75	9·60	9·91	11·51 12·05 12·30 10·75	9·60 11·52 13·44	10·40	12·00 12·80 10·80 11·88 13·44	9·60 11·52 13·44	10·40	12·00 12·80 10·80 11·88 13·44	9·60 11·52 13·44	10·40	12·00 12·80 10·80 11·88 13·44
13·70 14·00	11·42	11·36	13·90 14·00	11·46	11·27	13·83 13·98	11·39	11·62	13·76 14·51	11·40	11·68	13·64 14·46	11·40	11·69	13·67 14·41
14·29	11·52	11·80	14·37	11·52	11·80	14·70	11·52	11·87	14·88	11·52	12·24	14·81	11·52	12·20	14·76
13·70 14·00	11·42	11·36	13·90 14·00	11·46	11·27	13·83 13·98	11·39	11·62	13·76 14·51	11·40	11·68	13·64 14·46	11·40	11·69	13·67 14·41
12·80 11·52 14·40	9·60 11·52	—	12·80 11·52 14·40	9·60 11·52	—	12·80 11·52 14·40	9·60 11·52	—	13·60 12·00 13·71 12·80 10·40	9·60 11·52	—	13·60 12·00 13·71 12·80 10·40	9·60 11·52	—	13·60 12·00 13·71 12·80 10·40
12·48	11·52	—	12·48	11·52	—	12·48	11·52	—	14·00 14·40	11·52	—	14·00 14·40	11·52	—	14·00 14·40
12·00	10·56	10·56	12·00	10·56	10·56	12·00	11·52	11·52	13·50	11·52	11·52	13·50	11·52	11·52	13·50
13·20	11·52	11·52	13·20	11·52	11·52	13·20	11·52	11·52	13·50	12·00	12·00	13·50	12·00	12·00	13·50
12·00	10·85	10·85	12·00	11·52	11·52	12·00	12·00	12·00	13·50	12·00	12·00	13·50	12·00	12·00	13·50
12·00	9·60	9·60	12·00	9·60	9·60	12·00	11·52	11·52	13·44	11·52	11·52	13·44	11·52	11·52	13·44
12·00	10·56	10·56	12·00	9·60	9·60	9·60	10·56	10·56	13·50	11·52	11·52	13·50	10·56	10·50	12·00
11·90	10·56	10·25	12·01	10·50	10·38	12·08	10·69	11·24	13·78	10·62	10·93	13·70	10·59	10·99	13·56
11·20	9·60	—	11·20	9·60	—	11·20	9·60	—	12·00 12·80	9·60	—	12·00 12·80	9·60	—	12·00 12·80
11·20 11·65	9·60	10·00	11·20 11·65	9·60	10·00	11·20 11·65	9·60	10·00	11·20 12·48 12·34	9·60	10·00	11·20 12·34 12·48	9·60	10·00	11·20 12·34 12·48
14·08	12·00	12·00	14·08	12·00	12·00	14·08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15·00 15·40	11·52	12·00	15·00 15·82	11·52	12·00	15·00 15·82	11·52	12·00	15.00 16·10	11·52	12·00	15·00 16·10	11·52	12·00	15·00 16·10
11·55 12·00	11·52	11·56	11·55 12·00	11·52	11·56	11·55 14·68	11·52	11·56	11·55 12·00	11·52	11·56	11·55 14·68	11·52	11·56	11·55 12·00
11·69 13·49	9·60	10·40	11·58 13·37	9·60	10·40	11·74 13·37	11·21	11·48	12·52 14·64	11·04	11·39	12·27 13·70	11·04	11·38	12·06 13·50
12·15	9·60	10·68	12·46	11·04	10·73	12·47 15·08	11·35	11·38	12·97 14·68	11·21	11·26	12·97 14·40	11·23	11·26	12·82 14·43
11·10 12·40 12·35	9·60	10·56	11·77 12·80 13·03	9·60	10·56	11·77 12·80 13·03	9·60	10·56	12·00 12·80 13·72	9·60	10·56	12·00 12·80 13·72	9·60	10·56	12·00 12·80 13·72

Appendix I.

Statement showing Arrack Rent Revenue for 1919–20 and Arrack Consumption for 1918–19, with reference to Population and Area in each Arrack Rent Area of Ceylon.

	Rent Area.	Arrack Rent Revenue, 1919–20. Rs. c.	Arrack consumed, 1918–19. Gallons.	Arrack Revenue per Head of Population. Rs. c.	Arrack Revenue per Gallon consumed. Rs. c.	Arrack consumed per Head of Population. Gallons.	Arrack Taverns per 100 Sq. Miles.	Population to each Arrack Tavern.	Average Rent per Arrack Tavern. Rs.
1.	Colombo	2,332,560 0	292,973	5 78	7 96	·72	22·6	11,202	64,793
2.	Siyane&Hewagam	241,212 0	44,542	0 94	5 41	·17	7·2	8,773	8,317
3.	Negombo	281,472 0	51,460	1 66	5 46	·30	19·4	3,522	5,864
4.	Kalutara	180,360 0	33,259	0 85	5 42	·15	2·6	16,308	13,873
5.	Panadure	84,000 0	25,480	1 24	3 29	·37	4·6	11,247	14,000
6.	Kandy	1,648,800 0	115,420	2 45	9 14	·28	4·5	9,961	29,978
	Nuwara Eliya		46,612			·29	1·5	22,208	
	Matale		18,202			·16	0·7	15,481	
7.	Galle	202,128 0	30,427	0 69	6 64	·10	7·3	6,062	4,211
8.	Matara	101,928 0	12,501	0 30	4 92	·05	5·6	8,418	2,486
	Hambantota		8,200			·07	1·3	7,893	
9.	Jaffna	302,555 0	40,633	0 92	7 44	·12	2·5	13,068	12,102
10.	Mannar	67,555 0	8,359	2 63	8 8	·32	0·9	2,844	7,506
11.	Mullaittivu	34,555 0	4,850	1 99	7 12	·27	0·4	2,476	4,936
12.	Batticaloa	82,990 0	17,337	0 53	4 78	·11	0·8	6,157	3,319
13.	Trincomalee	63,990 0	9,771	2 15	6 54	·32	1·0	2,705	5,817
14.	Kurunegala	481,260 0	67,716	1 56	7 10	·22	3·2	5,113	8,021
15.	Puttalam	82,902 0	12,311	2 9	6 73	·31	2·6	1,652	3,454
16.	Chilaw	230,184 0	39,429	2 62	5 83	·44	22·9	1,461	3,836
17.	Anuradhapura*	—	9,713	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Badulla	313,496 0	44,275	1 44	7 7	·20	0·3	16,668	24,115
19.	Ratnapura	278,994 0	34,222	1 67	8 15	·20	2·0	6,384	10,730
20.	Three Korales	271,440 0	39,797	1 95	6 82	·28	5·3	8,152	15,967
21.	Four Korales	150,048 0	27,872	1 44	5 38	·26	4·0	7,991	11,542
	Total	7,432,429 0	1,035,361	1 80	7 17	·25	2·2	7,255	13,131

NOTE.—This table gives figures of the 1919–20 arrack rent revenue in relation to the 1918–19 consumption of arrack. The figures of consumption for the 1919–20 rent period are not yet available.

* All taverns closed.

Appendix J.

Statement showing Number of Toddy Taverns sanctioned and Amounts realized by Rent Sales for 1915–16, 1916–17, 1917–18, 1918–19, and 1919–20.

District.	1915–16 (12 Months). No. of Taverns sanctioned.	1915–16 Amounts realized. Rs. c.	1916–17 (12 Months). No. of Taverns sanctioned.	1916–17 Amounts realized. Rs. c.	1917–18 (12 Months). No. of Taverns sanctioned.	1917–18 Amounts realized. Rs. c.	1918–19 (12 Months). No. of Taverns sanctioned.	1918–19 Amounts realized. Rs. c.	1919–20 (12 Months). No. of Taverns sanctioned.	1919–20 Amounts realized Rs.
Colombo	154	351,141 0	154	497,056 0	152	577,050 0	143	671,900 0	132	871,737
Kalutara	30	21,000 0	24	34,040 0	23	59,320 0	14	67,850 0	2	6,210
Kandy	100	102,660 0	100	171,600 0	92	166,200 0	85	176,076 0	77	126,936
Nuwara Eliya	15	7,140 0	15	13,020 0	15	9,840 0	15	18,060 0	15	18,168
Matale	36	45,816 0	36	77,280 0	34	70,800 0	29	82,260 0	27	56,760
Galle	40	31,450 0	39	35,874 0	38	45,982 55	33	53,298 0	32	64,497
Matara	37	62,900 0	38	58,885 0	38	50,140 0	37	53,325 0	35	62,165
Hambantota	23	13,820 0	23	15,210 0	24	18,850 0	23	16,562 0	18	14,515
Jaffna	113	203,050 0	112	312,855 0	112	357,360 0	111	357,805 0	108	379,153
Mannar	15	13,310 0	15	16,770 0	15	22,985 0	15	20,985 0	15	19,825
Mullaittivu	13	3,609 0	13	6,394 0	13	6,570 0	13	8,633 0	7	9,318
Batticaloa	40	19,473 0	40	26,760 0	40	23,875 0	37	32,375 0	34	39,970
Trincomalee	6	12,715 0	6	20,640 0	8	20,948 72	8	29,360 0	8	23,650
Kurunegala	26	10,335 0	26	26,870 0	24	31,850 0	24	45,700 0	23	40,647
Puttalam :—										
Puttalam	7	1,970 0	9	2,535 0	8	6,880 0	8	5,995 0	8	4,390
Chilaw	37	29,190 0	38	66,385 0	37	81,250 0	36	91,350 0	35	114,720
Anuradhapura*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla	47	22,092 0	47	39,984 0	47	46,554 0	42	54,576 0	36	59,196
Ratnapura	45	16,028 50	45	20,464 50	41	25,761 0	37	47,975 0	34	58,060
Kegalla	26	6,145 0	26	17,150 0	26	26 290 0	26	43,380 0	21	38,915
Total	810	973,844 50	806	1,459,772 50	787	1,648,506 27	736	1,877,465 0	667	2,008,832

* There are no toddy taverns in this district.

Appendix K.

Statement showing Consumption of Fermented Toddy, with the Number of Trees licensed for drawing Fermented Toddy for Tavern Supply, in each Revenue District during 1919.

District.	Quantity consumed during Calendar Year 1919. Gallons.	Number of Trees licensed.			Quantity consumed during Financial Year 1918–19. Gallons.
		Coconut.	Palmyra.	Kitul.	
Colombo ..	1,304,445	63,195	—	10	1,283,381
Colombo Municipality ..	434,819	6,688	—	—	*444,824
Kalutara ..	75,764	4,528	—	14	97,052
Kandy ..	245,854	2,357	—	8,554	246,602
Nuwara Eliya ..	26,965	—	—	922	26,085
Matale ..	113,179	1,988	—	3,892	112,622
Galle ..	129,626	5,836	—	—	126,876
Matara ..	114,213	7,341	—	—	112,552
Hambantota ..	40,201	3,115	—	—	40,698
Jaffna ..	1,073,634	51,967	75,366	—	1,023,110
Mannar ..	81,619	1,825	13,706	—	71,737
Mullaittivu ..	64,862	1,314	2,094	—	64,328
Batticaloa ..	148,053	5,146	52	—	138,702
Trincomalee ..	33,070	720	1,437	—	29,217
Kurunegala ..	96,498	4,771	—	647	90,033
Puttalam and Chilaw ..	239,337	10,195	171	6	241,592
Anuradhapura* ..	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ..	136,582	124	—	4,045	129,662
Ratnapura ..	101,415	3,760	—	477	93,775
Kegalla ..	110,259	4,240	—	513	109,139
Total ..	4,570,395	179,110	92,826	19,080	4,481,987

* There are no toddy taverns in this district.

Appendix L 1.

Statement showing Toddy Rent Revenue and Toddy Consumption for the Twelve Months October, 1918, to September 30, 1919, with reference to Population and Area in each of the Revenue Districts of Ceylon.

District.	Toddy Rent Bids.	Toddy Rent Bids per Head of Population.	Toddy consumed in same 12 Months.	Toddy Revenue per Gallon consumed.	Toddy consumed per Head of Population.	Toddy Taverns per 100 Square Miles.	Population to each Toddy Tavern.	Average Rent per Toddy Tavern.
	Rs.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.			Rs.
Colombo ..	671,900	0 81	1,728,205	0 38	2·0	17·6	5,782	4,698
Kalutara ..	67,850	0 24	97,052	0 69	0·3	2·2	19,963	4,846
Kandy ..	176,076	0 43	246,602	0 71	0·6	9·4	4,805	2,071
Nuwara Eliya ..	18,060	0 11	26,085	0 69	0·1	3·2	10,364	1,204
Matale ..	82,260	0 75	112,622	0 73	1·0	3·2	3,736	2,836
Galle ..	53,298	0 18	126,876	0 42	0·4	5·06	8,818	1,615
Matara ..	53,325	0 23	112,552	0 47	0·4	7·6	6,143	1,441
Hambantota ..	16,562	0 14	40,698	0 40	0·3	2·2	4,804	720
Jaffna ..	357,805	1 9	1,023,110	0 34	3·1	11·1	2,943	3,223
Mannar ..	20,985	0 81	71,737	0 29	2·8	1·6	1,706	1,399
Mullaittivu ..	8,633	0 49	64,328	0 13	3·7	0·88	1,333	664
Batticaloa ..	32,375	0 21	138,702	0 23	0·9	1·3	4,160	875
Trincomalee ..	29,360	0 98	29,217	1 0	0·9	0·76	3,719	3,670
Kurunegala ..	45,700	0 14	90,033	0 50	0·2	1·3	12,783	1,904
Puttalam { Puttalam ..	5,995	0 15	241,592	0 40	1·8	0·87	4,958	749
Puttalam { Chilaw ..	91,350	1 4				13·7	2,435	2,537
Anuradhapura* ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ..	54,576	0 25	129,662	0 42	0·5	1·2	5,159	1,299
Ratnapura ..	47,975	0 28	93,775	0 51	0·5	2·9	4,486	1,296
Kegalla ..	43,380	0 17	109,139	0 39	0·4	4·04	9,328	1,668
Total ..	1,877,465	0 45	4,481,987	0 41	1·0	2·8	5,579	2,550

* There are no toddy taverns in this district.

Appendix L 2.

Statement showing Toddy Rent Revenue for the Twelve Months of 1919–20, and Toddy Consumption in terms of Twelve Months of 1919, with reference to Population and Area in each of the Revenue Districts of Ceylon.

District.	Toddy Rent Revenue, 1919–20.	Toddy Rent Revenue, per Head of Population.	Toddy consumed in 1919.	Toddy Revenue per Gallon consumed in terms of 12 Months.	Toddy consumed per Head of Population.	Toddy Taverns per 100 Square Miles.	Population to each Toddy Tavern.	Average Rent per Toddy Tavern.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.			Rs.
Colombo Colombo Municipality	871,737 0	1 5	1,739,264	0 50	2·10	16·3	6,263	6,604
Kalutara	6,210 0	0 2	75,764	0 8	0·27	0·3	139,746	3,105
Kandy	126,936 0	0 31	245,854	0 51	0·60	8·4	5,304	1,648
Nuwara Eliya ..	18,168 0	0 11	26,965	0 67	0·17	3·2	10,364	1,211
Matale	56,760 0	0 52	113,179	0 50	1·04	2·9	4,013	2,102
Galle	64,497 0	0 22	129,626	0 49	0·44	4·9	9,093	2,015
Matara	62,165 0	0 27	114,213	0 54	0·50	7·2	6,494	1,776
Hambantota ..	14,515 0	0 13	40,201	0 36	0·36	1·7	6,139	806
Jaffna	379,153 0	1 16	1,073,634	0 35	3·28	10·8	3,025	3,510
Mannar	19,825 0	0 77	81,619	0 24	3·18	1·6	1,706	1,321
Mullaittivu	9,318 0	0 53	64,862	0 14	3·74	0·4	2,476	1,331
Batticaloa	39,970 0	0 25	148,053	0 26	0·96	1·2	4,527	1,175
Trincomalee	23,650 0	0 79	33,070	0 71	1·11	0·7	3,719	2,956
Kurunegala	40,647 0	0 13	96,498	0 42	0·31	1·2	13,339	1,767
Puttalam { Puttalam ..	4,390 0	0 11	239,337	0 48	1·87	0·8	4,958	548
Puttalam { Chilaw ..	114,720 0	1 30				13·3	2,504	3,277
Anuradhapura* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla	59,196 0	0 27	136,582	0 43	0·62	1·1	6,019	1,644
Ratnapura	58,060 0	0 34	101,415	0 57	0·61	2·7	4,882	1,707
Kegalla	38,915 0	0 16	110,259	0 35	0·45	3·2	11,549	1,853
Total ..	2,008,832 0	0 48	4,570,395	0 43	1·11	2·6	6,156	3,011

* There are no toddy taverns in this district.

Appendix M.

Statement of Selling Prices of Toddy in each Revenue District during each Month of 1919.

District.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo ..	0 86	0 8	0 86	0 87	0 85	0 88	0 84	0 85	0 84	0 84	0 85	0 85
Colombo Municipality ..	0 94	0 94	0 94	0 94	0 94	0 94	0 94	0 94	0 94	1 8	1 8	1 6
Kalutara ..	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 0	0 99	0 99	0 99	0 99	1 0	1 0	1 0
Kandy ..	0 90	0 90	0 90	0 89	0 90	0 89	0 89	0 89	0 89	0 87	0 92	0 89
Nuwara Eliya ..	0 87	0 87	0 88	0 88	0 87	0 87	0 87	0 87	0 87	0 83	0 83	0 83
Matale ..	0 84	0 85	0 85	0 85	0 82	0 82	0 79	0 81	0 79	0 78	0 78	0 77
Galle ..	0 85	0 88	0 88	0 94	0 93	0 88	0 88	0 88	0 88	0 99	0 99	0 99
Matara ..	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80
Hambantota ..	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80
Jaffna ..	0 75	0 71	0 58	0 56	0 53	0 56	0 56	0 52	0 51	0 65	0 64	0 73
Mannar ..	0 75	0 60	0 57	0 59	0 58	0 72	0 80	0 73	0 74	0 80	0 77	0 64
Mullaittivu ..	0 59	0 53	0 51	0 52	0 53	0 57	0 72	0 64	0 72	0 69	0 63	0 60
Batticaloa ..	0 61	0 69	0 61	0 61	0 61	0 61	0 61	0 61	0 61	0 61	0 61	0 61
Trincomalee ..	0 87	0 96	0 98	1 5	0 85	0 89	0 96	0 99	1 6	1 6	1 7	0 84
Kurunegala ..	0 82	0 81	0 82	0 82	0 85	0 84	0 81	0 79	0 82	0 82	0 81	0 81
Puttalam :—												
Puttalam ..	0 91	0 91	0 86	0 86	0 86	0 91	0 91	0 91	0 91	0 87	0 88	0 87
Chilaw ..	0 74	0 74	0 74	0 75	0 74	0 74	0 74	0 75	0 75	0 80	0 78	0 77
Anuradhapura*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ..	1 0	0 98	0 98	0 98	0 98	0 98	0 98	0 98	0 98	0 98	0 98	0 98
Ratnapura ..	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20
Kegalla ..	0 97	0 97	0 97	0 97	0 96	0 96	0 97	0 97	0 96	0 97	0 96	0 96

* There are no toddy taverns in this district.

Appendix N.

Statement showing Number and Kind of Trees Licensed to be Tapped for Sweet Toddy in each District during 1919 and 1918.

District.	Number of Trees Licensed in 1919.			Number of Trees Licensed in 1918.		
	Coconut.	Palmyra.	Kitul.	Coconut.	Palmyra.	Kitul.
Colombo ..	22,241	1	2,515	21,374	10	2,591
Colombo Municipality ..	—	—	196	26	—	200
Kalutara ..	20,436	—	2,636	20,719	4	2,931
Kandy ..	59	—	23,989	24	12	25,895
Nuwara Eliya	1	—	3,796	—	—	3,953
Matale ..	25	—	5,546	15	—	1,260
Galle ..	9,223	—	4,423	7,765	—	6,118
Matara* ..	8,476	—	3,647	16,589	—	7,355
Hambantota	6,073	—	1,839	5,588	—	1,577
Jaffna* ..	—	62,283	—	—	73,579	—
Mannar ..	25	1,512	—	—	1,007	—
Mullaittivu ..	—	558	—	—	276	—
Batticaloa ..	740	57	—	786	201	—
Trincomalee .	—	428	—	—	416	—
Kurunegala ..	9,335	27	2,379	11,987	21	2,479
Puttalam and Chilaw	19,025	297	19	31,293	354	4
Anuradhapura	—	—	59	—	—	10
Badulla ..	—	—	8,349	8	—	6,582
Ratnapura ..	88	—	4,237	40	—	6,411
Kegalla ..	918	—	4,660	370	3	7,356
Total ..	96,665	64,163	68,290	116,584	75,883	74,722
	229,118			267,189		

* No license required after August, 1919.

Appendix O.

Statement showing Number and Kind of Country and Foreign Liquor Licenses issued for the Financial Year October, 1919, to September, 1920.

District.	Country Liquor.				Foreign Liquor.														
	Distillery.	Arrack Wholesale.	Arrack Retail.	Toddy Retail.	Brewery.	Bottling.	Foreign Liquor Wholesale.	Retail "off."	Foreign Liquor Tavern.	Beer and Porter.	Hotel.	Bar.	Railway Refreshment Room.	Refreshment Room or Restaurant.	Resthouse.	Proprietary Club.	Auctioneers.	Pure Rectified Spirits.	Medicated Wines.	Entertainment Bars, &c.
Colombo ..	—	6	113	132	—	12	26	66	26	4	20	26	5	8	16	1	1	16	14	21
Kalutara ..	107	42	19	2	—	—	—	10	5	—	2	1	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy ..	—	—	41	77	—	2	3	19	11	5	16	15	1	1	10	—	—	6	5	1
Nuwara Eliya ..	—	—	7	15	1	—	—	14	4	3	9	6	1	—	6	1	—	3	3	—
Matale ..	—	—	7	27	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	2	—
Galle ..	26	2	48	32	—	—	—	4	4	—	2	3	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Matara ..	5	—	27	35	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ..	—	—	14	18	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Jaffna ..	—	—	25	108	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	—
Mannar ..	—	—	9	15	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa ..	—	—	25	34	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ..	—	—	11	8	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala ..	—	—	60	23	—	—	—	7	2	—	1	1	1	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam and Chilaw ..	—	—	84	43	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Anuradhapura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	9	—	—	1	—	—
Badulla ..	—	—	13	36	—	—	—	16	4	2	4	4	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura ..	—	—	26	34	—	—	—	6	3	—	1	1	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Kegalla ..	—	—	30	21	—	—	—	17	7	—	1	1	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	138	50	566	667	1	14	29	189	78	15	59	60	11	11	162	2	1	27	26	22
Corresponding total issued for 1918–19 ..	145	48	689	736	1	13	26	196	86	16	59	60	10	14	176	2	1	24	27	129

Appendix P.

Statement of Foreign Liquor Licensing Revenue for the Financial Year 1919–20.

District.	Brewery Licenses.	Bottling.	Wholesale.	Retail "off."	Foreign Liquor Tavern.	Hotel.	Bar.	Railway Refreshment Room.	Refreshment Room or Restaurant.	Rest-houses.	Proprietary Clubs.	Auctioneers.	Medicated Wines.	Rectified Spirits.	Occasional Licenses.	Beer and Porter.	Total for each District.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo	—	660 0	3,900 0	11,870 0	10,925 0	3,900 0	7,750 0	240 0	2,100 0	76 0	200 0	10 0	140 0	160 0	702 0	120 0	42,693 0
Kalutara	—	—	—	1,950 0	1,950 0	200 0	150 0	20 0	—	65 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,335 0
Kandy	—	100 0	450 0	2,850 0	2,761 0	2,275 0	4,550 0	50 0	150 0	40 50	—	—	50 0	60 0	150 0	150 0	13,636 50
Nuwara Eliya ..	50 0	—	—	2,150 0	1,350 0	1,505 0	2,205 0	100 0	—	12 50	250 0	—	30 0	30 0	—	90 0	7,772 50
Matale	—	—	—	625 0	200 0	100 0	500 0	—	—	37 0	—	—	20 0	10 0	—	—	1,492 0
Galle	—	—	—	450 0	725 0	450 0	300 0	—	—	73 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,998 0
Matara	—	—	—	825 0	300 0	—	—	—	—	56 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,181 0
Hambantota	—	—	—	100 0	125 0	—	—	—	—	33 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	258 0
Jaffna	—	—	—	1,050 0	300 0	—	—	—	—	14 0	—	—	20 0	—	—	—	1,384 0
Mannar	—	—	—	150 0	150 0	—	—	—	—	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	303 0
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	100 0	—	—	—	—	—	7 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	107 50
Batticaloa	—	—	—	350 0	175 0	—	—	—	—	1 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	526 50
Trincomalee	—	—	—	200 0	—	—	—	—	—	54 50	—	—	—	—	—	30 0	284 50
Kurunegala	—	—	—	893 0	950 0	100 0	150 0	75 0	—	48 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,216 25
Puttalam and Chilaw ..	—	—	—	852 0	800 0	—	—	—	—	32 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,684 75
Anuradhapura ..	—	—	—	275 0	—	225 0	12 50	60 0	—	29 50	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	612 0
Badulla	—	—	—	2,325 0	575 0	525 0	625 0	—	—	26 0	—	—	—	—	—	60 0	4,136 0
Ratnapura	—	—	—	975 0	300 0	100 0	100 0	20 0	—	62 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,557 0
Kegalla	—	—	—	2,600 0	1,150 0	125 0	150 0	—	400 0	36 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,461 0
Total ..	50 0	760 0	4,350 0	30,590 0	22,736 0	9,505 0	16,492 50	565 0	2,650 0	708 0	450 0	10 0	260 0	270 0	852 0	450 0	90,638 50

Appendix Q.

Foreign Liquor Revenue from Licensing Fees.

District.	1912.	1913–14, in terms of 12 Months.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1919–20.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo	25,005 0	39,563 52	56,578 15	56,892 0	51,315 0	50,308 0	47,101 0	42,693 0
Kalutara	3,025 0	3,689 1	6,017 0	6,170 0	7,065 0	7,064 0	4,694 50	4,335 0
Kandy	16,055 0	26,949 80	22,427 0	22,457 0	21,777 0	19,653 0	13,585 50	13,636 50
Nuwara Eliya	6,367 50	9,438 60	9,087 50	10,462 50	11,202 50	10,664 0	8,000 0	7,772 50
Matale	1,275 0	1,581 60	2,244 0	2,167 0	3,117 0	2,267 0	1,504 0	1,492 0
Galle	4,175 0	5,956 40	7,673 50	6,088 50	7,414 50	6,758 50	2,079 0	1,998 0
Matara	1,520 0	2,949 80	3,675 50	3,078 50	3,523 50	2,279 0	1,121 0	1,181 0
Hambantota	887 50	1,094 0	1,518 50	1,330 50	1,530 50	935 50	353 0	258 0
Jaffna	1,100 0	1,838 1	4,693 50	3,430 0	3,435 0	2,458 0	1,539 50	1,384 0
Mannar	225 0	361 50	403 0	353 0	503 0	303 0	303 0	303 0
Mullaittivu	75 0	209 1	266 0	266 0	267 50	217 50	107 50	107 50
Batticaloa	1,162 50	2,765 60	2,086 0	2,354 0	2,166 50	1,103 50	507 0	526 50
Trincomalee	320 0	365 1	465 50	399 50	394 50	250 50	284 50	284 50
Kurunegala	2,045 0	2,411 20	4,875 0	3,825 50	5,924 50	3,526 0	2,415 75	2,216 25
Puttalam and Chilaw	3,200 0	1,043 49	3,288 50	3,028 0	4,450 50	3,495 50	1,808 0	1,684 75
Anuradhapura	1,525 0	1,824 53	5,361 0	1,604 50	1,798 0	1,834 50	624 50	612 0
Badulla	3,365 0	4,343 49	7,047 0	7,178 0	7,522 0	7,206 0	5,256 0	4,136 0
Ratnapura	3,173 32	3,480 1	4,910 0	5,460 0	4,671 0	4,131 0	2,172 0	1,557 0
Kegalla	3,425 0	6,110 0	7,812 50	7,735 0	6,203 0	4,663 75	4,136 0	4,461 0
Total	77,925 82	115,974 58	150,429 15	144,279 50	144,280 50	129,118 25	97,591 75	90,638 0

The regulations under Ordinance No. 8 of 1912 came into force in July, 1913.

Appendix R.

Imports of Foreign Spirit into Ceylon in each of the Years 1912 to 1919.

	1912. Gallons.	1913. Gallons.	1914. Gallons.	1915. Gallons.	1916. Gallons (Proof).	1917. Gallons (Proof).	1918. Gallons (Proof).	1919. Gallons (Proof).
Brandy	71,669	68,265	72,601	40,638	45,843	14,894	9,239	13,642
Whisky	112,953	110,778	104,759	105,581	95,453	54,679	48,869	27,459
Gin	146,543	168,353	137,986	76,085	75,472	22,051	8,551	12,956
Total	331,165	347,396	315,346	222,304	216,768	91,624	66,659	54,057

NOTE.—The figures of proof gallons have only been entered up as from January 1, 1916; formerly only the figures of bulk gallons were recorded.

Appendix S.

Statement of Prevailing Sale Prices of Foreign Liquor in each Revenue District in January and December, 1919.

[NOTE.—D., price per gallon when sold by dram or glass. B., price per gallon when sold by bottle.]

District.	January.						December.					
	Whisky.		Brandy.		Gin.		Whisky.		Brandy		Gin.	
	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo ..	43 50	36 0	43 50	32 80	30 20	27 0	38 50	27 0	38 50	28 80	25 20	22 50
Colombo Municipality ..	44 75	37 15	45 35	40 80	39 25½	30 79	41 85	34 90	42 45	37 67	35 59	29 56½
Kalutara ..	53 50	40 50	32 40	41 50	27 0	35 55	32 40	30 0	30 60	35 0	27 60	23 50
Kandy ..	42 25	33 75	43 75	32 0	34 50	30 50	37 0	33 0	41 0	30 0	30 50	26 25
Nuwara Eliya ..	45 36	36 99	66 82	54 85	31 52	29 19	42 0	33 0	63 50	57 0	25 50	24 0
Matale ..	38 40	32 25	43 20	33 0	39 60	23 25	36 0	31 50	35 0	32 35	28 40	24 0
Galle ..	50 40	37 50	46 20	36 0	33 0	27 0	42 0	30 0	42 0	36 0	29 40	24 0
Matara ..	43 20	29 44	43 20	35 40	28 80	24 0	43 20	29 44	43 20	35 40	28 80	24 0
Hambantota ..	48 0	37 50	57 60	33 0	38 40	27 72	48 0	33 0	57 60	27 0	38 40	27 75
Jaffna ..	52 80	37 20	56 0	37 87	41 60	28 45	48 20	29 10	48 0	36 0	30 60	24 80
Mannar ..	39 0	35 25	39 0	43 25	39 0	33 0	39 0	32 25	39 0	40 25	39 0	30 0
Mullaittivu ..	—	39 0	—	42 0	—	33 0	—	33 0	—	36 0	—	28 50
Batticaloa ..	43 20	40 50	43 20	43 50	28 80	30 0	36 0	34 50	36 0	37 50	36 0	27 75
Trincomalee ..	—	42 0	—	47 22	—	39 0	—	35 10	—	47 22	—	32 64
Kurunegala ..	45 0	38 33	49 73	37 8	34 84	31 43	40 50	29 26	42 36	35 55	30 73	26 28
Puttalam ..	48 0	40 0	48 0	40 0	32 40	29 0	43 20	31 50	48 0	37 50	38 40	25 50
Chilaw ..	43 20	40 68	43 20	43 8	38 40	33 0	48 0	29 40	43 20	28 50	33 60	24 0
Anuradhapura ..	51 84	37 87	53 28	42 44	30 24	32 10	51 15	38 58	51 84	41 58	36 0	25 68
Badulla ..	34 50	39 20	34 50	42 98	27 0	33 39	31 50	34 94	30 0	35 34	27 0	26 94
Ratnapura ..	46 80	37 98	41 4	39 84	37 44	34 80	39 60	36 54	40 32	36 0	27 36	27 96
Kegalla ..	43 68	39 72	45 60	42 36	36 48	31 98	33 12	30 0	38 88	35 22	27 84	25 50

Appendix T.

Classified Abstract of Excise Prosecutions during the Year 1919.

No.	Offences.	No. of Cases decided.	No. of Persons charged.	No. of Persons acquitted.	No. of Persons convicted.	Total Fines imposed. Rs. c.	Value of Forfeitures. Rs. c.	No. of Accused against whom Cases are not decided yet.
1.	Illicit distillation ..	73	75	7	68	4,328 50	—	—
2.	Possession of illicitly distilled spirits	2	2	—	2	80 0	—	—
3.	Possession of utensils for illicit distillation ..	3	3	—	3	125 0	—	—
4.	Illicit manufacture of fermented toddy ..	1,349	1,349	67	1282	21,865 75	—	—
5.	Illicit manufacture of unfermented toddy ..	75	75	8	67	1,052 0	—	—
6.	Illicit transport of arrack ..	56	56	4	52	1,757 50	16 0	—
7.	Illicit transport of toddy ..	90	90	12	78	1,245 0	—	—
8.	Unlicensed sale of arrack ..	141	141	8	133	12,593 50	139 94	—
9.	Unlicensed sale of toddy ..	169	169	20	149	6,343 50	1 45	—
10.	Possession of arrack without a permit.. ..	96	96	8	88	5,870 0	28 60	—
11.	Possession of toddy without a permit.. ..	198	198	25	173	4,632 50	—	—
12.	Illicit possession and sale of intoxicating drugs ..	212	212	41	171	16,352 50	13 31	—
13.	Cultivation of the hemp plant	11	11	—	11	840 0	—	—
14.	Other offences ..	313	313	104	209	3,623 0	9 84	—
	Total ..	2,790	2,790	304	2,486	80,708 75	209 14	—

Appendix U.

Classified Statement of Excise Cases decided in each of the Police Courts of the Island during the Year 1919.

Court	Illicit Distillation.		Possession of Illicitly Distilled Spirits.		Possession of Utensils for Illicit Distillation.		Illicit Manufacture of Fermented Toddy.		Illicit Manufacture of Unfermented Toddy.		Illicit Transport of Arrack.		Illicit Transport of Toddy.		Unlicensed Sale of Arrack.		Unlicensed Sale of Toddy.		Possession of Arrack without Permit.		Possession of Toddy without Permit.		Illicit Possession and Sale of Intoxicating Drugs.		Cultivation of the Hemp Plant.		Other Offences.		Total.		Percentage of Convictions to Total Number of Cases.
	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Colombo	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	37	9	—	—	14	3	75	13	85·2
Colombo Itinerating ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	64	14	9	2	—	—	3	—	11	—	15	1	2	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	12	4	121	22	84·6
Negombo	68	6	—	—	2	—	23	1	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	17	2	22	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	8	4	153	15	91·0
Avissawella ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	3	11	3	11	—	1	—	16	—	20	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	144	8	95·3
Kalutara and Matugama ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	—	3	—	10	1	2	—	5	1	3	—	16	—	6	—	10	3	—	—	40	9	177	16	91·7
Panadure	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	11	1	2	—	7	1	9	1	1	—	—	—	24	10	115	18	86·4
Galle	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	8	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	—	4	1	1	—	3	—	3	1	—	—	17	3	126	14	90
Balapitiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	53	9	85·04
Matara	—	—	—	—	—	—	201	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	8	—	217	7	96·04
Hambantota ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	4	16	5	76·1
Tangalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	2	9	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	7	57	11	83·8
Kandy	—	—	1	—	—	—	39	10	8	4	1	—	3	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	34	17	5	1	2	—	5	—	107	32	76·8
Hatton	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	16	2	88·8
Gampola ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	4	3	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	16	—	1	1	2	—	3	1	80	7	91·9
Nuwara Eliya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	100
Matale	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	6	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	4	—	9	1	3	—	—	—	3	3	76	5	93·8
Panwila	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	3	—	2	—	6	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	65	—	100
Kurunegala ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	8	2	3	2	—	—	5	—	98	17	85·2
Dandagamuwa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	5	2	31	4	88·5
Puttalam	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	1	—	15	2	88·2
Chilaw and Marawila ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	5	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	32	2	91·10
Jaffna	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	5	—	1	—	6	1	20	—	14	—	3	—	1	—	7	—	1	—	27	16	97	17	85·08
Kayts	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	16	2	88·08
Mallakam	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	5	—	—	—	10	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	84	—	100
Point Pedro ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	7	—	1	—	6	1	2	—	4	—	1	—	14	1	7	3	—	—	4	4	76	3	96·02
Chavakachcheri ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	8	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	35	14	71·04
Mannar	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	17	—	100
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	100
Anuradhapura ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	11	2	84·06
Trincomalee ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	100
Batticaloa and Kalmunai ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	10	4	1	—	15	12	40	16	71·4
Badulla	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	5	—	—	4	1	2	—	7	2	17	1	12	—	5	—	8	8	1	—	4	7	138	24	85·1
Ratnapura	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	12	—	—	1	—	1	—	7	—	13	1	1	—	2	1	13	—	1	—	11	1	126	15	89·3
Kegalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	12	1	—	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	54	2	96·4
Total ..	70	6	2	—	3	—	1273	98	72	9	50	5	71	6	142	5	160	10	90	7	155	27	152	37	11	—	246	101	2,486	304	89·1

Appendix V.

Summary of Excise Prosecutions Month by Month during the Year 1919.

Month.	No. of Cases decided.	No. of Persons charged.	No. of Persons acquitted.	No. of Persons convicted.	Total Fines imposed. Rs. c.	Value of Forfeitures. Rs. c.	No. of Persons against whom Cases not decided yet.
January	306	306	30	276	7,358 50	37 40	—
February	303	303	25	278	7,809 0	5 50	—
March	299	299	39	260	5,497 0	—	—
April	249	249	32	217	6,530 50	6 49	—
May	248	248	34	214	5,917 0	1 20	—
June	200	200	27	173	5,288 25	50 0	—
July	198	198	18	180	5,458 0	34 0	—
August	181	181	24	157	6,775 50	25 47	—
September	196	196	24	172	6,466 0	—	—
October	196	196	24	172	6,517 0	8 9	—
November	214	214	10	204	6,956 50	15 99	—
December	200	200	17	183	10,135 50	25 0	—
Total	2,790	2,790	304	2,486	80,708 75	209 14	—

Appendix W.

Statement of Excise Offences compounded under Section 53 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1912 from January 1 to December 31, 1919.

Month.	Headquarter Division.		Southern Division.		Northern Division.		Central Division.		North-Western Division.		Distillery Circle.		Total.	
	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
January	—	—	41	464 0	23	588 0	26	242 50	60	705 0	10	72 50	160	2,072 0
February	2	300 0	39	582 50	52	911 0	12	107 50	26	270 0	1	25 0	132	2,196 0
March	—	—	30	499 50	43	877 50	12	95 0	14	127 0	—	—	99	1,599 0
April	—	—	38	660 0	60	1,192 50	5	50 0	14	258 50	—	—	117	2,161 0
May	3	110 0	37	495 0	64	1,027 50	18	180 0	41	666 0	3	6 50	166	2,485 0
June	1	20 0	31	559 50	29	499 0	22	310 0	27	246 50	6	15 50	116	1,650 50
July	—	—	36	795 90	36	526 0	17	203 50	24	205 50	19	107 25	132	1,838 15
August	2	52 50	29	482 0	50	612 0	17	172 50	21	220 15	28	87 50	147	1,626 65
September	—	—	38	558 50	48	777 0	20	287 50	12	132 0	28	93 0	146	1,848 0
October	1	10 0	30	258 0	43	1 089 50	27	820 0	13	110 50	15	56 50	129	2,344 50
November	4	57 50	31	617 0	37	857 50	16	280 0	20	354 50	19	167 0	127	2,333 50
December	—	—	46	694 50	28	554 50	17	247 50	17	132 0	13	142 0	121	1,770 50
Total	13	550 0	426	6,666 40	513	9,512 0	209	2,996 0	289	3,427 65	142	772 75	1592	23924 80

NOTE.—Headquarter Division = Colombo Municipality.

Southern Division = Western and Southern Provinces.

Central Division = Provinces of Uva and Sabaragamuwa and Batticaloa District.

North-Western Division = Central and North-Western Provinces.

Northern Division = Northern and North-Central Provinces and Trincomalee District.

Appendix X.

Statement of Rewards paid in Excise Prosecutions during the Year 1919.

Month	Headquarter Division. Rewards to: Excise Officers and Peons, including Informants, Emissaries, and Helpers.	Headquarter Division. Rewards to: Police.	Headquarter Division. Rewards to: Headmen.	Headquarter Division. Rewards to: Customs.	Southern Division. Rewards to: Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	Southern Division. Rewards to: Police.	Southern Division. Rewards to: Headmen.	Central Division. Rewards to: Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	Central Division. Rewards to: Police.	Central Division. Rewards to: Headmen.	North-Western Division. Rewards to: Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	North-Western Division. Rewards to: Police.	North-Western Division. Rewards to: Headmen.	Northern Division. Rewards to: Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	Northern Division. Rewards to: Police.	Northern Division. Rewards to: Headmen.	Northern Division. Rewards to: Customs.	Distillery Circle. Rewards to: Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	Distillery Circle. Rewards to: Police.	Distillery Circle. Rewards to: Headmen.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January	18 0	74 0	—	—	608 50	10 0	51 50	277 25	1 0	—	374 25	19 0	10 50	258 0	—	7 50	—	408 25	—	15 0
February	—	12 50	—	—	514 25	7 50	17 25	365 75	17 50	31 0	345 50	21 0	8 0	82 50	4 0	—	—	254 0	—	10 0
March	—	15 0	—	—	613 75	29 0	10 50	370 0	—	1 0	226 50	—	30 50	183 25	—	7 50	—	126 75	—	41 0
April	—	8 0	—	—	790 0	5 25	29 50	486 25	5 50	15 50	370 0	14 50	36 50	220 25	—	—	—	148 0	—	9 50
May	32 50	88 0	—	15 0	707 0	16 50	12 0	294 50	2 75	2 50	308 75	9 0	25 0	319 0	7 0	2 0	—	142 0	—	1 0
June	19 50	50 0	—	—	779 50	6 0	18 0	334 25	2 0	9 0	309 75	11 0	11 0	420 50	—	—	—	130 75	—	2 0
July	5 0	86 0	—	10 0	482 75	17 0	4 50	333 50	—	7 50	230 75	10 0	15 0	472 50	11 50	—	—	46 50	—	2 0
August	63 50	31 50	—	—	624 50	6 0	6 0	379 50	10 0	7 0	225 0	—	16 0	464 50	—	9 50	—	68 0	—	11 50
September	45 0	35 0	—	—	432 0	12 50	110 0	243 0	—	—	377 0	4 0	36 50	156 23	60 0	25 0	—	161 0	—	12 0
October	4 0	52 0	—	—	533 75	6 50	3 50	396 50	12 0	—	367 25	—	5 0	170 0	—	—	—	119 50	—	—
November	39 0	71 0	—	—	829 0	15 0	2 50	400 0	7 0	—	278 25	—	6 50	388 0	—	—	27 0	178 0	17 50	6 0
December	25 0	16 0	—	—	661 25	14 0	11 0	303 50	2 50	19 50	319 25	12 0	1 50	493 50	—	—	2 0	117 0	17 50	12 50
Total ..	251 50	539 0	—	25 0	7,687 25	145 25	276 25	4,184 0	60 25	93 0	3,732 50	100 50	202 0	3,628 23	82 50	51 50	29 0	1,899 75	35 0	112 50

Month.	Total. Rewards to: Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	Police.	Headmen.	Customs.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January	1,943 75	104 0	84 0	—
February	1,562 0	62 50	66 25	—
March	1,520 24	44 0	90 50	—
April	1,817 15	33 25	91 0	—
May	1,803 75	123 25	57 50	15 0
June	1,994 25	69 0	40 0	—
July	1,951 0	124 50	39 0	10 0
August	1,825 0	47 50	50 0	—
September	1,414 48	111 50	183 50	—
October	1,591 0	70 50	8 50	—
November	1,912 25	110 50	21 50	27 0
December	1,919 50	61 50	44 50	—
Total ..	21254 37	962 0	776 25	52 0
	Rs. 23,044 62			

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

REPORT OF THE ACTING POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPHS FOR 1919.

THE statistical tables showing the comparative progress of the various business done by the Department during the last ten years that were discontinued during the war are resumed and published at the end of the report.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

2. On December 31, 1919, 551 post offices of various classes were open for business; of these, 160 were Telegraph Offices and 195 Money Order and Post Office Savings Bank Offices.

3. New Money Order and Savings Bank Offices were opened during the year at Nivitigala in the Ratnapura District and at Karativu in the Jaffna peninsula. The office at Karawanella in the Kelani Valley was closed, the residents being served from the Ruanwella office, less than 2 miles distant.

4. The following were added to the list of telegraph offices :—Tebuwana, Matugama, and Agalawatta in the Kalutara District; Nivitigala in the Ratnapura District; Magalla and Kamburupitiya in the Southern Province; Dandagamuwa in the North-Western Province; and Kotahena in Colombo. The railway stations at Ella and Opanake were opened for postal telegrams.

5. Additional village receiving offices were established at Aludeniya (Gampola), Aturaliya (Akuressa), Cheddikulam Railway Station (Mannar Line), Dambagalla (Moneragala), Eppawala (Anuradhapura), Godakawela (Rakwana), Pallewella Railway Station (Kandy Line), and Wahakotte (Naula). The office at Kalupahana (Haldummulla) was closed.

ARTICLES PASSING THROUGH THE POST.

6. It is estimated that a total of 44 millions of articles (exclusive of parcels) passed through the post, an increase of 1½ millions on the year 1918, but 5 millions less than in the year 1914, when the total reached the record.

7. Compared with the year 1918 inland letters increased by 2 millions, but post cards decreased by 1 million. There was a small increase in the correspondence to and from the United Kingdom, a slight decrease in that to and from India, and a considerable increase of approximately 1 million with other countries.

8. The extent to which the increase in rates of postage brought into force in November, 1918, affected the use of the post must be largely a matter of conjecture, as there are other considerations, such as activity in trade and rise in the price of paper, to be taken into account. But it may, perhaps, be assumed with confidence that the doubling of the rate for post cards from 2 to 4 cents was the cause of the marked decrease in the use of this form of correspondence, and that the drop in the number of postal articles sent to India was due partly to the application of the increased rates of postage.

RETURNED LETTER OFFICE.

9. The total number of undeliverable postal articles dealt with was 214,931, of which 200,414 were returned to senders. 14,817 had to be destroyed owing to addresses of senders not being ascertainable. Cheques and money and postal orders to the value of Rs. 18,183·75 found in letters opened in the Returned Letter Office were returned to the senders.

MAIL SERVICES.

10. The motor mail service between Matale and Naula was extended to Dambulla, in substitution of the former service by runners.

11. An additional mail service was established between Panadure and Horana, by which letters posted in the evening in Colombo were delivered the next morning.

12. On the opening of the railway extension to Opanake the motor mail service to Pelmadulla, Rakwana, and Balangoda was discontinued.

13. The time of the departure of the train from Bandarawela to Ella was altered to suit the mail service, and a saving of 24 hours effected thereby in the delivery of certain mails to Ella and Namunukula.

14. Mails between London and Colombo were conveyed with fair regularity by means of the weekly service between London and Bombay arranged by the Imperial Government with the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The route followed was from London through France to Marseilles, P. & O. (or B. I.) steamer to Bombay, special mail train Bombay to Madras, Indo-Ceylon train *viâ* Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar to Colombo, and *vice versâ* for the homeward mails. The average time taken between London and Colombo was twenty-five days.

15. Towards the end of the year Orient Line steamers began their former service between England and Australia, calling at Colombo. The mails from England were sent through France to Toulon, and reached Colombo in eighteen or nineteen days from date of despatch from London. On the homeward voyage by vessels of this line the mails were landed at Naples.

16. Occasional use was also made of vessels of the Messageries Maritimes Line for the homeward mails.

17. The mainstay of the mail service to the Malay Peninsula and China was the monthly sailings between Bombay and the Far East, calling at Colombo, of the British India Line. This service was supplemented to the Malay Peninsula by the sailings of the same line from Negapatam (India) to Penang and Singapore, and by ships of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japanese line) calling at Colombo on their voyages from Europe to Japan.

18. There were no regular sailings of any line between Ceylon and Australia. Troopships proceeding to Australia were frequent, and were freely used for the conveyance of the mails from Ceylon, and nearly every vessel from Australia that called at Colombo brought mails.

19. An alteration was made in the time of publication of the Post Office Daily List, by which postal information reaches up-country offices 24 hours, and offices in Colombo 3 hours, earlier than formerly.

PARCEL POST.

20. The total number of parcels passing through the post was 734,192, an increase of 18,797 over the previous year. The growth was general in the inland, Indian ordinary, United Kingdom, and "other countries" traffic; but the decline in the number of value-payable parcels received from India that began in the year 1918 was continued in the year under review, and may be due partly to a decrease in purchasing ability owing to high prices, and partly to severe Customs restrictions.

21. The number of parcels sent to the United Kingdom was 16,359 compared to 12,713 in the year 1918. In the reverse direction 27,831 were received, as compared with 23,494 in the previous year.

22. The assessment of Customs duty on parcels coming into Ceylon was vigorously executed, and the total sum collected was Rs. 351,244, an increase of Rs. 45,533 on the year 1919.

23. The attention of the public had to be drawn frequently to the necessity of careful and adequate packing of parcels sent on long journeys by land and sea. Owing to various causes, the use of boxes and baskets for parcels has had to be discontinued, and the parcels are sent on their long journeys in mail bags. The need for very careful packing to stand the numerous transfers from carts, boats, ships, and trains is obvious.

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

24. The total number of money orders dealt with was 865,031 of the value of Rs. 33,367,429, a decrease of 5,195 in number, but an increase of Rs. 2,696,984 in value over the year 1918.

25. 518,794 inland orders of the value of Rs. 21,364,776 were issued during the year, and included 68,320 official orders of the value of Rs. 7,745,541 issued free of commission. 96,512 inland money orders were sent by telegraph.

26. Nearly 9 millions of rupees was sent to India by means of money orders, and 1½ millions was received from India for payment in Ceylon, leaving a balance of 7½ millions remitted to India.

27. The number and value of the orders issued and paid in the service with the United Kingdom and other countries shows a normal increase over the previous year.

28. The rate of exchange for the conversion of sterling orders into rupee currency rose by stages from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*, and had but slight effect upon the amount of money remitted by the Money Order system.

29. The use of inland postal orders increased from 113,931 of the value of Rs. 420,602 in 1918 to 126,790 of the value of Rs. 475,718 during the year under review. The popularity of this means of remitting money is not so great as might be expected, and is probably due to the inability to send sums containing fractions of 50 cents. There are only ten different values of Ceylon postal orders, while in Great Britain there are 42, and by affixing stamps any value that is a multiple of one penny can be made up.

30. In British postal orders the number issued rose from 3,901 of the value of £2,040 to 12,840 of the value of £7,384, and was caused to some extent by the purchase of large quantities of orders to be used as currency on board ships proceeding to Europe. There was a dearth of British currency obtainable in Colombo for the use of travellers owing to the heavy loss incurred by converting it into rupees at the current rates of exchange. The same reason no doubt accounts for a fall in the number of British postal orders presented for payment in Ceylon.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

31. The year saw the greatest activity in Savings Bank business, and was in every respect a record. The number of deposits rose from 65,202 to 105,241, and the amount deposited from Rs. 1,558,403 to Rs. 2,744,202. Withdrawals also increased, though not to the same extent, from 31,103 to 43,973 in number, and from Rs. 1,329,630 to Rs. 1,952,373 in amount. The nett increase in the total amount standing to the credit of depositors at the end of the year was Rs. 849,143.

32. A feature of the business of the banks and, perhaps, one of the causes of their popularity is the facility lately introduced to withdraw "On demand," by which a depositor can withdraw a sum not exceeding Rs. 10 at any Post Office on presentation of his pass book.

STAMPS.

33. The total value of stamps sold at Post Offices during the year was Rs. 5,696,980, or Rs. 1,363,379 in excess of the previous year. Of this total increase, it is estimated that Rs. 385,288 was due to the increase in the rates of postage brought into operation in November, 1918, and Rs. 153,723 to the increase in the number of articles posted.

TELEGRAPHS.

34. Inland private telegrams fell from 1,004,155 in 1918 to 749,814 in 1919, and telegraphed money orders from 120,276 to 96,512, a total decrease of 278,105 during the year, due to the increase in the charge for a telegram from 25 to 40 cents brought into operation in November, 1918. There was a slight increase in the number of State (free) telegrams sent.

35. No marked difference occurred in the number of telegrams to and from India.

36. To and from other countries, principally Great Britain, the number of private telegrams increased considerably, from a total of 106,271 in 1918 to 138,001 in 1919, or 30 per cent. The number of Government telegrams despatched by cable fell from 6,835 to 4,030.

37. No further changes were made in the charges for telegrams during the year, except the introduction of an "express" rate for Indo-Ceylon telegrams at double the rate for an ordinary telegram.

38. The Chamber of Commerce urged that the rates for cablegrams should be reduced on a sliding scale corresponding to the rise in the value of the rupee, but Ceylon could not act alone, and had to await action by the Indian Government in this direction.

39. Owing to cable interruptions and heavy traffic, both private and Government, in all directions, working cables were overloaded, and great delay in transmission ruled throughout the year, reaching on one occasion, during the transmission of the Peace Treaty telegram consisting of 14,000 words in May, 1919, to twenty days on ordinary telegrams.

40. Censorship on all private telegrams ceased at midnight on July 23, and press censorship was continued until September 4.

41. Owing to a block of Far East traffic at the Madras cable about the end of April, nearly 1,000 messages were diverted *viâ* Colombo over the Madras-Colombo land lines and handed over to the Eastern Telegraph Company at Colombo for onward transmission. The traffic so diverted on May 2, 3, and 7 was 475, 159, and 300 messages respectively. On the first-mentioned date as many as 170 messages an hour were exchanged between Colombo and Madras over one wire on Baudôt, this figure constituting a record for Ceylon.

42. The Central Telegraph Office again acted as intermediary for the exchange of traffic from India to the Far East and *vice versâ viâ* the Colombo cable, and disposed of 1,145 messages between September 25 and 26. Since September 27 one of the Government lines from Colombo to Madras has been loaned to the Eastern Telegraph Company with special extensions to the cable offices at Colombo and Madras to enable that Company to work their traffic direct between Colombo and Madras over the Government land line. The arrangement is likely to be continued until additional cables between the Far East and Madras are laid in order to cope with the increased post-war traffic.

43. A saving of about 500,000 telegram bands was effected in Colombo by the telegram form being torn slightly at the top and the form itself being used for securing the contents. This system will be extended to other offices later.

44. The number of telegram deposit accounts at the Central Telegraph Office increased from 36 in the previous year to 47, in spite of the charges for the upkeep of these accounts being doubled from the beginning of the year. The value of telegrams handed in under this system during the year amounted to Rs. 577,529·50. About 50 per cent. of foreign messages accepted at the Central Telegraph Office are under the Deposit Account System.

45. The location of the Telegraph School in the Central Telegraph Office has enabled closer supervision to be exercised over the training, and the results have more than justified the change. All the candidates presented for the telegraph examination in August, numbering 24, passed, a record not attained while training was carried on elsewhere.

46. Thirty-four of the principal Telegraph Offices show that 80 per cent. of the telegrams handed in were transmitted within 10 minutes of acceptance, and 95 per cent. within 20 minutes, and also that 97 per cent. of the telegrams received for delivery were sent out to the addressees within 10 minutes of receipt.

47. New telegraph circuits were run between—

Chilaw and Puttalam	..	..	32 miles
Ratnapura and Nivitigala	..	..	9 miles
Matara and Kamburupitiya	..	..	10¾ miles
Neboda-Matugama-Agalawatta	..	..	10 miles
Kandy and Wattegama	..	..	8 miles

Inclusive of Railway Telegraphs, 31 miles of posts and 186 miles of wire were added to the telegraph system, bringing the total mileage up to 2,132 posts and 7,319 wire.

48. Eleven Postal Telegraph Offices were re-wired, 8 circuits re-arranged, and 3 offices shifted to new buildings.

49. Four special test boards were fitted for the Indo-Ceylon lines, and an additional double-duplex Baudôt set was installed at the Central Telegraph Office.

50. A new calling system for use in connection with a single wire superimposed circuit was installed on the police circuit between Bandarawela and Badulla. By means of a relay a local bell circuit is completed when a vibrator is actuated at the distant end. This is believed to be the first such arrangement in practical use. No single wire superimposed circuit can be called satisfactory, but the arrangement is certainly an improvement on its predecessors.

51. Twenty-five cases of thefts of wire from telegraph routes were reported. In two cases the culprits were detected, one of whom was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other to a period of one month. The accused in another case was given one week's simple imprisonment for retaining stolen wire, and a boy was given ten cuts for a similiar offence. The number of cases reported, compared with the number of convictions obtained, appears to indicate the necessity for deterrent measures. At the suggestion of this Department the Inspector-General of Police has issued instructions to his officers to press for severe punishment in all such cases.

52. A severe magnetic storm was noticed in Colombo on August 11 and 12. The up-country lines were affected most, the southern lines least, and those going in other directions were only partially affected. On the Colombo-Nuwara Eliya circuit a current varying gradually from 5 milliampéres to 30 milliampéres was recorded. The Morse simplex and duplex circuits were not affected, but quadruplexes and Baudôt failed.

53. In India the lines running north and south were not disturbed, those running north-east to south-west were slightly affected, while the disturbance was very marked on those running north-west to south-east. Press reports stated that disturbance was noticed in America and most other countries. The storm was the worst recorded for ten years.

54. The maintenance of the electric clocks and the time ball connection at the Flagstaff, hitherto attended to by the Survey Department, was experimentally taken over by this Department.

THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

55. The following table shows the growth of the Government exchanges during the last three years, together with the number of outstanding applications for connections on December 31, 1919 :—

Stations.	Number of Subscribers. 1917.	1918.	1919.	Number of Applications on Hand, December 31, 1919.
Anuradhapura*	17	17	17	—
Ambalangoda	—	2	2	—
Bandarawela*	2	2	2	—
Colombo	1,621	1,630	1,656	490
Diyatalawa*	6	7	7	—
Galle	57	59	66	1
Gampola	9	8	15	—
Hatton	13	14	15	2
Kalutara	31	30	25	3
Kandy	87	95	111	1
Kelaniya	4	4	4	1
Kotte	2	2	2	—
Kurunegala	—	13	23	2
Matale	—	15	24	1
Matara*	13	13	13	—
Moratuwa	—	4	5	4
Nawalapitiya	6	8	8	—
Negombo	19	22	22	4
Nuwara Eliya	81	85	103	2
Peradeniya	4	4	5	2
Polgahawela	3	3	3	2
Ragama	2	5	6	—
	1,977	2,042	2,134	515

* Local service only. Not connected with the trunk line system.

56. It is estimated that 8,847,549 telephone calls were dealt with during the year, against 8,352,234 in the previous year, an increase of nearly 6 per cent. Considering the fact that telephone extensions had received a check owing to want of stores and equipment, this increase should be regarded as satisfactory.

57. The number of calls made from telephone call offices amounted to 51,360, against 49,198 the previous year. The five busiest call offices were Wellawatta (5,002), Maradana Railway Station (3,720), Moratuwa (3,134), Grand Oriental Hotel (2,560), and Kalutara (2,381).

58. New call offices were opened at Dandagamuwa (restricted service), Kotahena, Magalla, and Tebuwana.

59. 1,415 test calls were made during the year. Wrong numbers were connected in 8 per cent. of the cases, and "no reply" advices were reported in 2·8 per cent. of the calls. 6·6 per cent. of the calls were reported "Number engaged."

60. The improvement in the night telephone service is maintained. The average speed of answer was 11 seconds, and 73 per cent. of the calls were answered within 10 seconds, against 58·6 in the previous year.

61. The average speed of answer at the Colombo switchboard was 8 seconds, against 8·8 in the previous year. The percentage of calls answered in 10 seconds increased from 84 in 1918 to 85·2 during the year under review.

62. The large number of outstanding applications is due to the non-arrival of additional sections to the board indented for some years ago, and to the underground cables in several directions being completely used up. The inability of the Department to provide direct exchange circuits was responsible for a large number of external extensions allowed during the year. As many as 85 such lines were provided.

63. Some misapprehension appears to exist as to the proper function of a telephone exchange. It was ascertained that as many as 800 calls a day were made by subscribers for "correct time," and there are many subscribers who repeat the request ten or twelve times every day. These calls are a drag on the service and are detrimental to the subscribers' own interest, because important business calls may be held up and even lost through the line being engaged. If the measured rate system of charging for telephone service were in vogue, every one of these calls would be charged for, and it would be well for subscribers to discourage their staff originating such calls.

64. The telephone development study of the city of Colombo was completed during the year, and the question of opening a second exchange to serve the southern parts is under consideration.

65. The anomaly of subscribers in the same locality paying different rentals owing to the older lines being charged as from Cinnamon Gardens, where an exchange existed some years ago, was removed during the year by all subscribers on the lower rentals being given notice of the termination of their agreements, unless they agreed to pay the rentals as from the Fort telephone exchange, from which they are actually served. All such subscribers agreed to pay the increased rental, which amounts to over Rs. 5,000 per annum.

66. In order to conserve the existing switchboard and to reduce the load on the positions, various departmental lines were transferred from the central exchange switchboard to their own sub-exchanges. Several additional subscribers' positions on the switchboard were secured by this change, and the departments concerned given inter-communication on their own boards instead of circuitously *vid* the central exchange.

67. Five licenses for the installation of private telephone systems were granted during the year.

68. Junction lines were run from Kandapola to Maturata and Matale to Mausagalla for the use of planters.

69. The following circuits for the Police Department were provided :—Veyangoda to Pasyala, Matara to Kamburupitiya, Dandagamuwa Post Office to Police Station, Neboda to Matugama, Matugama to Welipenna, Matugama to Migahatenna, Horana to Anguruwatota, and Negombo to Dunagaha. The total mileage of wire used was 1,275.

70. Owing to increased demand for connections at outstations, an additional 50-line switchboard was fitted at Nuwara Eliya, and the boards at Anuradhapura, Gampola, Polgahawela, Nawalapitiya, and Hatton were replaced. An additional 50-line board was also fitted at the railway sub-exchange.

71. A selective telephone circuit was fitted in the General Post Office, connecting the offices of Postmaster-General; the Assistant Postmaster-General; the Chief Postmaster, Mails; the Chief Postmaster, Parcels; and the Postal Storekeeper.

72. The number of exchange lines connected to the Colombo central switchboard on December 31, 1919, stood at 1,656, an increase of 26 over the previous year.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

73. The revenue collected in cash amounted to Rs. 3,576,385, while the expenditure in cash was Rs. 2,847,631, leaving a balance of Rs. 728,754 excess revenue. Work done free for other Government Departments is valued at Rs. 603,182; but, on the other hand, no estimate has been framed of the value of services the Postal Department received free, such as conveyance of mails by the Ceylon Government Railway, stationery and printing, rent rates and taxes on Government buildings occupied by the Department.

74. The cash revenue exceeded that of the previous year by a sum of Rs. 710,240, chiefly due to the increased rates of postage and for inland telegrams. Money order commission and telephone receipts also show substantial increases.

75. The expenditure was actually less in 1919 than in 1918, but the reduced amount spent in other charges is more apparent than real.

STAFF.

76. Mr. F. J. Smith, Postmaster-General, left the Island on long leave on July 1, and the following acting appointments were made :—Mr. John Fox as Postmaster-General, Mr. G. W. J. Praat as Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. A. G. Tillekeratne as Superintendent of Telegraph and Telephone Traffic, and Mr. E. S. Dissanaike as Assistant Superintendent of Traffic.

77. In the Telegraph Engineer's Branch, Mr. A. Leslie Cook retired on the ground of ill-health, and the connection of Mr. V. W. Goss, who had been on war service since the year 1914, with the Department was definitely terminated. Mr. R. H. Thwaites, who had acted as Assistant Engineer on several occasions, was confirmed in that appointment, with effect from January 1, 1917.

78. Mr. J. R. Stapleton, the officer in charge of the Wireless Station, left the service in September on the expiration of his agreement; and Mr. F. T. Hubert was appointed to act as officer in charge, with the assistance of Mr. C. N. de Hoedt as maintenance officer in charge of the machinery and apparatus.

79. Three clerks, two postmasters and signallers, one telegraph inspector, and one monitor in the Telephone Exchange died during the year; two clerks and two postmasters retired on pension; two telephonists resigned their appointments; and five postmasters and signallers were dismissed.

General Post Office,
Colombo, May 13, 1920.

JOHN FOX,
Acting Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs.

APPENDIX.

Table I.—Estimated Number of Articles which passed through the Post during the Year 1919.

	Letters.	Post Cards.	Printed Matter, Samples, &c.	Total.
INTERNAL ..	24,598,674* ..	3,704,724 ..	6,066,792 ..	34,370,190
EXTERNAL.				
From United Kingdom ..	522,639 ..	16,092 ..	423,819 ..	962,550
To United Kingdom ..	703,242 ..	69,795 ..	250,020 ..	1,023,057
From India ..	2,149,929 ..	442,152 ..	677,754 ..	3,269,835
To India	2,363,796 ..	326,592 ..	245,646 ..	2,936,034
From other countries ..	392,445 ..	26,892 ..	210,870 ..	630,207
To other countries ..	627,021 ..	77,760 ..	260,874 ..	965,655
Total ..	31,357,746	4,664,007	8,135,775	44,157,528

* Includes 6,402,672 official free.

Table II.—Comparative Statement of Correspondence dealt with during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Letters and Post Cards. No.	Printed Matter and Samples. No.	Total. No.
1910 ..	28,534,617 ..	8,993,700 ..	37,528,317
1911 ..	30,243,881 ..	9,009,873 ..	39,253,754
1912 ..	31,211,910 ..	9,632,637 ..	40,844,547
1913 ..	35,398,755 ..	10,770,678 ..	46,169,433
1914 ..	38,357,485 ..	10,943,736 ..	49,301,221
1915 ..	35,409,897 ..	10,947,942 ..	46,357,839
1916 ..	34,918,452 ..	8,640,567 ..	43,559,019
1917 ..	33,909,102 ..	9,075,606 ..	42,984,708
1918 ..	34,406,000 ..	8,194,000 ..	42,600,000
1919 ..	36,021,753 ..	8,135,775 ..	44,157,528

Table III.—Summary of Number of Parcels passing through the Post during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Inland.		Indian.		United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	Total.
	Ordinary.	Value-payable.	Ordinary.	Value-payable.			
1910 ..	235,783	118,174	50,681	95,365	38,458	11,448	549,909
1911 ..	250,723	128,715	56,606	106,175	42,505	12,949	597,673
1912 ..	270,107	139,487	65,247	119,806	49,525	14,307	658,479
1913 ..	267,336	150,071	68,546	127,959	48,062	15,600	677,574
1914 ..	288,790	161,149	67,465	137,061	38,577	12,617	705,659
1915 ..	275,372	169,037	74,706	149,263	36,825	12,614	717,817
1916 ..	282,874	177,086	82,906	153,349	43,230	14,392	753,837
1917 ..	294,639	174,833	87,427	154,916	26,681	15,895	754,391
1918 ..	288,968	160,750	82,265	136,026	36,207	11,179	715,395
1919 ..	300,242	162,342	93,266	118,014	44,190	16,138	734,192

Table IV.—Number of Parcels dealt with in the General Post Office, Colombo, during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Inland.						Foreign.			Grand Total, Inland and Foreign.
	Posted at the General Post Office.				Received in Transit to other Offices.	Total.	Despatched.	Received.	Total.	
	Ordinary.	Value-payable.	Service.	Total.						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1910 ..	80,435	79,550	36,105	196,090	53,614	249,704	49,557	146,395	195,952	445,656
1911 ..	84,735	88,430	39,064	212,229	51,976	264,205	55,135	163,101	218,236	482,441
1912 ..	90,467	96,692	41,517	228,676	51,744	280,420	62,795	186,090	248,885	529,305
1913 ..	85,529	100,581	39,137	225,247	58,478	283,725	61,975	198,192	260,167	543,892
1914 ..	98,738	106,088	36,913	241,739	74,050	315,789	56,765	198,955	255,720	571,509
1915 ..	97,087	104,491	32,091	233,669	65,027	298,696	60,425	212,983	273,408	572,104
1916 ..	99,375	102,264	34,339	235,978	77,792	313,770	67,728	226,149	293,877	607,647
1917 ..	94,323	100,530	33,541	228,394	79,442	307,836	64,714	220,205	284,919	592,755
1918 ..	90,089	96,379	32,495	218,963	74,362	293,325	57,303	208,374	265,677	559,002
1919 ..	92,543	98,490	38,624	229,659	74,874	304,531	55,209	216,399	271,608	576,139

Note.—Unclaimed parcels returned to senders in India :—

Value-payable parcels, miscellaneous, and registered	15,141
Ordinary parcels	574
Total ..	15,715

Table V.—Statistics of the Returned Letter Office during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Total Number of Articles received.	Total Number of Articles returned to Senders.	Number of Articles destroyed.	Property found. Value. Rs.
1910 ..	213,587	176,865	36,322	13,424
1911 ..	220,890	178,782	41,645	18,694
1912 ..	245,469	204,782	39,850	21,457
1913 ..	248,885	228,502	19,502	12,892
1914 ..	250,388	232,112	17,850	15,718
1915 ..	211,978	195,892	16,086	61,927
1916 ..	206,630	195,537	11,093	13,977
1917 ..	192,125	182,302	9,823	11,452
1918 ..	185,375	176,734	8,641	13,686
1919 ..	214,931	200,114	14,817	18,184

Articles of value were found in the postal packets opened as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Money Orders	4,805	4
Postal Orders	599	0
Cheques	12,779	67
Stamps	0	95
Total ..	18,184	66

Table VI.—Money Order Business during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Inland. Issued only.		Indian. Issued and Paid.		United Kingdom. Issued and Paid.		Colonial and Foreign. Issued and Paid.		Grand Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1910 ..	384,610	10,853,842	236,475	7,021,194	11,456	465,688	12,869	884,244	645,410	19,224,968
1911 ..	410,113	10,402,061	248,963	7,587,354	12,179	491,837	13,013	964,550	684,268	19,445,802
1912 ..	451,470	11,845,921	280,237	8,319,899	13,259	542,015	13,626	1,054,834	758,592	21,762,669
1913 ..	465,743	14,473,918	305,405	9,346,170	13,595	529,910	13,819	1,138,823	798,562	25,479,821
1914 ..	462,290	14,707,674	305,140	10,155,061	11,605	486,407	12,829	1,086,630	791,864	26,435,772
1915 ..	512,496	15,405,949	331,392	10,869,334	10,132	427,878	13,181	1,121,702	867,201	27,824,863
1916 ..	548,525	17,321,946	350,374	11,801,290	9,096	386,404	14,150	1,272,860	922,145	30,782,500
1917 ..	522,493	18,681,974	350,072	11,582,058	7,682	374,652	19,746	3,373,866	929,993	34,012,550
1918 ..	520,568	19,147,520	327,521	9,957,624	5,795	312,406	16,142	1,252,835	870,226	30,670,445
1919 ..	518,794	21,364,776	317,289	10,303,753	7,811	346,192	21,137	1,352,708	865,031	33,367,429

Table VII.—Money Order Business with India during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Ordinary.				Telegraph.				Value-payable Parcel Orders.				Grand Total.	
	Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued and Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1910 ..	127936	4175827	8274	273776	16505	1580663	2156	200100	78251	761884	3353	28944	236475	7021194
1911 ..	131043	4457037	8245	254146	19028	1841218	2114	179774	85115	824096	3418	31082	248963	7587354
1912 ..	147081	4873725	8564	253018	22022	1979922	2610	237767	96783	945880	3177	29586	280237	8319899
1913 ..	159037	5271607	8841	276029	25768	2456650	3112	287692	105129	1018756	3518	35435	305405	9346170
1914 ..	147287	5243930	8905	260557	31361	3349572	3358	310564	111069	962384	3160	28054	305140	10155061
1915 ..	153983	5040687	7941	230091	39862	4063665	3499	289057	122915	1208629	3192	37205	331392	10869334
1916 ..	175605	5695076	9217	282187	40704	4029204	3483	287588	118113	1463686	3252	43549	350374	11801290
1917 ..	160981	4882876	9384	296293	43288	4382618	3756	346251	129281	1625469	3382	48551	350072	11582058
1918 ..	148332	4288964	12059	422136	45995	3230941	4332	467557	113076	1483192	3927	64834	327521	9957624
1919 ..	145040	4228986	17252	682549	46534	3232341	5252	602029	98413	1438816	4798	119032	317289	10303753

Table VIII.—Ceylon Postal Orders sold and Commission earned during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Number of Orders at										Total Number of Orders.	Total Value.		Commission.	
	50c.	Re. 1.	Re. 1·50	Rs. 2.	Rs. 2·50.	Rs. 3.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 7·50.	Rs. 10.		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1910 ..	3283	10142	4994	14544	7727	10059	5470	16500	978	6034	79731	269912	0	3523	35
1911 ..	3457	10093	5150	16420	7864	10117	5743	16772	975	6516	83107	281702	0	3673	22
1912 ..	3660	10355	5414	18693	8668	11037	6257	18349	1052	6953	90438	306666	0	3986	35
1913 ..	3889	10844	5782	20164	9271	11735	6754	19433	1156	7857	96885	331593	0	4295	90
1914 ..	3957	11353	5806	20468	8976	12548	6870	20643	1044	8809	100474	349675	50	4505	15
1915 ..	3620	11218	5356	19686	9508	12719	6551	22507	1236	9379	101780	364160	0	4631	99
1916 ..	4015	12262	5779	22077	11165	13620	7382	24929	1337	10557	113123	405735	0	5144	89
1917 ..	9458	13850	5328	20966	10437	12687	7208	25021	1237	10307	116499	398941	0	5201	37
1918 ..	3459	11934	5214	22703	10521	13160	7633	26474	1321	11512	113931	420602	0	5261	58
1919 ..	3726	12841	5103	26484	10347	15224	8788	29036	1556	13685	126790	475718	0	5931	53

Table IX.—British Postal Orders issued and paid during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Issued.				Paid.			
	Number.	Amount. £.	s.	d.	Number.	Amount. £.	s.	d.
1910 ..	13,791	8,367	15	2	21,650	16,250	10	0
1911 ..	16,217	9,783	7	11½	30,998	19,680	5	1
1912 ..	19,061	11,318	15	8	32,820	25,497	0	6
1913 ..	23,766	13,717	9	3	38,601	29,700	15	0
1914 ..	19,267	11,395	4	6	32,100	24,454	18	5
1915 ..	15,350	9,257	10	11½	27,792	21,235	18	6
1916 ..	12,411	7,418	17	10	31,307	24,620	3	6
1917 ..	6,490	3,694	12	8	33,369	27,188	18	6
1918 ..	3,901	2,040	6	3½	40,718	36,890	6	6
1919 ..	12,840	7,384	2	3	31,502	27,455	16	1

Table X.—Post Office Savings Bank Business during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Number of Offices.	Deposits.			Withdrawals.		Average Balance to each Account	Cost of Establishment.	Depositors' Accounts.			Amount to credit of Depositors.
		Number.	Amount.	Interest credited to Depositors.	Number.	Amount.			Number opened.	Number closed.	Number remaining open.	
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. c.	Rs.				Rs.
1910	167	85055	1844431	54076	30705	1470452	33 43	13665	12121	5871	85954	2873432
1911	168	89894	2023368	62867	33753	1677567	35 57	19098	12458	6196	92216	3280108
1912	169	94892	2180021	71072	38029	1924226	36 45	22752	13374	6648	98942	3606723
1913	176	105785	2537521	79081	39566	2056051	39 8	23645	14894	7167	106669	4168627
1914	181	79727	1944528	76742	52609	3536534	25 33	24314	10079	12840	103908	2656886
1915	189	46175	1005335	48273	27529	1428432	22 50	26042	5667	3142	101433	2282265
1916	188	58871	1512112	47301	22855	1243677	25 63	24789	6909	7620	100722	2578619
1917	190	48430	1186923	46435	29949	1520749	22 58	24942	5493	4916	101299	2286133
1918	194	65202	1558403	46646	31103	1329630	24 36	26736	7801	3792	105238	2563588
1919	195	105241	2744202	57692	43973	1952373	29 78	30137	14059	4706	114591	3412731

Table XI.—Balance Sheet of the Post Office Savings Bank at December 31, 1919.

Liabilities.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	Assets.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
To Balance to credit of Depositors, December 31, 1919 ..	—	3,412,731 27	By Cash at Bank of Madras on December 31, 1919..	—	63,223 88
To Cash advanced from Postal Funds ..	—	6,330 59	By Cash at Post Offices and in transit ..	—	22,674 0
To Cash advanced by the Colonial Treasury ..	—	600,000 0	By Investments at cost:—		
To Reserve, being balance of Assets over Liabilities:			Ceylon Govt. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	378,081 21	
Balance brought forward from December, 1918 ..	499,747 94		Indian Government 3½ per cent. Rupee paper	1,856,255 79	
Balance for the year 1919 ..	28,690 69		Indian Govt. (Sterling) 3½ per cent. Stock ..	200,000 0	
		528,438 63	Canadian Dominion Govt. 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	55,829 34	
To Sundry Creditors ..	—	24,991 37	Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock ..	213,150 19	
			Straits Settlements Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	534,469 94	
			Queensland Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	39,331 68	
			Queensland Govt. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock	55,895 50	
			New Zealand Govt. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock	33,984 35	
			South Nigeria Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	656,845 31	
			Gold Coast Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	87,050 31	
			Barbados Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	100,000 0	
			Indian 5 per cent. War Loan Stock ..	4,275 0	
			Jamaica Govt. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock	200,000 0	
					4,415,168 62
			(*Market value Rs. 2,994,331.*)		
			By Accrued Interest ..	—	71,080 0
			By Sundry Debtors ..	—	345 36
Total ..		4,572,491 86	Total ..		4,572,491 86

Dr. Profit and Loss Account for the Year 1919. *Cr.*

	Amount. Rs. c.		Amount. Rs. c.
To Interest credited to Depositors ..	57,693 4	By interest on Investments and Bank Balances ..	157,964 14
To Interest on Loans ..	42,136 46	By Miscellaneous Receipts ..	1,126 15
To Expenses of Management ..	30,137 35		
To Miscellaneous Payments ..	432 75		
To Balance carried to Reserve ..	28,690 69		
Total ..	159,090 29	Total ..	159,090 29

Table XII.—Estimated Number of Telegrams of all Classes dealt with during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Despatched.											Received.			Grand Total.
	Inland.				To India.			To other Countries.			Total Despatched.	From India.	From other Countries.	Total.	
	Private.	Telegraph Money Orders.	State.	Press.	Private.	Telegraph Money Orders.	Press.	Private.	State.	Press.					
1910 ..	602914	21762	36660	910	72306	16505	234	48620	1014	338	810263	67256	39973	107229	908492
1911 ..	647712	31486	32370	1170	70928	16146	208	50622	468	130	851240	75092	41929	117021	968261
1912 ..	730860	38350	43212	1300	69124	19968	104	49400	624	130	953082	81003	44714	125717	1078799
1913 ..	821756	48464	44642	1716	97422	23868	52	50466	546	—	1088932	106488	50791	157279	1246211
1914 ..	883298	58058	86866	624	98358	26078	780	57657	2860	286	1214865	111397	53933	165330	1380195
1915 ..	833976	69810	67158	676	88686	35256	546	57626	2288	286	1156308	101137	50157	151294	1307602
1916 ..	978666	79222	67938	1430	102752	36478	286	59061	2730	286	1328849	113205	54060	167265	1496114
1917 ..	931580	95342	77428	156	96902	47658	416	58982	6578	156	1315198	120057	55532	175589	1490787
1918 ..	1004155	120276	82004	650	136656	45795	182	53217	6835	26	1449799	140123	53504	193627	1643426
1919 ..	749814	96512	83460	156	128284	41470	104	72074	4030	156	1176060	140846	65927	206773	1382833

Table XIII.—REVENUE.

	Rs.
Postage	2,024,011*
Commission on Money Orders : Local and Foreign ..	353,366
Transit and Conveyance of Mails	76,487
Telegraph Receipts	687,313
Telephone Receipts	327,888
Reimbursements in Aid	28,376
Other Collections	78,944
Total ..	3,576,385

* Estimated.

Table XIV.—Revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Postage.	Money Order Commission.	Sea Conveyance of Mails.	Telegraph Receipts.	Telephone Receipts.	Reimbursements in Aid.	Other Collections.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910 ..	1,116,921	136,191	5,517	326,770	61,138	13,665	45,513	1,705,765
1911 ..	1,160,803	139,205	22,587	334,954	72,052	19,098	75,842	1,824,541
1912 ..	1,144,838	164,132	17,314	378,518	102,312	22,752	76,089	1,905,955
1913 ..	1,315,349	170,000	21,900	447,650	123,166	23,645	73,816	2,175,526
1914 ..	1,360,445	176,635	32,404	505,330	166,172	22,125	81,527	2,344,638
1915 ..	1,302,958	189,857	38,140	492,911	194,526	26,532	91,076	2,336,000
1916 ..	1,257,000	217,188	45,733	543,827	232,061	23,372	92,915	2,412,096
1917 ..	1,462,000	236,647	37,496	561,538	269,318	23,441	93,002	2,683,442
1918 ..	1,485,000	325,125	28,369	629,949	293,258	25,383	79,063	2,866,145
1919 ..	2,024,011	353,366	76,487	687,313	327,888	28,376	78,944	3,576,385

Table XV.—Estimated Value of Work done Free for other Government Departments.

	Rs.
Postage on all Postal Articles other than Parcels	384,160
Postage on Parcels	9,656
Commission on Money Orders	77,570
Charges on Telegrams	57,824
Telephone Rentals	52,600
Trunk Line Fees	21,372
Total ..	603,182

Table XVI.—Expenditure of the Department during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Personal Emoluments.	Other Charges.	Special Expenditure.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910 ..	988,436	659,675	275,410	1,923,523
1911 ..	1,029,653	699,420	334,407	2,063,482
1912 ..	1,079,496	722,106	319,637	2,121,240
1913 ..	1,459,439	831,288	384,796	2,675,525
1914 ..	1,501,572	815,373	408,695	2,725,640
1915 ..	1,568,727	737,952	317,186	2,623,865
1916 ..	1,634,991	795,123	254,090	2,684,204
1917 ..	1,701,820	658,866	227,945	2,588,631
1918 ..	1,772,992	938,397	181,390	2,892,779
1919 ..	1,799,246	814,472	233,913	2,847,631

Table XVII.—Number of Employees in the Post and Telegraph Department during 1909 to 1919, exclusive of Mail Runners and Contractors' Agents.

	1909.	1910–11	1911–12.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Postmasters-General	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Accountant	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Accountants	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Chief Engineer, Telegraphs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Telegraph Engineers	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
Superintendent, Telegraph and Telephone Traffic	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	*1
Assistant Superintendent of Traffic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Superintendent of Mails	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Investigating Inspector	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
District Inspectors of Post Offices	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Clerks and Cashiers, Postmasters, Signallers, and Sorters	766	773	774	845	862	857	863	912	924	947
Chief Inspector of Telephones	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inspectors of Telegraphs and Telephones	52	51	62	69	67	65	69	80	56	58
Lady Supervisors	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Telephone Monitors	—	—	—	2	3	4	4	4	5	5
Female Telephonists	13	14	14	23	27	35	39	53	54	63
Night Telephonists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	10
Foreman, Underground Telephone Cables	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Telephone Construction Foreman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chief Inspector, Railway Telegraphs	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
European Operator, Wireless Telegraph Station	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bookbinders	7	7	8	9	10	11	10	10	10	10
Assistant Shroff	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Batterymen / Linemen	133	133	156	182	176	185	190	198	172	176
General Post Office Hall Porters	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Central Telegraph Office Hall Porters	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Arachchi, General Post Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cycle Overseers	—	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Cycle Cleaner	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Inspector of Telegraph Messengers	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Tamil Transliterators	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Stamp Packer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Postmen, Office Peons, Peons, Box Carriers, Coolies, Mail Runners, &c.	674	679	783	937	1,043	1,055	1,042	1,068	1,097	1,155
Mechanic, Wireless Telegraph Station	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	3	3
Mail Guards	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	6	6	6
Supervisors of Mails	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Receiving Officers	239	248	289	316	315	315	315	318	325	334
Total	1,908	1,934	2,120	2,424	2,548	2,571	2,575	2,697	2,702	2,808

RAILWAY.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER FOR 1919.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the working of the Railway Department for the year 1919. The general remarks apply to the calendar year 1919, and the statistical figures to the financial year October, 1918, to September, 1919.

2. During my absence on home leave from April to November, 1919, Mr. D. McMillan acted as General Manager, and my thanks are due to him for so kindly undertaking the duties.

3. The revenue for the financial year (excluding Rs. 1,354,797 on account of traffic conveyed and work done free for other Government Departments, and also Rs. 367,018 representing freight charges normally leviable on account of rice and foodstuffs, which were carried free for the public on Government instructions) amounted to Rs. 16,901,830, as compared with Rs. 16,910,153 in the preceding year, or a decrease of Rs. 8,323, due mainly to a large falling off of Rs. 610,502 in Foreign Goods Traffic. The total tonnage of Foreign Traffic conveyed to and from India was 35,056 tons, or a decrease of 117,981 tons as compared with the previous year, which was entirely due to the prohibition of the export of South Indian rice to Ceylon *vid* Talaimannar.

4. The increases were Coaching Traffic, Rs. 700,589; Live Stock, Rs. 3,027; Miscellaneous, Rs. 6,372; and Motor Traffic, Rs. 16,634; whilst Goods Traffic, both Foreign and Local, showed a falling off of Rs. 734,945, due mainly to the causes given in the preceding paragraph.

5. Parcels and other Coaching Traffic, such as horses, carriages, and bicycles, showed increases in receipts, with a falling off in number conveyed, the decrease in the number of parcels being 41,310.

6. Passengers also showed a falling off in number, chiefly third class. The increases in amounts and decreases in numbers conveyed are due to enhanced fares for Passengers, Parcels, and H. C. D. Traffic brought into force in January, 1919.

7. The fares for season tickets were not raised, and this class of traffic showed an appreciable increase of 3,289 in number of season ticket holders as compared with the previous year.

8. Cooly Traffic increased considerably, the number conveyed in excess of the preceding year being 41,738. This increase was entirely due to South Indian coolies travelling at cheap fares.

9. Under Goods Traffic, the total quantity of local goods conveyed during the year, including railway material and free goods, was 952,461 tons, or an increase of 1,888 tons. Increases were rubber, 4,725 tons; tea, 8,988 tons; tea and rubber packing, 4,852 tons; manure, 9,313 tons; and rice, 1,745 tons; whilst decreases appeared under coconut produce, 3,341 tons; plumbago, 2,282 tons; sundry goods, 12,664 tons; and railway material and free goods, 10,030 tons.

10. Traffic under Live Stock showed a small increase of 2,107 in number, due to the conveyance of a larger number of cattle and sheep on the Main and Mannar lines.

11. The expenditure for the year (including a sum of Rs. 95,706 spent on new works and added to maintenance, as compared with Rs. 76,275 in previous year) was Rs. 9,389,408, or Rs. 289,995 in excess of the previous year. This increase is made up of Rs. 173,634 under Personal Emoluments, due to increase of salaries and additional appointments; Rs. 96,930 under Other Charges, due to enhanced cost of materials; and Rs. 19,431 under New Works Maintenance.

12. Briefly put, the results of the financial year's working give an increase in working expenditure of Rs. 289,995, as against a decrease in receipts of Rs. 8,323; but as regards the latter figure, it must be borne in mind that, apart from a loss of Rs. 610,502 on account of discontinuance of rice traffic from South India, the Railway conveyed free for the public, between June and October, rice traffic representing in ordinary course a sum of Rs. 367,018 in freight charges.

13. When allowance is made for this, and for the fact that the cost of materials of all sorts has been constantly rising, the apparent falling off as compared with the previous financial year is more than accounted for. Shortage of imported rice from India and Burma was the main cause of the considerable decrease, not only by the total cessation of the South Indian rice supplies, but also because the Government decided, under the exceptional circumstances, to grant the concession of free conveyance of rice for several months to assist the population.

14. Little progress was made during the year in the direction of making up ground lost during the war, a total of only Rs. 482,547 being spent on works chargeable to capital account. No new engines were received (with the exception of a pre-war order for two for the Kelani Valley line), and no new rolling stock was turned out on account of traffic requirements, only 31 goods vehicles being built on renewals account in lieu of old wagons scrapped.

15. It will have to be recognized that in the future the nett revenue contributed by the Railway will be less than in the past—considerably less during the next few years—for not only is the very high price of all materials likely to continue, if not still further, to increase, but salaries and wages must also increase, in order to keep pace as far as possible with the general increased cost of living, and there is the further question of reduction of hours of duty for the staff, all vital questions leading to increased cost of working without corresponding increases in revenue.

16. The same thing has happened and is happening on railways all over the world and must be faced here. There are heavy arrears of maintenance and demands for works in connection with safety, traffic, progress, and accommodation for the staff, which must be attended to, irrespective of the volume of the receipts. It is not so much a question now of getting supplies from outside the Island (though it is often a slow business in getting them), but rather the greatly increased prices as compared with the pre-war rates. The cost of imported articles as charged to the Department is, in practice, higher than the actual cost to the Government, from the fact that such articles are debited to us at the rate of Rs. 15 to the £1 ; but, on the other hand, the "temporary allowances" paid to the Railway Staff, in addition to their salaries or wages, in connection with increased cost of living, are not being debited to the Railway, as they are paid from a general Government Fund.

17. A small increase in passenger fares and parcels rates of 12½ per cent. (not applicable to through Indo-Ceylon and cooly fares and rates), with an increase of 50 per cent. for H. C. & D. traffic, was introduced on and from January 1, 1919, and still remains in force.

18. On March 3, 1919, a partial resumption of the train service, including the running of a reasonable number of Sunday trains, was introduced to supplement the very restricted service previously in force in connection with war retrenchment.

19. Small extensions of Tyer's tablet system were carried out during the year on the Matale, Kelani Valley, and Mannar sections, and between Maradana and Fort.

20. A small section of narrow gauge line was added to the railway mileage in Colombo on and from March 10, 1919, by the extension of the Kelani Valley line from Maradana to Fort. The scheme of extension of the same line was also completed on May 2, 1919, by the opening of the sections from Dela to Opanake, thus giving the projected rail facilities for the Pelmadulla, Rakwana, and Balangoda districts.

21. No further section of the Badulla extension was opened during the year.

22. We were fortunately free from serious trouble on account of slips and washaways, though heavy rains on the Northern section of the line in November and December caused some interference with traffic.

23. I am also glad to be able to record that there were no serious accidents during the year.

General Manager's Office,
Colombo, April 16, 1920.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

APPENDIX.

Capital Account.—The total capital cost of the open lines, including amounts expended on additional accommodation and improvements to September 30, 1919, is Rs. 141,451,370, or an increase over the previous year of Rs. 1,267,355, which is made up as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
(1) Badulla extension	.. 234,973	(4) Duplication of Main line	.. 47,594
(2) Pelmadulla extension	.. 266,240	(5) New and minor works (capital)	482,547
(3) Stations extensions	.. 236,001		

Loan Account.—The outstanding on Railway Loans on September 30, 1919 (sterling loan converted into Ceylon currency at 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee) was Rs. 55,666,141; or a decrease of Rs. 300,000 as compared with the previous year.

Interest and Sinking Fund.—Payments of interest and sinking fund on account of Railway Loans to September 30, 1919, amounted to Rs. 2,827,062, as compared with Rs. 2,825,880 in the previous year.

Results of Working, inclusive of new works charged to maintenance, but exclusive of credits on account of services rendered free to other Government Departments and to the public :—

	1917–18. Rs.	1918–19. Rs.	Increases. Rs.	Decreases. Rs.
Receipts	.. 16,910,153	.. 16,901,830	.. —	.. 8,323
Expenditure	.. 9,099,413	.. 9,389,408	.. 289,995	.. —
Balance	.. 7,810,740	.. 7,512,422	.. —	.. 298,318

Earnings.—After deducting working expenses and interest and sinking fund, the nett amount contributed to the general revenue of the Colony amounted to Rs. 4,685,360, as compared with Rs. 4,984,860 in the preceding year. This amount includes a total of Rs. 482,547 expended on new works and charged to capital account.

New Works and Additional Rolling Stock.—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 578,253, of which a sum of Rs. 95,706, not properly chargeable to capital, was added to the ordinary working expenses.

Length of Line.—The total length of the line open for traffic on September 30, 1919, was 727⅛ miles (610½ miles broad gauge and 117⅛ miles narrow gauge), or an increase over the previous year of 15⅞ miles, due to the opening of the extensions of the Kelani Valley narrow gauge line from Maradana to Fort and from Dela to Opanake during the year. The average mileage was 721 miles.

Traffic Train Mileage, 1918–19.

	1917–18. Miles.	1918–19. Miles.	Increase. Miles.	Decrease. Miles.
Chilaw line ..	70,184	77,181	6,997	—
Uda Pussellawa line ..	51,263	55,387	4,124	—
Kelani Valley line :—				
(*a*) Colombo to Yatiyantota ..	143,625	156,691	13,066	—
(*b*) Avissawella to Ratnapura ..	41,260	49,012	7,752	—
(*c*) Ratnapura to Opanake ..	—	12,222	12,222	—
Mannar line ..	138,291	93,390	—	44,901
Badulla line ..	1,413	5,613	4,198	—
Other lines ..	1,553,080	1,570,269	17,189	—
Total ..	1,999,118	2,019,765	20,647	44,901

The increases on the different sections are due to increased train service, and the decrease on the Mannar line to the curtailment of goods trains consequent on the discontinuance of South Indian rice traffic.

Receipts from Ordinary Passengers.

Receipts from	October, 1917, to September, 1918.		October, 1918, to September, 1919.		Increases.		Decreases.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
First class ..	148,483	541,250 65	136,921	565,478 25	—	24,227 60	11,562	—
Second class ..	649,693	1,136,351 34	608,566	1,268,870 87	—	132,519 53	41,127	—
Third class ..	8,124,767	4,653,816 99	7,899,448	5,188,150 28	—	534,333 29	225,319	—
Coolies ..	79,786	171,960 28	121,524	350,410 92	41,738	178,450 64	—	—
Total ..	9,002,729	6,503,379 26	8,766,459	7,372,910 32	41,738	869,531 6	236,270	—

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, with the exception of coolies, the number of first, second, and third class passengers conveyed during the year has fallen off by over 2 per cent. The decreases are 41,723 on the Chilaw line, 47,695 on the Kelani Valley line, and 294,391 on the Coast, Main, and Northern lines. The Badulla and Ratnapura sections show increases of 5,781 and 9,411 respectively, and the line to Opanake, a section of which was opened for traffic during the year, an increase of 50,783. Foreign Traffic also shows an appreciable increase of 77,040, and the Mannar and Uda Pussellawa lines show small increases of 2,499 and 2,025, respectively. The increase in the number of coolies is on account of South Indian coolies travelling at cheap cooly fares.

Comparative Statement of the Number of Periodical Tickets and the Receipts therefrom (all Tickets reduced to Monthly Tickets.)

1917–1918. No.	1918–1919. No.	Increase. No.	Decrease. No.	Class.	1917–1918 Amount. Rs.	1918–1919 Amount. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
3,258 ..	3,626 ..	368 ..	— ..	First ..	19,539 ..	20,901 ..	1,362 ..	—
32,290 ..	36,502 ..	4,212 ..	— ..	Second ..	93,101 ..	101,961 ..	8,860 ..	—
66,650 ..	79,629 ..	12,979 ..	— ..	Third ..	179,027 ..	198,930 ..	19,903 ..	—
102,198	119,757	17,559	—		291,667	321,792	30,125	—

The number of season ticket holders carried during the year shows a large increase, due to the growth of the suburban districts of Colombo. The average number carried per month was 9,980, or, assuming that each season ticket holder made 25 journeys per month, an addition of 5,988,000 to the ordinary passenger traffic for the year.

Receipts from Parcels and Other Coaching Traffic.

Receipts from	October, 1917, to Sept., 1918.	October, 1918, to Sept., 1919.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Parcels ..	604,335	694,521	90,186	—
Mails ..	110,442	113,051	2,609	—
Horses ..	12,852	13,582	730	—
Carriages (including motor cars)	26,299	31,716	5,417	—
Dogs and other animals	3,607	4,105	498	—
Bicycles ..	22,209	25,505	3,296	—
Private special trains	—	—	—	—
Total	839,744	942,480	102,736	—

Although the amounts under the different heads of other Coaching Traffic show increases, the numbers conveyed have fallen off.

In Parcels Traffic the total decrease was 41,310 in number, the principal decrease being 21,463 parcels forwarded from Fort and Maradana.

Decreases are also noticeable on the Mannar and Chilaw sections of 15,225 and 9,454, respectively, due to a falling off in Fish Traffic. The Pelmadulla and Ratnapura sections show increases of 3,606 and 951, respectively.

Goods Traffic.

Particulars.	October, 1917, to September, 1918.		October, 1918, to September, 1919.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tonnage.	Receipts.	Tonnage.	Receipts.	Tonnage.	Receipts.	Tonnage.	Receipts.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Kerosine oil ..	3,796	35,497	4,000	35,284	204	—	—	213
Rubber ..	28,080	368,918	32,805	422,209	4,725	53,291	—	—
Rice	168,401	2,253,884	170,146	1,880,675	1,745	—	—	373,209
Tea	101,040	1,423,758	110,028	1,557,627	8,988	133,869	—	—
Cocoa	2,214	23,345	2,936	29,014	722	5,669	—	—
Coconut produce ..	81,612	578,620	78,271	538,491	—	—	3,341	40,129
Fruits and vegetables ..	21,737	168,487	21,034	154,728	—	—	703	13,759
Tea and rubber packing	12,669	107,604	17,521	139,259	4,852	31,655	—	—
Plumbago ..	11,497	56,504	9,215	40,956	—	—	2,282	15,548
Bulk petroleum ..	7,488	53,194	7,301	52,910	—	—	187	284
Liquid fuel ..	13,385	114,262	13,931	120,585	546	6,323	—	—
Manure ..	119,714	503,050	129,027	544,800	9,313	41,750	—	—
Foreign traffic ..	153,037	819,487	35,056	208,985	—	—	117,981	610,502
Sundry goods	295,560	3,575,752	282,896	3,414,743	—	—	12,664	161,009
Total ..	1,020,230	10,082,362	914,167	9,040,266	—	—	106,063	942,096
Railway materials and free goods ..	83,380	65,900	73,350	27,738	—	—	10,030	38,162
Total conveyed in Railway wagons ..	1,103,610	10,148,262	987,517	9,168,004	—	—	116,093	980,258
Stones conveyed in Harbour Works wagons	7,739	5,115	8,390	5,607	651	492	—	—
Grand Total ..	1,111,349	10,153,377	995,907	9,173,611	—	—	115,442*	979,766*

* Nett.

The table shows a total nett decrease of 106,063 tons in ordinary Goods Traffic, as compared with the previous year, which is more than covered by the large falling off (117,981 tons), due to the discontinuance of rice from South India *viâ* Talaimannar.

Rubber.—A fairly large tonnage in excess of the previous year was conveyed, due no doubt to larger areas in bearing. The principal increases are Matale 347 tons, Kalutara South 542 tons, Alutgama 309 tons, and Dehiowita 440 tons.

Tea.—The market for tea was steady throughout the year, and nearly 9,000 tons more than last year were conveyed from different parts of the line to Colombo. Towards the total increase Kandy contributed 938 tons, Nawalapitiya 1,509 tons, Rozelle 534 tons, Haputale 735 tons, Ella 1,443 tons, Hatton 480 tons, and Galle 427 tons. Ratnapura, however, naturally shows a large decrease of 1,148 tons, due to the extension of the Kelani Valley line thence to Opanake.

Tea and Rubber Packing.—This traffic naturally shows an increase of 4,852 tons, made up chiefly of locally manufactured packing from Rambukkana and Moratuwa of 652 tons and 1,814 tons, whilst imported packing shows an increase of nearly 900 tons.

Manure.—The tonnage conveyed shows an increase of 9,313 tons, of which 3,528 tons represent the quantity conveyed from stations in Colombo to the Manure Works at Kelaniya and Hunupitiya in excess of last year. The total tonnage distributed from these two stations shows increases of 1,664 and 3,548 tons, respectively.

Coconut Produce.—The traffic under this head fell off to the extent of 3,341 tons. The most noticeable decreases are Negombo 715 tons, Alawwa 1,276 tons, Polgahawela 506 tons, Potuhera 669 tons, Paiyagala South 654 tons, Galle 1,309 tons, and Matara 1,557 tons; whilst Mirigama shows an increase of 730 tons, Kandy 890 tons, and Ambalangoda and Weligama 1,061 tons.

Plumbago.—The decrease in plumbago was due to the closing of a number of pits for want of demand. Decreases are noticeable on all sections of the line, the principal being 1,008 tons at Galle.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER OF WAY AND WORKS FOR 1919.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report for this Department for the year 1919.

The running track mileage open in September, 1919, was 754 miles 33 chains, and the total track mileage 864 miles 58 chains, as against a total track mileage of 846 miles 65 chains in 1918, the increase in 1919 being chiefly due to the opening of line through to Opanake.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on account of maintenance for the financial year was Rs. 1,882,788·97 (excluding special expenditure on new works under this head), as against Rs. 1,973,699·99 in 1918, the drop in expenditure being due to the failure to secure permanent way materials urgently required.

Permanent Way.—Owing to the failure of supplies of permanent way materials, our programme of renewals was again very restricted, and considerable management was required to enable us to keep traffic going. Only 269 tons of new rails were available to put into the road, and 67,982 broad gauge sleepers and 18,000 narrow gauge sleepers were used. The previous year's supplies were 461 tons of rails, broad gauge sleepers 73,769, and narrow gauge sleepers 12,358.

Slips and Washaways.—There were no slips or washaways of any magnitude to record. In December there was heavy rain and flooding of the line in the Northern Province, which was the cause of some damage to the railway. Considerable damage was caused by floods to the public road at Elephant Pass, where the central cylinders of the road bridge adjoining our railway bridge were scoured out, thus cutting off communication by road between the mainland and the Jaffna peninsula. Road traffic was afterwards restored by diverting it over our railway bridge.

New Works.—Our programme of new works was again restricted, and amounted in value to Rs. 416,243·52, as compared with Rs. 549,286·03 in 1918. No new works of any importance were begun, and a great deal of the expenditure incurred was in carrying on works already commenced.

General.—The year under review has been an uneventful one, except for the grave situation caused by the shortage of rice supplies to the Colony, which reached its most acute stage in June. This Department had already in operation a system of supplying rice to its employees, and by extending this system to areas not previously dealt with, we were able efficiently to control issues and to feed our staff through a very difficult time.

Staff.—Mr. G. E. Hooper again kindly acted for me from April 7, 1919, to November 24, 1919, and Mr. A. G. Cooper, Assistant Engineer, returned from war service in Mesopotamia and assisted Mr. Hooper in administering the Department.

D. McMILLAN,
Engineer of Way and Works.

REPORT OF THE LOCOMOTIVE, CARRIAGE, AND WAGON SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1919.

I HAVE the honour to report that the whole of the rolling stock, plant, and machinery has been kept in the best possible running order during the year ended December 31, 1919. Stores and materials have been coming forward somewhat better towards the end of the year, but a great deal must be done in the near future to bring the stock up to what it was in pre-war days.

Mileage.

The total engine mileage for all lines in the year under review, including service, wayside, and yard shunting, was 3,377,630 miles 60 chains, as compared with 3,052,911 miles in the previous year, or an increase of 10·63 per cent.

Train mileage for all lines for the period in question was 2,353,793 miles 60 chains. Comparing this with the previous year's figures of 2,074,998 miles 40 chains, there is an increase of 278,795 miles 20 chains, representing 13·43 per cent.

The total vehicle mileage for this period was 52,474,568 miles 32 chains, as compared with 48,396,217 miles 55 chains, or 8·42 per cent. This increase in mileage has been brought about by restoring the train service, which had been reduced in the earlier part of the preceding year.

The consumption of fuel increased 5 lb. per engine mile. This increase in consumption is due to the coal not coming up to the usual quality, and represents an increase in the working expenses of approximately 7 cents per engine mile.

The consumption of oil per engine mile was ·07 pint. There is also a slight increase over the previous year's working in this direction. The cause of this is due to the fact that our ordinary sources from which we received our supplies failed us, and we were compelled to use oils which we could purchase in the local market.

The motor vehicle mileage during the twelve months under notice as compared with the previous year was as follows :—

	1918. Miles.	1919. Miles.	Increase.	Decrease.
Motor mail service	177,505¾	176,692 11/16	—	812 11/16
Albion touring cars	75,743	90,371¾	14,628¾	—
Mail lorry service	9,675 11/16	9,939¾	263 11/16	—
Excise cars	10,797¾	5,552¾	—	5,245
Total	273,722 1/16	282,556 11/16	14,892 1/16	6,057 11/16

Expenditure on all Lines.

		Rs. c.
Total expenditure for the twelve months October, 1918, to September, 1919, including new works and Motor Department, &c.		5,178,022
	Rs. c.	
Less work done for other Departments	349,273 59	
Less expenditure on account Motor Department	191,629 14	
Less Railway Works Extraordinary	144,644 93	
		685,547 66
Total working expenses, exclusive of new works, Motor Department, &c.		4,492,474 45

The working expenditure for the financial year October, 1918, to September, 1919, amounted to Re. 1·40 per engine mile, as against Re. 1·33 in the previous year. The increase of 7 cents per engine mile is entirely due to the increase in the consumption of fuel.

General Remarks.

During the year under review no new rolling stock of any description was built in the Locomotive workshops. Two engines which were ordered for the Kelani Valley line in the year 1914 were received and put into traffic towards the latter part of 1919.

The work done by the Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Department for other Departments is still being carried out to the same extent as in the preceding year, and all our resources have been fully taxed.

Mr. K. C. Strahan, Assistant Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Superintendent, resigned his post in the Ceylon Government Railway on the termination of war, and Mr. T. A. Whittaker, Assistant Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Superintendent, has been offered the post of Chief Mechanical Engineer on the Uganda Railway. Mr. R. Malthus, District Locomotive Superintendent, accepted service under the Government of Jamaica, and has been transferred there. I should like to place on record my appreciation of the good work done by these officers during their periods of service in this Department.

I also wish to record my appreciation of the manner in which Mr. F. C. French carried out the duties of Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Superintendent during the period I was on leave. I returned to the Island and resumed duties in October, 1919.

E. W. HEAD,
Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Superintendent

REPORT OF THE TRAFFIC MANAGER FOR 1919.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the working of the Traffic Department.

The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 2,217,590, as compared with Rs. 2,186,815 for 1918, an increase of Rs. 30,775, or 1·40 per cent.

The traffic train mileage was 2,019,765, as compared with 1,999,117 for the previous financial year, an increase of 20,648, or 1·03 per cent.

With regard to receipts, the item represented by "warrants" is a considerable one, and it includes the free conveyance of all rice and other foodstuffs from June 2 to the end of the financial year. This was ordered by Government as a measure of relief owing to the food crisis.

The increases in expenditure and train mileage are explained by the opening of the extension to Opanake, the extension of Kelani Valley passenger trains to Fort, and the general increase in train service as from March 3, 1919, which included the re-introduction of Sunday trains.

The improved passenger train service, which operated from March 3, is below what is normally required to meet the general convenience of the travelling public, and will have to be further improved as soon as it is possible to do so. Additional passenger rolling stock is required to meet the increasing demands, as our present stock on hand is not sufficient to meet the needs of a full train service, and at the same time leave a margin for special traffic, such as at the Christmas and Easter Holidays and during pilgrimages, and for cleaning and repairs. A certain amount of extra stock will be turned out during the financial period 1919–20, and additional stock is being asked for in the 1920–21 Estimates. Whilst referring to passenger train service and rolling stock, I should like to record the fact that the question of running steam rail motor services has been revived, and I hope to see provision made for commencing these during 1920–21. As a commencement, it appears to me that frequent steam rail motor services, say, between Maradana and Mount Lavinia on the Coast line and between Fort and Pannipitiya on the Kelani Valley line, to fill up the gaps in the ordinary train service, would not only result in financial profit, but add very largely to the convenience of those living in these suburban areas, inducing a larger number of people to live out of Colombo.

The time keeping of trains showed the following results as compared with 1917–18 :—

	1917–18.	1918–19.
Total number of trains run (passenger, mixed, and goods)	47,309	50,609
Total minutes late arrival at destination	260,919	173,886
Percentage of trains to time	64	74
Average minutes late arrival per train	5·52	3·43

The train service was interrupted on the Northern line beyond Parantan from November 18, 1918, to November 21, 1918, due to washaways, and on August 1, 1919, by an earthslip between Nanu-oya and Ambawela, traffic having to be transferred at 131¼ miles.

No progress has been made with the extension of the train control system owing mainly to high cost of materials, but the question is being brought up again for consideration in connection with the Estimates for 1920–21.

The following comparative figures of loading of wagons are submitted :—

	1917–18.	1918–19.
Total number of goods wagons available for traffic, all gauges and classes	1,664	1,659
Total carrying capacity, tons	22,321	22,302
Average load per wagon per trip, tons	7·45	6·86
Percentage of average load to average carrying capacity	57·57	52·97
Tonnage conveyed per wagon per annum	636·30	513·40

The decrease in the average load per wagon is mainly due to the stoppage of rice traffic from South India by the rail route, which was formerly conveyed in full truck loads.

The decrease in tonnage per wagon per annum is entirely due to the fact that there was a falling off in tonnage conveyed of 233,412 tons.

The main items of interest during the year have been :—

January 1 ..	Fares and rates for passengers and parcels increased by 12½ per cent. with the exception of through fares and rates between Ceylon and India *vid* Talaimannar and season tickets.
	Withdrawal of all return tickets, except at double the increased single fares less 1 cent.
	H. C. and D. traffic rates increased by 25 per cent.
March 3 ..	Improved train service introduced, including Sunday trains.
March 10 ..	Extension of Kelani Valley line from Maradana to Fort for passenger traffic.
May 2 ..	Opening of extension to Opanake, and new stations at Watapota, Kahawatta, and Opanake opened for all traffic.
June 1 ..	All Indo-Ceylon fares, rates, refunds, &c., taken over by Traffic Department from Accountant's Department.
June 2 to November 2 ..	Rice and other foodstuffs conveyed free.
August 1 ..	Earthslip between Nanu-oya and Ambawela. Through traffic resumed on August 2.

Staff.—Mr. R. H. Dawson returned from war service on March 5 and Mr. J. J. P. Felix on May 22.

Mr. R. H. Dawson on home leave from June 11.

Mr. J. J. P. Felix appointed to fill vacancy of Assistant Traffic Manager as from February 3.

Mr. W. G. Hills was acting as Assistant Traffic Manager from March 24, 1919, to May 21, 1919, and again from June 11, 1919.

Mr. J. A. de Bruin, Station Superintendent, Maradana, and Mr. J. W. Fernando, who was acting as Assistant District Traffic Superintendent, were appointed to the posts of District Traffic Superintendents on a year's probation from March 24 and April 15, respectively.

Mr. R. F. Gooneratne and Mr. N. A. Perera continued to act as Office Assistant to Traffic Manager and Chief Clerk, respectively.

T. E. DUTTON,
Traffic Manager.

REPORT OF THE RAILWAY ACCOUNTANT FOR 1919.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report for the working of this Department during the year ended September 30, 1919.

Office Changes.—Mr. Vincent de Silva, Chief Clerk of this Office, was appointed Second Assistant Accountant in February, 1919.

Personal.—Mr. H. Thorpe, Assistant General Manager and Accountant, left Ceylon for England on leave on August 15, 1919, and I was appointed to act for him, Mr. Vincent de Silva acting for me, and Mr. R. de Fonseka for Mr. de Silva.

Expenditure.—The establishment charges for the year were Rs. 247,975, or Rs. 41,455 in excess of that for last year, this increase being due to additional appointments, increases of salaries, and to enhanced cost of stores and tickets. The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts was 1·36.

Financial Transactions.—The total receipts, payments, transfers, and transactions with the Stores Department dealt with during the year amount to Rs. 39,554,495.

Stores and Materials for Open Lines.—The total quantity of material conveyed for the Maintenance Department during the year was 22,943 tons, and freight charges written off on this account calculated at Engineer's rate amount to Rs. 91,354. In addition to this, coal was conveyed for the Locomotive Department to the extent of 48,111 tons. Firewood was also conveyed by special trains on Sundays, for which Traffic wagons ran 2,787,563 miles, as against 2,551,943 miles in the preceding year.

Other Services rendered Free by the Railway.—Owing to abnormal rise in the price of rice and foodstuffs, the tonnage on which freight charges amounting to Rs. 367,018 were written off during the year total to 23,857 tons.

Railway Stores Department.—The annual stock-taking was supervised by me at the close of the financial year, *i.e.*, September 30, 1919. The value of stores on hand was Rs. 3,556,838·36, as compared with Rs. 3,344,192·46 at the close of the preceding year, the increase of Rs. 212,645·90 being due to the high prices ruling throughout the year for stores, and to the fact that stores imported from England have been debited to the Railway at the rate of Rs. 15 to the pound sterling.

W. C. DAVEY,
Acting Assistant General Manager and Accountant.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

REPORT OF THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS FOR 1919.

I.—CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

I.—Alteration in Area.

1. (i.) *Reserved Forests.*—The previous total of 921·37 square miles was increased to 921·67 square miles by the inclusion of Madolwitiya, 197 acres 1 rood 15 perches, in the Pelmadulla Range of the Colombo Division, the only reserve proclaimed during the year.

2. (ii.) *Proposed Reserves.*—A small area of 1 acre and 13·3 perches was added to the Rakwana plantation in the Colombo Division, and awaited settlement at the close of the year. Otherwise no new proposals were submitted, and the total area of proposed reserves was reduced from 4,019·71 square miles to 4,019·40 square miles by the transference of Madolwitiya to reserves. Proposals in course of preparation include the collection of data for the reservation of timber and fuel blocks along the Northern Railway in the Kurunegala Division and a preliminary report on the forests in the Kalutara District submitted at the close of the year. The completion of the surveys of proposed reserves in the Jaffna Division will, after settlement, affect the acreage of proposed reserves in that Division in 1920.

3. (iii.) *Other Crown Forests.*—The area was reduced by 5,988 acres alienated for sale or lease.

II.—Demarcation.

4. (i.) *Reserved Forests.*—New work was confined to the Kurunegala Division, in which 340 chains 8 feet wide were opened in the Sellankandel reserve, and 25 chains 7 feet wide in the Badagamuwa reserve. The same Division carried out re-clearing of 380 chains of existing boundaries in the Sellankandel reserve and 1,189 chains in the Attavillu reserve. In the Colombo Division 300 chains were re-cleared in Masimbula and Marahela reserves, and 15 new boundary pillars erected. The total expenditure on these operations was Rs. 836·82.

5. (ii.) *Proposed Reserves.*—The Jaffna Division spent Rs. 500·08 in completing the opening of 578 chains, for survey purposes, in the Madu and Mavillu proposed reserves, and in erecting 150 boundary posts in the Karunkalikulam proposed reserve. In the Batticaloa Division 1,555 chains of existing boundaries were re-cleared in four proposed reserves, and 10 boundary posts re-erected in one forest at a cost of Rs. 494·75.

6. The total expenditure under demarcation amounted to Rs. 994·83, the large reduction being accounted for by the practical completion of demarcation work in the Jaffna Division in the previous year.

III.—Forest Surveys.

7. The annual statement of the progress of forest surveys in the Jaffna Division, kindly furnished by the Surveyor-General, gives the following results :—

		Name of Reserve.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Total. A.	R.	P.
Surveys completed and plans sent to the Settlement Officer during the financial year 1918–19	1.	Mandakel-ar ..	26,628	0	17			
	2.	Chunnavil ..	5,692	3	19			
	3.	Akkiriyan-Kilinochchi ..	59,661	1	33			
	4.	Neenthavil ..	20,092	1	32			
	5.	Nagapaduwan ..	10,335	0	33			
	6.	Pallai ..	1,146	3	25			
	7.	Mavillu ..	36,153	0	2			
						159,710	0	1
Surveys completed during the financial year and plans in course of preparation	1.	Madu ..	55,776	3	5			
	2.	Veppal ..	26,115	2	17			
						81,892	1	22
		Total approximate extent ..				241,602	1	23

8. A summary of the work carried out by the Survey Department in connection with the reservation of forests in the Jaffna Division shows the following final results :—

		A.	R.	P.
Surveys completed and plans sent to the Settlement Officer from 1916 to September 30, 1919	23 forests ..	446,445	1	34
Surveys completed and plans in course of preparation ..	2 forests ..	81,892	1	22
Total ..	25 forests =	528,337	3	16

9. Final figures of the proposed reserves in the Jaffna Division in which survey operations are *complete will appear in the next year's report, as the final settlement reports of the remaining forests are expected in 1920.*

10. Further work was carried out by the Survey Department in defining portions of the Marahela and Masimbula reserves in the Colombo Division in connection with certain encroachments.

11. Surveys carried out by the Forest Department include four excisions, totalling 3,675 acres, in the Pankulam proposed reserve of the Trincomalee Subdivision, and twenty chena plantations

granted on re-forestation agreements in the Batticaloa Division, totalling 400 acres and 16 perches, the total cost of all operations being Rs. 112.

12. The progress of chena plantation surveys in the Batticaloa Division is illustrated by the following statement.

Number of Chena Plantation.	Name of Chena Plantation.	Extent surveyed during 1919. A.	R.	P.	Total. A.	R.	P.
	(*a*) Surveys completed and plans submitted for 142 plantations to the end of 1918 ..	—			2,746	0	29
	(*b*) Surveyed during 1919 :—						
103 ..	Toppur chena	13	0	0			
106 ..	Periya Seerangamadu	49	3	8			
107 ..	Do.	51	2	16			
111 ..	Periya Pullumalai	5	0	32			
114 ..	Seerangamadu	58	0	0			
115 ..	Unichchiya	34	0	0			
116 ..	Periya Pullumalai	8	3	8			
117 ..	Puleganava	4	0	0			
118 ..	74th milepost, Batticaloa-Badulla road chena	7	2	16			
121 ..	Periya Pullumalai	17	2	16			
122 ..	Seerangamadu	11	0	32			
123 ..	Talawa	12	0	0			
124 ..	Periya Pullumalai ..	6	1	24			
125 ..	Do. ..	13	0	32			
126 ..	Talawa	11	2	16			
127 ..	Periya Pullumalai ..	46	3	8			
128 ..	Do. ..	11	2	16			
131 ..	Pulleveddai	17	0	32			
132 ..	Pullumalai	16	2	0			
142 ..	Periya Pullumalai ..	4	0	0			
					400	0	16
	Total area of surveyed chenas to end of 1919 ..				3,146	1	5

The total cost of surveying the twenty chenas was Rs. 64, or 16 cents per acre.

13. A survey was commenced of the railway fuel re-forestation areas in the Nuwara Eliya Range of the Nuwara Eliya Division.

IV.—Settlement.

14. Final reports were received for two forests, 39,640 acres 2 roods and 9 perches in the Jaffna Division during the year, and final orders published for five forests in the same division, comprising 71,967 acres 1 rood and 23 perches for which final reports were not issued during the year. Out of 446,445 acres 1 rood and 34 perches, for which plans were submitted by the Surveyor-General, 299,341 acres 2 roods and 15 perches have now been finally settled under the Waste Lands Ordinance and declared Crown. Village settlements continued in the Anuradhapura Division, and several important forest areas are gradually being included in settlement operations in the Colombo Division, rendering the question of constituting new reserves and revising the boundaries of existing reserves and proposed reserves a matter for serious consideration. This task will be facilitated by the separation of the Western Province and Province of Sabaragamuwa into separate divisions, for which sanction was well within view at the end of the year, and was accorded early in 1920.

II.—Management of Crown Forests.

I.—Regulation of Management.

15. (*a*) *Control and Preparation of Working Plans.*—The year brought no additions. Work was again confined to those in operation in the three small plantation areas in the Kurunegala Division, of which the short period Sundapola working plan expired.

16. (*b*) *Preliminary Working Plan Reports.*—None were received, and the only operation reported was the collection of data in the Kurunegala Division for the formation of a proposed working circle along the Northern Railway in four working sections for a systematized plan of timber and fuel production. No advance was made in connection with the reports received in the previous year for the re-forestation of patanas in the Uva Division, owing to change of staff and the time of officers being fully taken up elsewhere.

17. (*c*) *Enumeration Surveys.*—The first steps undertaken for the enumeration of large forest blocks for the preparation of working plan reports were commenced in the Talangoda forest of the Nuwara Eliya Division, near Elahera, the work being carried over eight blocks representing 7,000 trees. It is being continued, and it is intended to apply the same procedure to other important areas whenever it is possible to detail special officers for the work. In fuel blocks worked for the railway on clear-felling contracts, enumeration of timber trees was carried out for future supplies in most divisions.

18. (*d*) *Sample Plots.*—The usual measurements were recorded by divisional officers, except in the Uva Division, in which it was found that the records of plots opened in the previous year were incomplete, and required further checking in the field. The total expenditure incurred on maintenance of the plots was Rs. 82·25. The opening of new plots is advocated in some divisions, as the existing areas either represent types of forest which, when worked, are replaced by other types, or furnish negative data owing to the unsylvicultural composition and condition of their growing stock.

19. *Plan of Operations.*—All divisions completed their programmes for the year as far as funds permitted, except in the Batticaloa Division, where the continued prevalence of influenza prevented the full utilization of the vote under Sowing and Planting. As in the previous year, the main attention of the Department was necessarily devoted to the outturn of timber supplies to Government Departments

and Railway fuel, and until the annual requirements of these Departments can be placed on a definite basis, resulting in a definite programme of some years' duration, the Department will be handicapped in the matter of adjusting the supply of timber to the sylvicultural possibility of the forests, and of working to any fixed plan of operations. At present the satisfaction of pressing indents, usually received too late to admit of matured arrangements, is the burden of the Department, though every year's work suggests possibilities of improvement, which are gradually forming shape. The urgent attention of the whole staff, however, to these supplies necessarily precluded at present any ambitious or systematized plan of working.

II.—Communications and Buildings.

20. (*a*) *Roads and Bridges.*—No new roads were opened by the Department, attention being confined to repairs of 80 chains of the Sundapola plantation approach road in the Kurunegala Division, improvement of 1½ miles of forest roads in plantations in the Uva Division, and maintenance of roads and inspection paths in the Batticaloa, Kurunegala, and Nuwara Eliya Divisions. The cost incurred amounted to Rs. 279 and Rs. 205·10 for maintenance of roads and paths, respectively.

21. The Department has charge of 279·70 miles of roads, 37·32 miles of bridle paths, and 193·11 miles of inspection paths.

22. The extension of the new service road for the Kandapola re-forestation scheme was continued by the Public Works Department.

23. (*b*) *Buildings.*—New works consisted of a shed for cart and bulls for the Forest Ranger, Murunkan, and quarters for a Forest Guard at Bandarawela. The cost of the above was Rs. 182·50.

24. Repairs to buildings, mainly the annually recurrent repairs to Forest Guards' quarters, cost Rs. 3,137·50, against Rs. 2,921·59 in the previous year. As stated in last year's report, the desirability of maintaining buildings for guards in some beats is doubtful, as they are frequently unoccupied. On the other hand, quarters are lacking for these officers in some divisions where they are essentially required, but until the provision of suitable quarters for range officers is complete, little general improvement can be anticipated for the quartering of Forest Guards. The matter is being dealt with in proper order, and considerable advance is made each year.

25. The sum of Rs. 2,805·58 was spent as rent for quarters occupied by officers of the Department.

26. *Miscellaneous Works.*—These include the sinking of a well to supply the labour with water in the Vannivilankulam teak plantation in the Jaffna Division at a cost of Rs. 126; fencing of Forest Guard's quarters in the Galle Division, Rs. 40; the cutting of vistas at view points in the Udawatakelle reserve, Kandy, Rs. 83·20; and clearing and repairing wells in the Batticaloa Division, Rs. 76.

III.—Protection of Forests.

27. (*a*) *General Protection*: (i.) *Prosecutions.*—Cases of the year numbered 2,103, against 1,357 in the previous year. These include 312 cases pending from 1918, while 74 cases remained outstanding. Of the above, 1,152 cases were withdrawn, and 842 convictions secured out of the 876 cases finally brought to trial, or a percentage of 96 of successful cases.

28. There were no serious cases of illicit felling of timber during the year. The most important cases reported were attempted theft of calamander in the Kalutara District, in which two out of five persons charged were fined Rs. 100 each, their appeal against the judgment being dismissed; and one case of theft of some timber from a forest depôt in the Batticaloa Division, in which the accused was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20. In the Galle Division a case instituted against three wealthy Moormen in the District Court, Tangalla, for the appropriation of ranawara (avaram) bark from protected areas was unsuccessful.

29. The number of cases brought was swelled by the increase in the number of chena cases, which rose from 956 to 1,567. This increase occurred only in the Uva Division, in which a wholesale correction against the illicit clearing of chenas was much needed.

30. (ii.) *Compositions.*—Cases of the year numbered 1,524, of which 1,145 were dealt with by Government Agents, with an average recovery of Rs. 11·44 per case. Of the balance dealt with by the Department, an average of Rs. 13·61 per case was recovered, the total amount credited as compensation being Rs. 18,260·09, against Rs. 11,887·92 from 989 cases in the previous year. The most important case was the recovery of Rs. 931·20 equivalent to double royalty value for timber illicitly removed in the Colombo Division under cover of a headman's permit. Government Agents' recoveries were practically confined to chena irregularities.

31. (iii.) *Chena Offences.*—The following table of permits issued, chena irregularities, and Forest Department action in respect of the latter furnishes interesting figures:—

Division.	Permits issued.	Area to be cultivated.	Area cleared in excess of Authority.	Area cleared illicitly.	Area for which Permission was accorded for cultivating, but Permits not issued.	Area reported on by Forest Officers.	Irregularities brought to the Notice of Government Agents.
	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	No.
Jaffna	488	2,455½	—	—	—	505	—
Anuradhapura	2,535	8,906½	—	1,506½	—	4,804	687
Kurunegala	1,594	3,650	31½	56½	7	2,756	97
Colombo	1,036	2,893	75	300	—	1,311	17
Nuwara Eliya	2,427	8,840¾	145	242½	49¾	7,828	164
Batticaloa	970	3,941¾	18	131	1,364½	3,941¾	4
Galle	7,491	15,918	246	33	—	2,227	106
Uva	3,309	4,749	—	1,571	—	325	45
Total	19,850	51,354½	515½	3,840½	1,421¼	23,707¾	1,120

32. A comparison of this statement with that shown in last year's report indicates that the number of chena permits issued has been almost doubled, involving the loss or waste of over 50,000 acres of forest land. Of this area, less than half was inspected by officers of the Forest Department, owing partly to lack of staff to cope with the ever-increasing areas sacrificed to this form of cultivation, and

partly to the late issue of permits from Kachcheries. One divisional officer reports that out of 3,309 permits granted, covering an area of 4,749 acres, usually cleared in July, only 411 permits had been issued by the end of that month, the remainder following in August, after clearing had been practically completed; in September, after burning had taken place; and even in October, after the chena crops had been sown. It was thus impossible to differentiate between authorized and illicit chenas. Other divisions report the non-observance of chena rules and procedure by headmen, making co-operation betweer revenue and forest officers impossible. It is not to be expected, with the increased tendency to issue chena permits to all classes of people, that any material advance can be made on the lines of increased paddy cultivation under the large tanks released by Government, or that the local cultivator will be tempted from his chena-clearing pursuits to the sterner work of opening large tracts for the production of the country's staple food. As regards control, it is obvious that with the rapidly increasing acreage given to chena cultivation, increased staff is necessary, if inspection work is to be carried out efficiently, and in any case this work falls heavily upon a Department, the proper work of which has increased out of all recognition during the years of the war.

33. The value of inspection work carried out by the Department was, however, illustrated by the detection of a large chena of 300 acres cultivated with kurakkan, in the Kolonna korale of the Colombo Division. An inquiry was held on the ground by the Government Agent and the Assistant Conservator of Forests, when the offender who advanced a claim to the land, which he subsequently renounced, was fined Rs. 100, and half the crop was confiscated and sold, the proceeds realizing Rs. 2,000. A further 75 acres were cleared ir excess of permits granted in the same village, but no action was taken by headmen until the clearings were detected and reported by the Forest Ranger.

34. In the Anuradhapura Division unauthorized chena clearing is reported to have been carried out late in the year, resulting in the disforestation of timbered land. The agitation in regard to temporary food production led to relaxation of chena regulations, but beyond detecting offences after the evil had been committed, the Department is unable to exercise control over the chena problem. Fortunately the policy may be expected to undergo a change for the better in the near future, with the object of restricting the indiscriminate clearing carried out in the past, and enforcing the chena regulations.

35. It is to be hoped that with the favourable terms granted by Government for the opening of paddy lands, and the more ambitious venture of throwing open some thousands of acres under the large tanks and irrigation works, this decadent form of cultivation will decrease as a larger acreage of paddy cultivation becomes available. In any case it is imperative that chena cultivation should be confined within the limits imposed by law, and not encroach further into the remaining older forest.

36. (*b*) *Protection against Fire.*—Twenty-six cases of setting fire to Crown forests are reported from the Galle Division, in which 24 culprits were dealt with. The fires were not serious. A small fire occurred in one teak block at Vavuniya caused by sparks falling from passing trains. In the Uva Division the unrestricted firing of patanas continued and again did immense damage. The usual firing of grass lands in the Tamankaduwa district of Anuradhapura, for the purpose of obtaining early crops of green grass for graziers' cattle, was again in evidence. The Divisional Forest Officer, Galle Division, reports a state of things in parts of his Division akin to the Province of Uva, namely, the grass or surface fire which is annually passed over the margins of undulating grass lands lying between paddy fields and the surrounding forest, which is gradually receding year by year as wider margins are created by the fire. The soil is bad and the forest of a poor type, but its existence is necessary for the protection of the slopes and of the paddy fields below. The evil is being combated, but a general remedy for the unrestricted firing of Crown lands has yet to be found. The sum of Rs. 180 was spent in the Batticaloa Division on fire protective measures.

37. (*c*) *Protection from Cattle.*—"The Forest (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 24 of 1918," which came into force at the end of 1918, authorized the shooting of stray cattle in plantations where it is found impossible otherwise to prevent the nuisance. Licenses for the purpose are issued by the Government Agents, and officers in charge of plantations and watchers are being provided with guns. Damage occurs most frequently at night, and instances are known where cattle are driven into the plantations purposely by villagers, and immense damage is caused in the efforts to drive them out. The shooting of stray cattle has, however, already produced salutary effects in some localities. When possible, cattle are seized and impounded.

38. (*d*) *Protection against Game.*—Teak plantations suffered somewhat severe damage by wild animals. Elephant, sambur, deer, and pig frequent the clearings, and as these extend from year to year they become more and more vulnerable, and the damage observed is greater. Sambur are troublesome in the up-country plantations of the Uva Division, where they break through the fences and destroy seedlings. In the Nuwara Eliya Division the material available for fencing is usually sufficiently strong to keep out the deer, and some are hare proof as well. In the Jaffna Division plantations the area set aside for growing castor on behalf of the Department of Agriculture was partially destroyed by deer, which caused only inconsiderable damage the year before; teak suffered severely in places from the incursions of wild pig. In the Colombo Division the porcupine is found to be the most dangerous enemy in plantations.

39. (*e*) *Protection against Injuries from Natural Causes.*—The principal damage sustained was the occurrence of a mildew which attacked the Karri gum (*E. diversocolor*) in the up-country exotic plantations in the Nuwara Eliya Division, and the outbreak of fluted scale among young stems of *Ac. melanoxylon*. The former is attributed to the unusual duration of a very wet south-west monsoon, which adversely affected Karri unused to such conditions in its native habitat. Observation tends to indicate the inability of the leaves to cope with the excessive moisture, mineral salts, &c., brought up by the roots during the rains, the drainage of the soil being too free to cause root rot. The older leaves died off in July and August, new shoots resembling coppice or pollard shoots appearing during the early stages of the process on the stem and branches between the proper branch nodes of the plant. Finally, only the smallest leaves remained on the tips of the branches, and on the "adventitious" shoots, and in several cases these, too, succumbed in exposed spots. In less exposed areas, however, only 10 per cent. died, and with warmer weather ensuing the balance recovered, and appear to be progressing well. No serious damage has so far resulted from the fluted scale, except in cases where *Acacia melanoxylon* became

so weakened that it fell a victim to the Karri disease. Wire-worm and cut-worm continue to damage seedlings, and experiments made to reduce these insects are in progress. Defoliation and death was observed among *Acacia decurrens* growing in estates as a result of the protracted monsoon. The disease spread to one estate fuel block and caused 80 per cent. casualties.

40. Of phanerogamic pests, Loranthus is a serious menace to the Melanoxylon plantations. For this reason the existing indigenous wind belts, which are merely sources of infection, have been cut out, and a zone of Loranthus proof species is being established round the Melanoxylon blocks.

41. In the dry low country a long drought followed by torrential rains was the cause of numerous casualties among teak, and everywhere considerable difficulty was experienced in contending with the weeds which luxuriate in new clearings.

42. *General.*—The urgency of supplies and intensive re-forestation work, coupled with shortness of staff, have curtailed to some extent the ordinary protective work of the Department, and have further delayed the application of the new rules under the Ordinance to the question of private timber transit, which is much needed in some divisions. In others the inadequacy of the present system of checking stations in charge of poorly paid officers results in quantities of questionably private timber passing down the rivers. The question of the alienation of forest lands in the Kalutara District for rubber cultivation became urgent during the year, and, in spite of the paucity of officers prevailing in the Department, a preliminary report was prepared, and plans submitted showing the areas which it is intended to retain as Crown forests, and formulating a basis on which the alienation of land not required for forest purposes may proceed, in the absence of facilities for preparing detailed reservation proposals for separate tracts of forest.

IV.—Sylviculture.

43. (*a*) *Natural Reproduction.*—The seed crop was reported fair from most divisions, but though reproduction was observed in some localities, mainly chenas and plantations, it is not, unless artificially assisted, capable of replacing even reasonable exploitation. The reservation of all remaining nedun trees as seed bearers is advocated owing to the threatening extinction of the species. Large collections of seed of hora, lunumidella, and nedun were made in the Colombo Division, and of calamander in the Galle Division.

44. (*b*) *Artificial Plantations*: (i.) *Regular Plantations.*—The area of new plantations formed during the year was 910 acres, raising the total of regular plantations from 4,986 to 5,698 acres, the total in last year's report being incorrectly shown as 5,986 by a clerical error. The above figures include 125 acres 3 roods of formed chena plantations taken over from cultivators in the Batticaloa Division, and exclude 153 acres cleared for chena cultivation in the Kurunegala Division but not yet formed, and 45 acres abandoned in the Jaffna Division.

45. The Jaffna Division faced the heavy task of forming departmentally 246 acres cleared for railway fuel supplies, and of maintaining 330 acres of stocked teak plantations. Of the former, a considerable area consisted of large areas only partially cleared in the previous year and carried forward for planting in 1919. In view of the extent of the area, the use of baskets for teak was permitted in order to assist stocking where reproduction from direct sowing was found defective; and in view of labour difficulties and the short duration of the planting season, this course was justified, and led to good results. Unfortunately damage occurred from heavy floods in December and caused numerous casualties in some of the more low-lying parts. The sowing of margosa was a failure, as in other divisions, while an area allotted for growing castor at Iranamadu sustained heavy damage from deer, due to late and imperfect fencing.

46. In the Anuradhapura Division the teak plantation areas were extended by the addition of 152 acres cleared and planted in the north-east monsoon; the usual clean weeding of plantations of the first and second year was carried out assisted partly by prison labour. The opening of small blocks of teak with intervening protective belts will not be continued, and each year's clearing will in future form one continuous block to prevent the teak from coming under the influence of any avoidable shade.

47. In the Kurunegala Division clear felling was in progress over 400 acres, but it was found necessary to extend the contracts into the following year rather than attempt the impossible with areas not properly prepared and with labour forces disorganized through the easy methods of obtaining land for temporary food cultivation. Thus, only 46 acres were taken up for planting, and operations were not successful. An experiment made with dhall—*Cajanus indica*— as a nurse for mahogany and satinwood, over 23 acres, failed, after successful germination of the former, as a result of inadequate supervision by subordinates, and gave no results which, as was hoped, could have justified this method of regeneration as the standard operation in the division. The experiment is to be given a further trial, but with the scattered blocks at present forming the plantation areas of the division, the cost of fencing is prohibitive. This division having been thrown into some disorganization by the previous necessity of supplying an enormous outturn of firewood for the railway, which was beyond the adequate control of the staff available, requires a period for recovery, and supplies have now in consequence been reduced as far as possible to admit a systematic and more effective re-forestation scheme.

48. The Nuwara Eliya Division successfully added 278 acres to the area of re-forested fuel blocks, consisting of Australian Eucalypti and Acacias. Of the former, the best germination results are obtained from *Eucalyptus paniculata* and *Eucalyptus pilularis* (blackbutt), both of which are of great durability and value as sleeper woods, while the latter, owing to its rapid growth, is extremely suitable for supplying vacancies. In spite of difficulties with staff and labour, the re-forestation of this area at an initial cost of Rs. 36 per acre is a striking success, and points to the very sufficient organization of the work. The value of the up-country re-forestation scheme is fittingly described by the divisional officer, who states :—"The artificial regeneration of the railway fuel areas up-country will, when it comes to bearing, probably result in one of the most paying permanent investments yet taken up by the Ceylon Government. The increment of these plantations can only be said to be remarkable. We have one area 3½ years old, which can show a volume of over 200 yards per acre. This will reach 400 yards per acre in the next two years, and 1,000 yards in ten to eleven years. The species, *Acacia melanoxylon* (Australian blackwood), is a valuable timber, and is replacing a native jungle of common species, which only produced at a maximum 600 yards per acre after one-hundred years' growth. This being so, the nature of the investment can, perhaps, be realized to a small extent, especially in view of the approaching

world timber famine." Of other species tried, Karri is the least adapted to Ceylon conditions, as it becomes unhealthy after rapid growth for two or three years. Of Conifers, *Cupressus Macrocarpa* and *C. Knightiana* have been long established in the Island. The former gives the best results. *Sequoia Sempervirens* has been newly introduced into Ceylon for these plantations ; favourable results are expected as soon as the best sylvicultural conditions for the species have been ascertained. Very little success has, on the other hand, resulted from the previous year's attempt to reproduce native species in 6 acres of cleared jungle, with the single exception of sapu ; the greater part of the area is being replaced with exotics.

49. In the Uva Division similar work in the Ohiya and Haputale plantations has not met with the same success as in the adjoining Nuwara Eliya Division. The chief difficulty has been clearing of areas disproportionate in extent to the capacity of the scanty and inferior labour force available. The result is the insufficient stocking of some areas and the predominance of weed. The problem was, however, faced with energy and the end of the year saw 42 acres of older plantations fully re-stocked, and 84 acres of new clearings planted, with *Acacias* and *Eucalypti*, and these areas are now in good condition, though the seedlings were rather small at the time of planting out. With added experience and the limitation of each year's clearings to areas within the scope of the staff and labour, excellent results should still be obtainable, though much work remains to be done. Good results were obtained with *Syncarpia laurifolia*, and 2,000 basket plants put out are thriving. Jarrah (*E. marginata*) failed to germinate, and similar failure was recorded in the Nuwara Eliya Division. Excellent natural reproduction of Toona was observed at Haputale, and in view of its suitability to local conditions and the increasing demand for this timber, the species should be encouraged, as it gives an early return. Both in the Nuwara Eliya and Uva Divisions, in which the successful re-forestation of fuel blocks is of the utmost importance and value, the chief necessity is the construction of good lines to house the labour, and the establishment of a permanent labour force. The success or failure of the re-forestation scheme depends principally on this factor, but up to the present it has not been practicable for Government to vote funds for a building scheme. The need is, however, felt more acutely each year.

50. The Galle Division added no new areas, and confined expenditure to the re-clearing of strips in the Kottuwa calamander plantations, and dibbling 10,000 calamander seeds in nurseries. The Colombo Division added 5 acres to the Mitrigala mixed plantation of hora, nedun, and calamander, and attended to the maintenance of 61 acres of existing plantations. Hora seeds were also sown in firewood felling areas, but were killed by draught. Calamander continues to grow well at Dunkalahena and Rakwana.

51. The Batticaloa Division took over 125 acres of re-forested teak plantations from chena cultivators, and carried out the usual operations of pruning, thinning, coppicing, cutting out of dead and dying poles, over 625 acres of older plantations, and supplied vacancies in 64 acres, at an average cost of Re. 1·87 per acre for maintenance and Re. 1·26 per acre for supplying vacancies. The total area of plantations in the hands of the Department in this division is now 2,415 acres and 37 perches, all of which have been re-forested by chena cultivators, without cost to Government. The plantations are in good condition, and their improvement in recent years illustrates the value of personal interest and supervision by the divisional officer and his staff.

52. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 37,662·48, but the year's programme was curtailed by the uncertainty regarding provision under the vote. Additional expenditure was subsequently sanctioned, but this was non-effective in those divisions whose planting season is limited to the short period of the north-east monsoon. In consequence it was not possible to utilize the full provision eventually voted. There is no reason, however, to be dissatisfied with the year's work, which was attended by unusual difficulty owing to the rice position, increased rates for labour, and local food production schemes, which nearly everywhere rendered the labour forces scarce.

53. (ii.) *Chena Cultivation.*—In the Batticaloa Division 413 acres were handed over to chena cultivators on the usual re-forestation agreements, the total in the hands of cultivators at the close of 1919 being 1,516 acres and 8 perches. The sum of Rs. 806 was recovered as rent. Planting operations suffered considerably from drought, wild animals, rodents, and snails, the last being a new enemy in teak plantations.

54. In the Kurunegala Division seven new chena agreements aggregating 105 acres were entered into. These are isolated areas, and do not form part of a definite or extensive scheme, and up to the present have not been attended with much success.

55. In the Western Division a large area of 600 acres was, on the instructions of Government, given on agreement for chena cultivation, to be followed by re-forestation. This undertaking, which is of considerable magnitude in a locality where the population is unaccustomed to this form of work, originated from the food crisis, and advantage was speedily taken by the cultivators to clear as large an area as possible for immediate sowing. As the area granted for this form of cultivation was one of the many denuded timber and firewood areas in this division awaiting re-forestation, the results are anxiously looked forward to, as a means of taking up the question of re-forestation of all the denuded areas which still remain Crown forest in this district.

56. (c) *Operations for the Improvement of the growing Stock.*—Five acres of the Haputale plantation were cleared of weed and creepers to encourage natural re-generation of Toona. In the Batticaloa Division clearing was continued in the planted strips of the Kanthalai reserve. No new strips were opened.

57. (d) A yield of 17,483 lb. of castor seed resulted from the sowing of castor carried out on behalf of the Department of Agriculture in the previous year at Madawachchi, Iranamadu, and Madu Road. The work was discontinued at Madawachchi after the harvest had been reaped, on account of the suppression of teak, and confined to 20 acres of low-lying land at Vavuniya and 60 acres at Iranamadu, of which 48 were included in the previous year's area. Germination was successful, but the plants were badly damaged by deer at Iranamadu, and the area was re-sown. Flood caused damage at Vavuniya, but a heavy crop is expected. The castor is an unwelcome visitor in the plantations, and further sowing in the clear-felled areas will not be advocated owing to the difficulty of dealing with the areas after the castor has been removed.

58. Padauk seed obtained from Burma was germinated successfully in nurseries in the Mitrigala plantation of the Colombo Division, and the seedlings were reported to be doing well. A small arboretum was commenced at the Forest Department bungalow, Nuwara Eliya, containing with various *Eucalypti*, *Pinus longifolia*, *Sequoia sempervirens*, *Cupressus macrocarpa*, *Syncarpia laurifolia*, as an experiment

to test the effect of altitude on these species. Seeds of balsam of Peru and mahogany were sown in patches in the Udawattekele reserve and germinated well. A small experiment was begun in the Jaffna Division to ascertain the comparative results of planting the native species of palai, ranai, and milla (*a*) in a cleared area, (*b*) under light shade in jungle from which large and shapeless trees had been removed.

59. Careful observations were made by the Divisional Forest Officer, Nuwara Eliya, on the effects of frost on exotic species in the small arboretum at the Forest Department bungalow and valuable information was recorded.

V.—Exploitation.

(*a*) *System of Management.*

60. (i.) *Major Forest Produce*: *Selection Fellings.*—The remarks of the previous year apply to the exploitation of Crown forests to meet the indents of Public Departments and sleepers for the Railway. As far as possible extraction is limited to areas other than reserves and proposed reserves except in the Galle Division, in which careful selection fellings are reported. In other areas the ever-growing demand for supplies necessarily resulted in excessive exploitation of under-stocked areas without adequate provision for natural regeneration. The staff of the Department is still insufficient for systematic and regular control, and present methods of selection tend to deplete the forests of their valuable material to the benefit of inferior species. The utilization of only mature timber is aimed at, but owing to the large extent of areas under exploitation, and the difficulty hitherto experienced of framing definite extraction programmes considerably in advance, unsylvicultural methods of exploitation are to some extent inevitable. The Department is still without the means of preparing regular working plans, but enumeration work has already been commenced in one large area, and will be extended as circumstances permit. In the meantime the present form of exploitation of areas not intended for reservation forms the best safeguard for the preservation of the more valuable areas awaiting systematic treatment, and the utmost advantage is taken of securing all valuable timber from lands destined for alienation for other forms of cultivation.

61. (ii.) *Clear Fellings.*—These proceeded in the Jaffna, Anuradhapura, Kurunegala, Nuwara Eliya, and Uva Divisions, followed by re-forestation as recorded elsewhere, to meet the Railway fuel demands, which remain abnormal. The Galle and Colombo Divisions contributed with selection cutting. It is probable that the present fuel supplies will remain constant, at least for some years, and endeavour is now being made to concentrate extraction over fewer larger areas, and to reduce the number of scattered units which have resulted in some divisions, owing to the peculiar difficulties of contract work in the Department. The present method of extracting all firewood for delivery at the line side is using up frontage too rapidly, and limits the depths of forest to be cut over to the capacity of the contractors for transport, which is usually less than a mile. It is proposed, therefore, to enlist the assistance of the Railway to construct on the Northern Railway and at Pattipola a short broad gauge extraction line into a suitably large block of forest to admit of a single large programme ensuring a regular daily delivery, and admitting of a concentrated scheme of re-forestation. The most suitable area for the purpose is now under investigation. The present shortage of labour may, however, render any scheme of magnitude impracticable for some time, owing to local food production schemes, which have absorbed much of the available labour. To counteract this tendency, private firewood has been accepted from persons offering to supply it, and has proved indispensable. The Department would be glad to see the Railway fuel supply reduced from its present extent to dimensions involving less strain on the Department both in meeting the supply and coping with the subsequent work of re-forestation, both of which are far too heavy for the staff and labour available.

62. *Coppice Fellings.*—None.

63. *Improvement Fellings.*—None, apart from the cutting of dead and dying Toona trees in the Haputale plantation, which were utilized for supplying boards to the Public Works Department.

64. (ii.) *Minor Forest Produce.*—The usual collecting rights were sold, the results of which will be found elsewhere. In view of the high demand for avaram (*Cassia auriculata*) bark, the collection of this produce was, with the approval of Government, extended to the Wilpattu and Yala Game Sanctuaries.

(*b*) *Agency of Exploitation.*

65. (i.) *Departmental Agency*: (*a*) *Major Produce.*—Sales from depôts consisted of the following, as shown in the comparative table below :—

Description.	1919.		1918.		Difference. + or —.	
	No.	Cubic Feet.	No.	Cubic Feet.	No.	Cubic Feet.
Logs		17,665		9,393		+ 8,272
Rejected sleepers ..	3,059 =	7,262	433 =	877	+ 2,626	+ 6,385
Scantlings ..		3,564		2,355		+ 1,209
Poles	11,082 =	4,369	5,149 =	3,048	+ 5,933	+ 1,321
Ebony, tons ..		73·30		77·81		— 4·51
Firewood (Cubic yards ..		12,158·75		13,186·5		— 1,027·75
Firewood (Tons ..		6,659·57		5,542·9		+ 1,116·67

66. The considerable increase in sales of timber in the log results from extraction of satinwood from fuel blocks in the Jaffna Division for sale at Jaffna, sale by auction of inferior trees felled in the Kumbalpola planting area in the Kurunegala Division, and similar sales in temporary depôts in the Galle Division. In the Jaffna Division there is always a ready market for palu and satinwood, which is only limited by the limitation of funds for extraction. There was a good demand for rejected sleepers, which were more numerous than in the previous year ; while the Jaffna Division records an increase of over 1,000 tons in the sale of firewood, due to the depôt being continuously fully stocked throughout the year and the exhaustion of private supplies. The small depôt, which served for the receipt and issue of some 2,500 tons of firewood ten years ago, now has to find accommodation for nearly 7,000 tons yearly; together with an accumulation of sawn timber brought by sea from the Batticaloa Division. It is in consequence uncomfortably crowded, and as it has to be kept as fully stocked as possible, great difficulty is experienced in handling material. Temporary relief was obtained by permission to use the unoccupied ground opposite the depôt and on the other side of the Customs railway, but the construction of the much-needed depôt at the Customs depôt is unfortunately no nearer fulfilment. The sale of firewood

by measure, in which the Nuwara Eliya and Uva Divisions are concerned, showed a decrease in the former division, which is not explained. The increase under poles is due to the demand for this class of timber created by the flood damage sustained in Jaffna at the close of 1918.

67. The following are the details of sleepers and other material supplied to Public Departments :—

Description.	1919. No.	1919. Cubic Feet.	1918. No.	1918. Cubic Feet.	Difference. + or —. No.	Difference. + or —. Cubic Feet.
Sleepers (Broad gauge)	38,837	= 116,511	42,072	= 126,216	— 3,235	— 9,705
Sleepers (Narrow gauge)	19,139	= 28,708½	33,270	= 49,905	— 14,131	— 21,197
Telegraph posts	1,848	= 7,130	2,094	= 7,808	— 246	— 678
Poles	11,969	= 940	5,499	= 5,373	+ 6,470	— 4,433
Other sawn timber	740	= 579	51,567	= 938	— 50,827	— 359
Scantlings	7,176	= 14,198	40,450	= 40,596	— 33,274	— 26,398
Timber, logs	5,142	= 115,494	6,997	= 128,979	— 1,855	— 13,485
Fuel (Cubic yards)	462,618½		512,362		— 49,743½	
Fuel (Tons)	118¼⅗		122		— 3⅘	

68. The general decreases shown above are due either to non-delivery of material awaiting acceptance at the end of the year, or to restricted output owing to rice shortage and the difficulty of diverting the labour from local food production, which resulted in failure to complete contracts in nearly all divisions. The indent for firewood was on the slightly reduced scale of 400,000 cubic yards for the year, but supplies had constantly to be increased and accelerated during the period owing to temporary coal crisis, and threw much extra work on the Department near the close of the financial year. The work is now more evenly distributed, the Kurunegala Division supplies in particular being very heavily reduced. The Colombo Division more than doubled its supply, mainly through the intervention of private fuel supplies ; while the Jaffna Division, which suffered less acutely at first from the rice short, age, responded to an urgent demand for increased supplies, at very short notice, with an additional output of nearly 20,000 yards. The Department is preparing for a sustained demand of firewood of the same magnitude for a period of years, and improved organization is becoming practicable in the light of experience gained.

69. The sleeper supply was again below requirements, owing to contractors' difficulties in obtaining labour and to the unusual number of rejections. The remarks in the previous year's report apply to the present position, and the reduction of the sleeper supply, which involves the excessive exploitation of one or two species only of the Ceylon hardwoods, must be a matter for satisfaction to the Department, in that the old practice of using of the exploitable forests as rapidly as possible is yielding to a more conservative policy as regards the few remaining exploitable areas.

70. As regards sawn timber, the Department undertook the supply of sawn bridge planks for the Public Works Department as usual, but restricted the supply of sawn timber on local indents, in pursuance of the decision to discontinue this wasteful method of utilization, and to introduce the supply of timber in the log for general purposes, for conversion at the Government Factory and other central depôts which may in the future be established. The Government Factory was kept fully stocked from the time that deliveries commenced.

71. Bills rendered for the above supplies show the following average cost of production :—

	1919. Rs. c.	1918. Rs. c.		1919. Rs. c.	1918. Rs. c.
Broad gauge sleepers	4 25	3 56	Sawn timber, per cubic foot	2 3	1 84
Narrow gauge sleepers	2 9	2 1	Timber, per cubic foot	1 9	1 0
Firewood	1 76	1 64	Fuel, per ton	5 15	4 56

72. The all-round increase in rates is a sign of the times, timber in the log and firewood alone approximating the previous year's rates.

73. The total value of material supplied to Public Departments or sold to private parties from depôts (including the Central Timber Depôt, for which separate figures are also furnished below) was—

Division.	Royalty on Supplies to Public Departments. Rs. c.	Cash. Rs. c.	Value of Material sold to Public Departments from Depôts. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Jaffna	82,288 80	71,480 52	2,081 25	155,850 57
Anuradhapura	80,952 40	19,461 94	2,170 66½	102,585 0½
Kurunegala	72,998 65	414 0	18 12½	73,430 77½
Colombo	43,336 20	485 65	1,223 31	45,045 16
Nuwara Eliya	46,906 45	27,568 90	5,058 77	79,534 12
Batticaloa	32,059 81½	31,066 44	3,200 70	66,326 95
Galle	92,074 96	215 0	—	92,289 96
Uva	16,915 0	8,907 38	57 50	25,879 88
Total, 1919	467,532 27½	159,599 83	13,810 32	640,942 42
Total, 1918	586,862 94	99,479 50	26,307 78	712,650 22
Difference, + or —	— 119,330 67	+ 60,120 33	— 12,497 46	— 71,707 80

74. The decrease is due to the slightly reduced fuel supply for the Railway and the non-completion of contracts in certain divisions, against which must be set the improvement in the Central Timber Depôt sales and local sales in the Jaffna Division.

75. *Central Timber Depôt.*—Marked improvement in the sale of satinwood and the strong demand for flowered logs accounted for the increase. The sale of ebony was also maintained well in excess of the previous year.

76. The actual quantities sold were :—

Ebony.—664 logs weighing 72¾ tons realized Rs. 13,866·47, or an average of Rs. 190·73 per ton, against an average of Rs. 112 per ton in the previous year. The best price obtained was Rs. 842 per ton, against Rs. 247·30 per ton. The prices are excellent in view of the class of ebony mainly sold, viz., dead and fallen material purchased for local purposes.

Satinwood.—130 logs containing 4,860·52 cubic feet were sold for Rs. 38,220·86, the best rate obtained being Rs. 23·30 per cubic foot for a fine flowered log. The previous year saw only 13 logs sold, and Rs. 6·50 the highest rate obtained. The quantity of satinwood exported from the Island during the year was, according to the Customs returns, 152 tons, and as an increasingly active market is expected in the near future, steps are being taken to increase the depôt stocks.

77. Supplies to the depôt consisted of 20 satinwood logs containing 690 cubic feet, 34 tons of dead and fallen ebony, 17 pieces of calamander, and 82 logs of various species, out of which 28 specimens of eleven species were forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence) for the Imperial Forestry Exhibition, 28 pieces to the Venesta Co., Ltd., to be tested for tea boxes in the 3-ply trade, and 6 logs of lunumidella (*Melia dubia*) were despatched to Bombay for testing purposes in the factory of the Indian Air Board at Simla.

78. Stock in the depôt at the close of the year consisted of 738 logs valued at Rs. 97,623.

79. Supplies to Public Departments from the depôt dropped further to Rs. 1,454·83, the requirements of these departments being met on the advance account.

80. The following supplies were delivered, through the depôt, to the Inspector-General of Prisons, for making furniture for Government Offices :—

	Logs.		Logs.
Satinwood ..	55	Tirukondal ..	1
Ranai ..	43		
Milla ..	20	Total ..	138
Teak ..	4		
Halmilla ..	15	Equal, 1,455·18 cubic feet = Rs 4,220·15.	

81. (*b*) *Minor Produce*.—None extracted through departmental agency.

82. (ii.) *Purchasers : (a) Major Produce*.—Below are compared the figures for 1919 with those of the previous year :—

	1919.	1918.	Difference. + or —.
Timber, cubic feet ..	394,825	286,712	+ 108,113
Poles, cubic feet ..	133,430	112,228	+ 21,202
Firewood, cubic yds. ..	33,666¾	32,088	+ 1,578¾
Charcoal, cubic feet ..	5,000	4,521	+ 479
Alampal, cubic feet ..	140,850	142,065	— 1,215

83. The corresponding revenue resulting from the above is distributed among divisions as follows :—

Division.	1919. Rs. c.	1918. Rs. c.	Difference. + or —. Rs. c.
Jaffna	3,865 78	2,644 91	+ 1,220 87
Anuradhapura ..	3,938 92	6,015 76	— 2,076 84
Kurunegala ..	6,925 48	7,664 36	— 738 88
Colombo ..	55,607 21	42,046 92	+ 13,560 29
Nuwara Eliya ..	28,416 80	26,604 61	+ 1,812 19
Batticaloa ..	8,249 38	5,405 31	+ 2,844 7
Galle	9,832 30	9,082 57	+ 749 73
Uva	7,310 88	7,770 61	— 459 73
	124,146 75	107,235 5	+ 16,911 70
Paper credit for timber removed by Public Departments ..	23,744 95	33,495 64	— 9,750 69
Total ..	147,891 70	140,730 69	+ 7,161 1

84. A slight increase in demand for logs occurred in the Jaffna and Batticaloa Divisions, but the only considerable increase recorded was in the Colombo Division, in which there was much activity in the local manufacture of tea chests, stimulated by shortage of freight accommodation for Momi chests from Japan. There was a reduction of Rs. 10,000 in the value of timber extracted by Government Departments.

85. (*b*) *Minor Forest Produce*.—The total revenue derived from this source was—

Division.	1919.	1918.	Difference. + or —.
Jaffna	8,757 30	4,475 58	+ 4,281 72
Anuradhapura ..	5,179 30	6,554 55	— 1,375 25
Kurunegala ..	5,596 40	10,154 80	— 4,558 40
Colombo ..	329 20	428 20	— 99 0
Nuwara Eliya ..	3,575 35	1,508 83	+ 2,066 52
Batticaloa ..	5,735 35	8,949 67	— 3,214 32
Galle	2,453 50	3,705 64	— 1,252 14
Uva	4,937 97	1,250 30	+ 3,687 67
	36,564 37	37,027 57	— 463 20
Paper credit for minor forest produce removed by Government Departments ..	51,491 29	54,633 55	— 3,142 26
Total ..	88,055 66	91,661 12	— 3,605 46

86. High prices ruled at auction sales for the collection of avaram bark, decreases in the Kurunegala and Batticaloa Divisions being counterbalanced by large increases in the Jaffna and Nuwara Eliya Divisions, the total being only Rs. 500 lower than the record recoveries of the previous year, although the Wilpattu and Yala Game Sanctuaries were excluded from further exploitation in 1920.

The sale of the right to collect shed horns was still in abeyance. It is clear from information gleaned that very large collections of shed horns have been universally made in anticipation of the withdrawal of export restrictions, and there will one day be a rich harvest for the highest bidders as soon as the yearly auction sales are renewed.

87. (iii.) *Free Grants.*—Forest produce for the value of Rs. 65,600·17 was removed as free grants during the year, an increase of Rs. 5,000 over the previous year. The main increase was in the Batticaloa Division.

III.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

88. The income for the financial period October 1, 1918, to September 30, 1919, is composed of the following :—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Cash credited at the Treasury	—	325,654 39
Value of supplies from Depôts to Public Departments.	22,124 70	
Royalty on supplies to Public Departments ..	499,793 87	
Twenty-five per cent. excess royalty on supplies of squared timber to Public Departments ..	39,032 94	
Sixteen per cent. supervision charges on the above work	204,035 83	
Value of free grants	65,600 17	
Estimted value of timber on land sold ..	26,842 54	
Royalty on forest produce removed by the Public Works and Irrigation Departments ..	53,639 16	
		911,069 21
Total ..		1,236,723 60
Deduct Expenditure ..		440,235 81
Surplus ..		796,487 79
Surplus in 1918 ..		827,320 94
Surplus in 1917 ..		630,376 67
Surplus in 1916 ..		293,939 26

89. The actual financial condition of the Department was as follows :—

In favour of the Department.	Rs. c.	*Against the Department.*	Rs. c.
Surplus	796,487 79	Outstanding due from the Department on account expenditure on September 30, 1919 ..	830 40
Outstanding due from the Department on account of expenditure on October 1, 1918	1,710 14	Outstanding due to the Department on account of revenue on October 1, 1918	5 0
Value of stock on September 30, 1919	154,824 46	Value of stock on October 1, 1918 ..	129,055 40
		Total ..	129,890 80
Total ..	953,022 39	Nett Surplus ..	823,131 59

90. Expenditure falls into percentages as follows under the usual heads :—

	Rs. c.	Percentage.		Rs. c.	Percenage.
(*a*) Extension ..	1,395 47	·31	Executive ..	81,833 66	18·58
Constitution ..	836 82	·19	Protection ..	40,483 15	9·19
Improvement	46,197 36	10·52			
Exploitation ..	81,650 7	18·54	Total ...	440,235 81	100·00
(*b*) Administration	187,839 28	42·67			

91. Expenditure on charges yielding no immediate return amounted to Rs. 46,620·44, made up as follows :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Communications and buildings ..	6,843 60	Plantations	34,660 21
Cost of stores	1,666 86		
Demarcation and surveys ..	1,513 35	Total ..	46,620 44
Miscellaneous	1,936 42		

IV.—ADMINISTRATION.

Superior Staff.

92. *Headquarters.*—During the year the Department continued to be in charge of Mr. H. F. Tomalin, M. I. C. E., as Conservator of Forests till May 20, and of Mr. J. D. Sargent, Deputy Conservator of Forests, as Acting Conservator of Forests thereafter till the end of the year. The post of Assistant to the Conservator of Forests in the Head Office was held by Mr. J. D. Sargent, Deputy Conservator of Forests, till May 20, and thereafter remained vacant till the end of the year.

93. *Divisional.*—The office of Assistant Conservator of Forests in the divisions was held by—

Jaffna Division ..	Mr. J. C. C. Middleton.	Nuwara Eliya Division	Mr. R. M. White.
	Mr. G. D. Templer.		Mr. J. R. Ainslie.
Anuradhapura Division	Mr. A. B. Lushington.	Batticaloa Division ..	Mr. A. B. Fontyn.
	Mr. W. W. Fyers.	Galle Division ..	Mr. F. J. S. Turner.
Kurunegala Division ..	Mr. W. W. Fyers.	Uva Division ..	Mr. J. R. Ainslie.
	Mr. R. M. White.		Mr. A. B. Lushington.
Colombo Division ..	Mr. E. C. Fernando.		

94. *Leave.*—Mr. H. F. Tomalin, Conservator of Forests, proceeded to England on leave as from May 21, 1919. Mr. A. J. Kilmartin, Deputy Conservator of Forests, continued to be on leave in England till April 30, 1919, and his services continued to be lent to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Mr. G. D. Templer, Assistant Conservator of Forests, continued to be on leave till January 3, 1919.

Mr. O. Jones, Assistant Conservator of Forests, continued on military duty till June 30, 1919. Mr. J.C.C. Middleton, Assistant Conservator of Forests, proceeded to England on leave on May 29, 1919.

95. *Allowances.*—Mr. H. F. Tomalin, Conservator of Forests, was granted an increase of salary in the form of a pensionable personal allowance of £100 per annum from October 1, 1919.

96. *Resignations.*—Mr. A. J. Kilmartin, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and Mr. O. Jones, Assistant Conservator of Forests, resigned their appointments from April 30 and June 30, 1919, respectively.

97. *Promotions.*—Mr. J. D. Sargent, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Grade II., was promoted to be Deputy Conservator of Forests, Grade I., from May 1, 1919, and Mr. R. M. White, Assistant Conservator of Forests, was promoted to be Deputy Conservator of Forests, Grade II., from the same date.

98. *Examinations.*—The following officers were successful in passing the departmental examinations noted against their names :—

Mr. R. M. White, Assistant Conservator of Forests	..	Tamil.
Mr. J. R. Ainslie, Assistant Conservator of Forests	..	Tamil.
Mr. A. B. Fontyn, Assistant Conservator of Forests	..	Law, Tamil, and Accounts.

Subordinate Staff.

99. *Re-organization.*—Five new appointments as Forest Rangers, Grade II., were added to the Department.

100. *Appointments.*—Eight appointments were made in the Second Grade of Ranger. Five Forest Rangers, Grade II., on probation were confirmed in their appointments.

101. *Promotions.*—One Forest Ranger, Second Grade, was promoted to the First Grade of Ranger. One technically trained Forest Ranger, First Grade, was promoted to the Second Grade of Foresters. One Forester, Second Grade, was promoted to the First Grade of Foresters.

102. *Examinations.*—Two Forest Rangers passed in Tamil (*a*), one in Tamil (*b*), one in Sinhalese (*c*), and two in Law.

103. *Leave.*—Of sixty-one officers on the Executive Staff, fifty took leave ; of these, forty-one had leave for a week or more.

104. *Technical Training.*—Mr. E. S. Wambeck, Forest Ranger, Grade II., returned to the Island after completing his course of training at the Madras Forest College. He was awarded the Higher Standard Certificate, and was the winner of Indian Forester Gold Medal. Mr. L. E. Juriansz, Forest Ranger, Grade I., and Messrs. J. D. Muttiah and G. Sankarapillai, Forest Rangers, Grade II., continued their course of training at the above College. Messrs. T. L. F. Perera, B. S. F. Lebbai, and D. G. P. Wijeratne, Forest Rangers, Grade II., were deputed in July, 1919, for training during the 1919–21 course, but Mr. Wijeratne died there on August 19, 1919.

105. *Miscellaneous.*—One Forest Ranger, Grade I., was retired for inefficiency, and one died. One Forest Ranger, Grade II., and one Probationary Forest Ranger were allowed to resign their appointments, and one Probationary Forest Ranger, Grade II., was discontinued. During the year six Forest Guards resigned, two died, four were dismissed, and one was discontinued.

Clerical Staff.

106. Mr. H. W. Weeraratne continued throughout the year as Chief Clerk of the Department. One officer died. Twenty-six increments, three promotions, two confirmations, four transfers to other Departments, three transfers from other Departments, and sixteen transfers within the Department took place during the year.

107. Of thirty-five clerks in the Department, thirty-four took leave ; of these, thirty had leave for a week or more.

108. Mr. J. H. de Niese, Draughtsman, who was on duty with the Ceylon Sanitary Corps in Mesopotamia, was discharged on December 15, 1919, and resumed duties in the Department.

V.—GENERAL.

109. The following works completed during the year were taken on to Public Works Department list of buildings for maintenance :—

Forest Ranger's quarters, Nikaweratiya.
Office for the Forest Ranger's quarters, Badulla.
Depôt-keeper's quarters, Nuwara Eliya.
Forest Ranger's quarters, Koslanda.

110. A vote of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned in the Supply Bill, 1919–20, for quarters for Foresters, Forest Rangers, and Forest Guards, and the following have been taken in hand by the Public Works Department :—Plantation Overseer's quarters, Pattipola ; Forest Ranger's quarters, Hatton ; Forester's quarters, Anuradhapura, and cart-shed for Forest Ranger's quarters, Nochchiyagama.

111. The construction of quarters for the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Haputale, was completed during the year.

112. A further sum of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned for special repairs to Forest Department buildings in 1919–20, and includes the taking over of the Olamadu circuit bungalow in the Mullaittivu Range of the Jaffna Division, once a resthouse, and subsequently transferred to the Public Works Department. It will be used as the headquarters of the Mullaittivu Range as soon as the necessary repairs have been effected. Other works under this head are improvements to the Forest Ranger's quarters, Kurunegala, and an office for range quarters, Valaichenai, in the Batticaloa Division.

113. The fuel supply was again the chief item of the year's work, owing to the continuous urgency of deliveries throughout the period. Profiting from the previous year's experience, the work was under improved organization, and ran smoothly throughout the year, and the wet season found the Department fully prepared to sustain the heavy demand. The supply has, indeed, been maintained considerably in excess of consumption throughout, and the work has been followed, on the whole, by a successful re-forestation programme, particularly in the up-country areas in the Nuwara Eliya Division.

114. The Department commenced the supply of log timber to the Public Works Department during the year, and extracted a very large quantity. Work was unable to proceed, however, according to programme, owing to rice shortage, and considerable supplies were outstanding at the close of the year, when the following year's indent was received. It is expected that timber will always be available for use when required, but time will prove the necessity of arranging for supplies in advance for the

following year if the matter is to be placed on a satisfactory footing. The question of permanent conversion depôts was considered during the year in relation to the divisions likely to contribute the largest share of the indent, but a final decision was not reached.

115. Investigation into the qualities of lunumidella (*Melia dubia*) for aeroplane construction was pursued by the Timber Expert of the Indian Air Board, who spent some time in Ceylon in the earlier part of the year. Mr. Keene was most favourably impressed with this wood, but was recalled before completing his investigation. Later in the year six logs of lunumidella were supplied to the Aircraft Factory at Simla on behalf of the Ceylon Government, but the results of tests had not been communicated at the end of the year. Inquiry was also made for suriyamara (*Albizzia odoratissima*), and arrangements put in hand for sending samples.

116. Twenty-eight planks of satinwood, ebony, ubberiya, lunumidella, yakahala, palu, kumbuk, suriyamara, pandara, weera, and panaka were prepared and despatched to London for exhibits at the Timber Exhibition intended to be held in October, 1919. The date of the Exhibition being postponed until July, 1920, the samples were retained for the purpose, and it was decided that the Department was not in a position to contribute further to the Exhibition.

117. Firewood was given free, with the approval of Government, for bonfires at the Peace Celebrations in the Batticaloa, Colombo, and Uva Divisions.

118. The unsatisfactory situation regarding the estate re-forestation scheme in the Nuwara Eliya Division is much to be deplored. The work has not been approached in the spirit intended, and, generally speaking, with little serious attempt at re-forestation. A special report was called for by Government at the end of the year, with the result that securities on agreements were enhanced, and the granting of new blocks ordered by Government for a further year as a final trial. There are now thirty-eight participating estates.

119. Prismatic compass surveys of re-forestation areas in the Nuwara Eliya Division were commenced in the latter part of the year, but the services of the officer engaged upon them were required elsewhere before the work could be completed.

120. Enumeration surveys were commenced in low-country forests in the Nuwara Eliya Division, at Elahera, and measurements of some 7,000 trees recorded. The importance of this work is recognized, and it is hoped that it will be found possible to extend it to other divisions at an early date, when the requisite staff becomes available, in order to establish a definite scheme of exploitation of the remaining untouched areas in the Island.

121. Commencement of the re-forestation of areas near the Railway in the Colombo Division was rendered practicable by the food shortage. Under Government instructions a block of nearly 1,000 acres was taken up for chena re-forestation in July at Mirigama, and nearly 700 acres were cleared before the rains commenced in October and sown with chena crops. Sowing of seeds of forest trees will take place in 1920, and if the energy of the cultivators, now stimulated by the necessity for growing food crops, can be applied to the reproduction and maintenance of forest trees, the difficulties in the way of re-forestation of these areas hitherto precluded by lack of funds will rapidly disappear. In connection with chena re-forestation, an amended form of agreement was submitted to Government, in which renumeration for work satisfactorily carried out for the Department by the cultivators at fixed rates per acre at the end of each year was recommended, as well as the avoidance of recourse to courts of law in cases of default. The form has since received Government approval.

122. The very large supply of 1,454 telegraph posts was undertaken by the Department, owing to the scarcity of imported material. This is no easy undertaking in view of the lengths required, and the liability to rejections for unsound wood in any part of the length. The greater part of the indent was carried out in the Galle Division, and the work was well done.

123. Three students were deputed to Coimbatore for the 1919–21 course of training. Of these, one, a promising Ranger, died of influenza shortly after joining the College. Five studentships are offered for the next three years' course, and four will return on completion of the course in July, 1920.

124. The Clerical Branch of the Department was subjected to severe strain during the year, some divisions being short of permanent staff for long periods, owing to deaths and transfers from the Department. At the end of the year proposals were submitted for the strengthening of this important branch of the Department, which is overworked, and new appointments have been sanctioned, which, it is expected, will considerably improve efficiency. The retention of trained clerks in the Department should be closely guarded on account of the nature of the work and the very limited staff. In spite of dislocation, excellent service was rendered all round, but the continued strain has resulted in the health and capacity of some officers being seriously impaired.

125. The re-organization of the Department in respect of staff and salaries, which was suspended during the war, has now made considerable progress, and received the serious consideration of Government during the year, with the result that it was in a fair way to reaching fulfilment early in 1920. Two resignations, however, and the improbability of return of a third officer, who is incapacitated in England, has seriously weakened the Department, and rendered the making of arrangements for other officers proceeding on leave a matter of the greatest difficulty. Sanction for new appointments from England has been received, but it is not known at present when trained officers will be able to join. In the meantime three new divisions have been sanctioned, at Colombo, Trincomalee, and Kandy, and the arrival of additional staff is eagerly awaited to man the new divisions, of which only one has up to the present been created, namely, Colombo.

126. The need of placing executive and protective officers in uniform, which is one of the recommendations of the re-organization report, is strongly felt, and it is hoped that this will soon receive the general sanction of Government, even if the expenditure cannot be voted immediately.

127. The organization and policy of the Forest Department formed the subject of a departmental memorial submitted during the year, and received the consideration of Government. It was decided, however, that as the Department is already in process of definite re-organization, which is practically complete, that the time had not yet arrived for further and more drastic measures. It is hoped next year to embody in this report the full scheme of re-organization, which has received Government approval, and awaits only the final sanction of the Secretary of State.

H. F. TOMALIN,
Conservator of Forests.

Kandy, May 25, 1920.

PART III.—JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE ACTING SOLICITOR-GENERAL ON THE STATISTICS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE DURING 1919.

THE returns which I annex relate to the period January 1 to December 31, 1919.

2. It should be remembered that the Statements A to M relate exclusively to serious crime, that is to say, (1) offences which are not summarily triable by Police Courts, except under the provisions of sections 152 (3) and 166 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code; (2) the offences of voluntarily causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons punishable under section 315 of the Penal Code; and (3) offences against property under Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, when the loss inflicted or the amount stolen or misappropriated exceeds Rs. 250.

3. The number of prosecutions for serious crime entered in the Police Courts of the Island was 3,458, as against 3,273, the figures for the year 1918. In these prosecutions the individuals charged numbered 5,942, as against 5,553 in 1918. The decrease noticed in the year 1916, which was followed by a further decrease in 1917, has unfortunately not been maintained.

4. The 3,458 cases referred to above were disposed of as follows:—In 866 cases the persons accused were discharged by Police Magistrates under the provisions of section 157 (1) and (3); the records of 1,086 cases were transmitted to the Attorney-General under section 157 (1) (*b*); 563 cases were summarily dealt with by Magistrates under the special powers created by sections 152 (3) and 166 (1); the balance 943 in number represent cases of hurt with dangerous weapons summarily tried by Police Magistrates. The cases grouped under this head consist for the most part of knife cases.

5. Of the cases (1,086) transmitted to the Attorney-General, the persons accused were discharged in 53 cases, and in the remaining 1,033 they were committed for trial before a higher court. In 740 cases one or more of the accused were convicted, and in 293 all the persons accused were acquitted. The percentage of convictions obtained was 71·6 in the year under review, while those for the preceding two years were 71·4 and 72·1, respectively. These results are very satisfactory, and indicate both careful preparation as well as efficient prosecution.

6. Table B is an analysis of serious crime in relation to the persons accused. There were 366 persons tried by the Supreme Court, of whom 243 were convicted and 123 acquitted. In the case of District Courts 1,538 were tried, of whom 1,054 were convicted and 484 acquitted.

7. Table C is a general classification of offences into certain large groups, and is intended to enable one to see at a glance the classes of offences prevalent in the Island. The Tables D to M are analyses of certain of the groups of offences which appear in Table C. The figures in these tables should not be taken to represent the number of individuals charged with these offences, or the number of prosecutions actually instituted. They only show the number of instances in which the provisions of the Penal Code referred to and included in each group have been infringed.

Table C shows that the number of convictions obtained in relation to Group IX., offences against the human body, was 1,460. This does not mean that 1,460 distinct individuals have been convicted for such offences, nor does it mean that there were 1,460 separate and successful prosecutions for such offences. What it does mean is that the offences which are penalized in the chapter of the Penal Code under the head "Offiences against the Human Body" have been committed in 1,460 instances, quite irrespective of the persons involved or the number of prosecutions laid under those sections.

The purpose and object of these returns is set out in the Administration Report for 1909.

8. The following are the principal provisions of the law under which the convictions for serious crime were obtained:—

Murder (section 296)	55	Causing grievous hurt with dangerous weapons (section 317)	248
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder (section 297)	72	Theft (sections 367, 368, and 369)	874
Voluntarily causing hurt (section 314)	175	Robbery (sections 380, 382, and 383)	395
Causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons (section 315)	603	Dishonestly receiving stolen property (section 394)	43
Causing grievous hurt (section 316)	148	Mischief (sections 409, 418, and 419)	56
		House-breaking (sections 440, 443, and 444)	621

9. *Murder.*—Convictions for murder were obtained in 51 cases. Of these, 18 were from districts in the Midland Circuit, 26 from districts in the Western Circuit, 5 from districts in the Southern Circuit, and 2 from districts in the Northern Circuit.

10. *Perjury.*—The number of persons convicted of giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding punishable under section 190 of the Penal Code was only 4. In the preceding year the number was 7.

11. Table T is a return of appeals from judgments of District Courts in criminal cases. In 164 cases the convictions were affirmed, in 32 set aside. The figures in 1918 were 188 and 30 respectively.

M. T. AKBAR,
Acting Solicitor-General.

June 10, 1920.

TABULAR STATEMENTS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

A.—Showing the Number of Prosecutions instituted and how they were disposed of.

	No.
Prosecutions instituted in Police Courts	3,458
Cases disposed of* by discharge of accused under section 157 (1) (*a*) and (3) without reference to the Attorney-General	866
Cases in which records were forwarded to the Attorney-General for instructions under section 157 (1) (*b*)	1,086
Cases in which all the accused were discharged on orders of the Attorney-General under section 388	9
Cases in which all the accused were discharged on orders of the Attorney-General under section 158 (1)	44
Cases in which all the accused were committed for trial	1,033
Cases which resulted in the conviction of one or more of the accused	740
Cases which resulted in the acquittal of all the accused	293
Cases of hurt with dangerous weapons summarily tried by Police Magistrates under sections 315 and 317	943
Cases summarily tried by Police Magistrates under sections 152 (3) and 166 (1)	563
Cases in which after committal accused were found to be of unsound mind	—

* Sections cited in this and the next table are sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

B.—Showing the Number of Persons accused in Table **A** and how such Persons were dealt with.

		No.
Persons accused before the Police Courts		5,942
Persons discharged by Magistrates without reference to the Attorney-General under section 157 (1) (*a*) and (3)		1,784
Persons with reference to whom records were transmitted to the Attorney-General under section 157 (1) (*b*)		2,017
Persons discharged on orders of the Attorney-General under sections 158 (1) and 388		113
Persons committed for trial by the Supreme Court		366
Persons committed for trial by District Courts		1,538
Persons convicted by Supreme Courts		243
Persons acquitted by Supreme Courts		123
Persons convicted by District Courts		1,054
Persons acquitted by District Courts		484
Persons tried summarily by Police Courts for serious crimes (sections 315 and 317)	Convicted 663; Acquitted 608	1,271
Persons tried by Police Courts under sections 152 (3) and 166 (1)	Convicted 579; Acquitted 291	870
Persons convicted by Police Courts		1,242
Persons acquitted by Police Courts		899
Persons found insane after committal and acquitted in the Supreme Court		—

C.—Showing the Number of Convictions and Acquittals in Trials for Offences* in each Class of Serious Crime.

Crimes.†	No. of Convictions.	No. of Acquittals.
I.—Offences against the State	No committals.	
II.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy	No committals.	
III.—Offences against the public tranquillity	194	72
IV.—Offences by, or relating to, or in contempt of the lawful authority of, public servants	19	11
V.—Offences relating to the giving or fabricating of false evidence and offences against public justice generally	32	30
VI.—Offences relating to coin, Government stamps, and the Ceylon paper currency	1	1
VII.—Offences relating to weights and measures	No committals.	
VIII.—Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals	No committals.	
IX.—Offences against the human body	1,460	987
X.—Offences against property	2,127	865
XI.—Offences relating to documents and property marks	66	16
XII.—Offences affecting the reputation of persons	1	2
XIII.—Offences calculated to cause intimidation, insult, or annoyance	No committals.	
XIV.—Offences regarding the administration of unlawful oaths	No committals.	
XV.—Offences against revenue laws	No committals.	
XVI.—Offences under local enactments not falling under the above headings	10	1

* *I.e.*, "Serious Crimes" as defined in paragraph 2 of this report.

† "Offences" referred to in this column and the connected tables following include abetments of, and attempts to commit, such offences.

D.—Class III. : Offences against the Public Tranquillity—Results of Trials.

Offences.*	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.
Being members of an unlawful assembly (section 140)†	98 ..	48
Joining unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons (section 141) ..	46 ..	—
Rioting (section 144)	50 ..	24

* Except in the case of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, "Offences" in this and the connected tables include abetments of, and attempts to commit, such offences.

† Sections cited in this and Tables C to M are sections of the Ceylon Penal Code.

E.—Class IV. : Offences by, or relating to, or in contempt of the lawful authority of, Public Servants—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.
Personating a public servant (section 168)	4 ..	—
Obstructing public servant in the discharge of his public functions (section 183)	13 ..	10

F.—Class V. : Offences of giving or fabricating False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice generally—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.
Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding (section 190) ..	5 ..	—
False statement made in any declaration which is by law recoverable as evidence (section 196)	— ..	—
False charge of offence made with intent to injure (section 208) ..	9 ..	6
Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension (section 219)	14 ..	12
Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody (section 220)	4 ..	10

G.—Class VI. : Offences relating to Coin, Government Stamps, and the Ceylon Paper Currency—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.
Offences under the Paper Currency Ordinance, No. 32 of 1884 ..	No Commitals	

H.—Class IX. : Offences affecting the Human Body—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.
Murder (section 296)	55 ..	48
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder (section 297)	72 ..	1
Causing death by rash or negligent act (section 298)	1 ..	—
Attempt to murder (section 300)	21 ..	6
Concealment of birth (section 309)	15 ..	1
Voluntarily causing hurt (section 314)	175 ..	119
Causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons (section 315)	6 3 ..	618
Causing grievous hurt (section 316)	148 ..	82
Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons (section 317) ..	248 ..	42
Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty (section 323)	14 ..	10
Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation (section 326) ..	2 ..	—
Voluntarily confining any person (section 333)	27 ..	1
Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation (section 343)	6 ..	14
Assaulting or using criminal force to a woman to outrage her modesty (section 345)	26 ..	13
Kidnapping (section 354)	7 ..	4
Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel marriage (section 357) ..	10 ..	5
Rape (section 364)	17 ..	23
Unnatural offences (section 365)	1 ..	—

I.—Class X.: Offences against Property—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.
Theft (section 367)	142	48
Theft of cattle or prædial produce (section 368)	100	35
Theft in dwelling house (section 369)	632	329
Theft by clerk or servant (section 370)	33	—
Extortion (section 373)	3	—
Robbery (section 380)	199	220
Causing hurt in committing robbery (section 382)	151	146
Robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt (section 383)	45	10
Criminal breach of trust (section 389)	16	5
Criminal breach of trust by carrier, &c. (section 390)	3	5
Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant (section 391)	8	2
Criminal breach of trust by public servant, &c. (section 392)	1	—
Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen (section 394)	43	17
Cheating by personation (section 402)	4	—
Cheating and inducing delivery of property (section 403)	26	1
Mischief (section 409)	21	16
Mischief by fire (sections 418 and 419)	35	27
Criminal trespass (section 433)	22	6
House-trespass (section 434)	1	6
House-trespass to commit offence punishable with imprisonment (section 437)	14	2
House-breaking to commit offence punishable with imprisonment (section 440)	180	67
House-breaking by night (section 443)	434	263
House-breaking by night after preparation for causing hurt (section 444)	7	10
Possession of house-breaking implements or offensive weapons (section 449)	—	—

J.—Class XI.: Offences relating to Documents and Property Marks—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.
Forgery (section 454)	15	3
Forgery (sections 456 and 457)	31	9
Using as genuine, forged documents (section 459)	20	3
Fraudulently destroying a will, &c. (section 466)	—	1

K.—Class XII.: Offences affecting the Reputation of Persons—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.
Defamation (section 480)	1	—

L.—Class XIII.: Offences calculated to cause Intimidation, Insult, or Annoyance—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.
Criminal intimidation (section 486)	—	2

M.—Class XV.: Offences against the Revenue Laws—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted.
Offences under the Post Office Ordinance, No. 11 of 1908	No committals.	
Offences under the Opium Ordinance, No. 5 of 1910	2	—

N.—Number of Offences tried by Village Tribunals during 1919 and the Quinquennial Period ending 1918.

Year.	Breaches of Village Council Rules.	Assaults.	Thefts.	Malicious Injuries.	Cattle Trespass.	Maintenance, &c.	Amicably settled in Court.	Total decided.
1914	33,750	6,972	5,789	1,257	4,223	—	9,061	61,052
1915	31,815	7,400	6,695	1,213	5,011	—	11,053	63,187
1916	31,700	8,014	6,754	1,224	4,292	—	11,089	63,073
1917	31,767	7,902	6,369	1,379	4,919	—	12,539	64,875
1918	33,814	8,440	7,789	1,547	5,763	—	14,253	71,606
1919	32,723	6,467	12,220	1,171	6,570	—	9,528	68,679

O.—Statement showing the Number of Persons on whom Sentences of Death and of Imprisonment have been passed in the different Courts during each Year of the Decennial Period ending 1919.

Sentences.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Not exceeding 2 weeks ..	2,943	3,046	3,176	3,159	3,436	3,969	3,395	3,160	4,345	6,105
Do. 1 month ..	1,873	2,142	2,548	2,423	2,615	3,232	2,700	2,608	3,047	3,106
Do. 3 months ..	1,231	1,394	1,765	1,924	2,121	2,590	2,373	2,215	2,207	2,490
Do. 6 months ..	761	997	981	914	1,092	2,731	1,290	1,144	1,427	1,472
Do. 1 year ..	456	422	387	424	415	1,323	562	664	733	878
Do. 2 years ..	282	218	225	206	234	996	349	381	318	387
Do. 3 years ..	84	82	72	62	72	158	86	75	65	76
Do. 4 years ..	54	55	70	68	54	202	82	86	119	76
Do. 5 years ..	57	49	40	32	43	74	32	26	37	54
Between 5 and 10 years ..	55	69	91	38	59	160	49	78	60	57
Over 10 years	5	14	18	7	26	154	23	16	31	15
To be hanged	35	50	48	46	54	156	48	58	51	55

P.—Number of Persons sentenced to different forms of Punishment by Police Courts during each Year of the Decennial Period ending 1919.

Nature of Punishment.	Jan. 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.	July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Fine	33,175	27,579	27,396	26,377	28,670	30,728	31,125	31,391	29,714	32,153
Fine and simple imprisonment .	99	80	108	116	117	707	155	207	188	139
Fine and rigorous imprisonment	267	301	322	188	175	252	248	301	357	369
Simple imprisonment only ..	181	165	171	167	207	259	190	221	146	200
Rigorous imprisonment only ..	3,997	3,857	4,960	4,300	4,730	4,685	4,521	4,243	4,389	5,814
Bound over	769	868	704	585	659	709	710	598	627	528
Whipping of juvenile offenders	624	604	538	564	693	934	837	720	1,002	1,158

Q.—Statement of the Number of Persons convicted once and oftener during each Year of the Decennial Period ending 1919.

Prisoners.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Not previously convicted ..	6,277	6,989	7,706	7,442	8,257	13,273	8,919	8,477	10,074	12,083
Convicted once before ..	921	908	995	1,120	1,229	1,570	1,332	1,280	1,524	1,713
Convicted twice before ..	320	314	358	349	346	436	385	349	449	529
Convicted thrice before ..	134	131	150	157	168	223	164	164	213	211
Convicted oftener before ...	184	196	212	235	221	243	189	241	180	234
Total ..	7,836	8,538	9,421	9,303	10,221	15,745	10,989	10,511	12,440	14,770

The annual average for the period 1914 to December 31, 1919, stands as follows:—

Prisoners.	Percentage.
Not previously convicted	81·8
Convicted once before	11·6
Convicted twice before	3·6
Convicted thrice before	1·4
Convicted oftener than thrice before	1·6
Total ..	100·0

R.—Daily Average of Convicts (Male and Female) in all Prisons in the Island during each Year of the Period 1910 to 1919.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Males ..	2,717	2,655	2,650	2,682	2,756	4,556	4,467	3,552	3,564	3,741
Females ..	54	55	57	59	62	86	75	60	72	65

S.—Classification according to Race of Persons sentenced to Imprisonment during each Year of the Period 1910 to 1919.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Sinhalese	5,115	5,502	5,680	5,096	5,484	10,976	6,363	6,524	8,073	9,899
Tamils*	2,182	2,405	2,959	3,414	3,723	3,568	3,495	3,045	3,306	3,569
Moors*	485	504	566	666	609	893	862	751	918	1,046
Malays	47	56	54	55	55	61	64	40	72	85
Burghers	44	47	49	79	75	104	84	52	57	58
Europeans*	14	20	18	18	47	51	18	28	36	51
Others	163	195	261	130	347	206	245	206	151	342

* Under these heads are included not only the resident population, but, in the case of "Tamils" and "Moors," immigrants from South India, and, in the case of "Europeans," temporary sojourners answering to that description arriving here from different parts of the world.

T.—Results of Appeals from Judgments of District Courts in Criminal Cases.

Appeals by Accused Parties.	1918.	1919.
Convictions affirmed	188	164
Convictions varied while sentences were maintained ..	8	15
Convictions set aside	30	32
Sentences reduced or varied	10	13
Cases sent back for new trial	4	—
Appeals withdrawn	—	—
Appeals by the Attorney-General.		
Acquittal set aside and accused sentenced to imprisonment	—	1
Acquittal set aside and accused convicted and fined ..	—	1
Acquittals set aside and cases sent back for new trial ..	1	2
Appeals dismissed	—	—
Appeals withdrawn	—	—

FURTHER STATISTICS.

I.—Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various Classes of Offences, and the kinds of Punishments inflicted, during the Period of one year beginning January 1, 1919, and ending December 31, 1919.

(Municipal Courts excepted.)

Punishments.	Total Number of Offences (each Case being reckoned as an Offence).	Assaults and other Offences against Person.	Theft and other Offences against Property.	Cattle Stealing.	Offences against the Revenue and other Laws relating to the Social Economy of the Colony.	Offences against the Masters and Servants Acts, including Laws relating to Indian Coolies.	Other Offences
Fine	28,967	729	1,026	35	14,913	200	12,064
Fine and imprisonment ..	110	59	20	1	5	4	21
Fine and rigorous imprisonment	291	52	70	57	10	4	98
Simple imprisonment only ..	182	11	96	—	30	3	42
Rigorous imprisonment only ..	5,010	429	3,016	292	192	645	436
Bound over	387	56	78	1	59	10	183
Whipping juvenile offenders ..	1,019	—	—	—	—	—	1,019
Released under First Offenders Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otherwise dealt with ..	300	—	—	—	—	—	300
Total ..	36,266	1,336	4,306	386	15,209	866	14,163

II.—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals for the last Seven Years.

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
The number of cases instituted in the Police Courts (including Municipal Courts)	78,239	82,609	82,920	81,434	82,092	78,762	83,816
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the Magistrates (including Municipal Magistrates)	82,850	85,417	87,200	84,238	83,434	79,846	84,805
The number of summary convictions:—							
1. For offences against the person ..	2,251	2,250	3,265	1,962	1,983	1,920	1,722
2. For offences against property ..	2,844	3,023	2,002	3,025	1,608	3,082	4,931
3. For cattle stealing ..	172	205	282	332	256	343	664
4. For other offences ..	27,458	30,116	33,089	32,732	33,981	31,078	33,352
Total ..	32,725	35,594	38,638	38,051	37,828	36,423	40,669
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts:—							
1. For offences against the person ..	363*	419*	489*	377*	371*	419*	638*
2. For offences against property ..	240*	156*	325*	403*	415*	572*	589*
3. For cattle stealing ..	12*	9*	36*	18*	—	16*	—
4. For other offences ..	181*	253*	73*	51*	57*	62*	70*
	796*	837*	923*	849*	843*	1,069*	1,297*
The number of persons acquitted:—							
1. In the Superior Courts ..	439*	419*	544*	519*	434*	565	28,321
2. In the Inferior Courts ..	34,316	33,823	32,248	29,285	31,108	26,364	607

* Includes only serious crime.

III.—Return showing the Number of Civil and Criminal Cases disposed of under the Village Communities Ordinance during the Year 1919.

		Western Province.	Central Province.	Southern Province.	North-Western Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Northern Province.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1919	Civil ..	164	57	223	387	64	96	216	195	36	1,438
	Criminal	650	189	1,393	956	387	242	486	1,407	111	5,821
Instituted during the period	Civil ...	4,553	4,188	7,510	9,241	7,564	2,536	3,135	3,270	1,394	43,391
	Criminal	21,356	10,021	32,621	14,139	7,655	3,553	2,677	17,511	5,042	114,575
Total number of cases..	Civil ..	4,717	4,245	7,733	9,628	7,628	2,632	3,351	3,465	1,430	44,829
	Criminal	22,006	10,210	34,014	15,095	8,042	3,795	3,163	18,918	5,153	120,396
Decisions :—											
Civil ..	Money ..	3,640	3,598	5,970	7,526	7,341	1,911	2,859	2,808	861	36,514
	Land	24	65	47	20	—	23	29	53	8	269
	Cattle Trespass ..	954	565	1,508	1,601	100	625	292	419	506	6,570
Criminal	Breach of V. C. Rules	5,134	3,381	5,393	5,996	2,469	2,124	949	6,122	1,155	32,723
	Irrigation ..	119	61	288	259	6	47	350	52	—	1,182
	Assault ..	1,755	699	1,322	838	860	182	277	438	96	6,467
	Theft... ..	4,443	631	2,879	2,221	294	110	208	1,371	63	12,220
	Malicious Injury ...	325	140	215	169	48	45	50	149	30	1,171
	Vaccination ..	304	47	409	49	120	6	165	193	—	1,293
	Cruelty to Animals ..	71	21	185	24	1	—	2	5	—	309
	Public Nuisance ..	202	132	47	1	85	3	87	35	57	649
	Cattle Disease ..	18	5	—	8	—	—	8	8	—	47
	Firearms ..	—	4	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	11
	Knives ..	21	11	202	18	—	—	—	5	—	257
	Schools ..	6,728	14,277	20,147	3,199	2,619	577	572	8,659	2,890	49,668
	Offences under the Thoroughfares Ordinance ..	893	157	112	99	39	226	29	65	—	1,620
	Sanitation ..	323	137	61	42	147	2	15	50	—	777
	Miscellaneous ..	1,211	407	668	842	758	—	29	219	721	4,855
Total Decisions ..	Civil ..	4,618	4,228	7,525	9,147	7,441	2,559	3,180	3,280	1,375	43,353
	Criminal	21,547	10,110	31,928	13,771	7,446	3,322	2,742	17,371	5,012	113,249
Amicable settlements under section 30 included under head "Decisions"	Civil ..	1,178	645	1,042	1,140	23	867	207	131	182	5,415
	Criminal	3,134	1,469	1,205	1,460	7	1,175	416	348	314	9,528
Appeals :—											
To Government Agent :—											
Civil ..	Confirmed ..	71	51	200	100	15	22	36	84	13	592
	Set aside ..	18	13	21	38	15	12	16	8	5	146
Criminal	Confirmed ..	245	148	330	219	6	41	47	96	46	1,178
	Set aside ..	46	41	38	27	—	5	12	17	6	192
From Government Agents to Governor in Executive Council :—											
Civil ...	Confirmed ..	4	4	19	6	—	3	1	7	—	44
	Set aside ..	1	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	7
Criminal	Confirmed ..	13	8	36	6	—	5	—	2	3	73
	Set aside ..	2	—	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	11
Pending on December 31, 1919	Civil ..	99	17	208	481	187	73	171	185	55	1,476
	Criminal	459	100	2,086	1,324	596	473	421	1,547	141	7,147

IV.—Classified Statement of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Municipal Courts during the period beginning January 1, 1919, and ending December 31, 1919.

	Vagrants.		Thoroughfares.		Cruelty to Animals.		Nuisances.		Police.		Carriages let to hire.		Schools.		Weights and Measures		Unlawful Gaming.		By-laws.		Municipal Councils.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	ORDINANCES RELATING TO THESE CHARGES.																									
	No. 4 of 1841.		No. 10 of 1861.		No. 13 of 1907.		No. 15 of 1862.		No. 16 of 1865.		No. 4 of 1916.		—		No. 14 of 1878 as amended by 9 of 1914.		No. 17 of 1889.		No. 9 of 1896.		No. 6 of 1910.					
	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.
Pending on January 1, 1919.																										
Colombo	2	2	—	—	—	—	46	46	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	1	14	—	—	—	—	136	136	196	209
Kandy	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	6	2	2	16	16
Galle	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	1	1	2	2	20	20
Total ..	2	2	1	1	—	—	52	52	1	1	12	12	—	—	—	—	1	14	16	16	7	7	140	140	232	245
Instituted during the Year.																										
Colombo	1,250	1,849	154	154	1,273	1,273	1,238	1,279	999	1,183	397	400	—	—	22	22	186	888	—	—	—	—	3,660	4,857	9,179	11,905
Kandy	53	80	9	9	166	166	39	39	490	502	191	191	—	—	—	—	15	78	298	341	37	42	208	208	1,506	1,656
Galle	13	23	11	14	56	56	161	161	85	90	106	106	439	439	—	—	11	42	202	205	78	78	215	215	1,377	1,429
Total ..	1,316	1,952	174	177	1,495	1,495	1,438	1,479	1,574	1,775	694	697	439	439	22	22	212	1,008	500	546	115	120	4,083	5,280	12,062	14,990
Convicted during the Year.																										
Colombo	1,187	1,786	146	146	1,271	1,271	1,154	1,173	972	1,145	235	238	—	—	22	22	180	865	—	—	—	—	3,263	4,404	8,430	11,050
Kandy	48	72	9	9	166	166	36	36	473	482	163	163	—	—	—	—	9	38	247	270	34	39	170	170	1,355	1,445
Galle	11	19	4	5	54	54	135	135	68	72	46	46	227	227	—	—	6	15	166	169	33	33	149	149	899	924
Total ..	1,246	1,877	159	160	1,491	1,491	1,325	1,344	1,513	1,699	444	447	227	227	22	22	195	918	413	439	67	72	3,582	4,723	10,684	13,419
Acquitted during the Year.																										
Colombo	61	61	4	4	—	—	70	92	24	35	126	126	—	—	—	—	7	37	—	—	—	—	434	450	726	805
Kandy	4	7	—	—	—	—	3	3	8	11	17	17	—	—	—	—	4	28	24	26	4	4	10	10	74	106
Galle	2	4	3	5	1	1	11	11	11	11	15	15	74	74	—	—	5	27	24	24	29	29	35	35	210	236
Total .	67	72	7	9	1	1	84	106	43	57	158	158	74	74	—	—	16	92	48	50	33	33	479	495	1,010	1,147
Withdrawn, laid by, struck off, during the Year.																										
Colombo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	9	9	10	10	—	—	—	—	1	5	29	47	4	4	29	29	85	107
Galle	—	—	4	4	—	—	18	18	1	1	43	43	121	121	—	—	—	—	20	20	14	14	26	26	247	247
Total ..	—	—	5	5	—	—	20	20	10	10	53	53	121	121	—	—	1	5	49	67	18	18	55	55	332	354
Pending on December 31, 1919.																										
Colombo	4	4	4	4	2	2	60	60	3	3	47	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	139	219	259
Kandy	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	14
Galle	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	5	6	2	2	17	17	—	—	—	—	5	5	3	3	7	7	41	42
Total ..	5	5	4	4	3	3	61	61	9	10	51	51	17	17	—	—	1	7	6	6	4	4	107	147	268	315

V.—Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the District Courts of the Island during the Period beginning January 1, 1919, and ending December 31, 1919.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1919.	Suits instituted or restored during the Period.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.			Pending on December 31, 1919.
				On Evidence.	Suits otherwise disposed of, i.e., by Admissions, Defaults, &c.	Total Number of Suits disposed of.	
Anuradhapura ..	7	38	45	5	28	33	12
Badulla	41	130	171	64	46	110	61
Batticaloa	73	149	222	25	106	131	91
Chilaw	165	291	456	40	202	242	214
Colombo	3,448	2,607	6,055	658	1,718	2,376	3,679
Galle	863	922	1,785	642	163	805	980
Hatton	50	73	123	6	75	81	42
Jaffna	274	1,102	1,376	215	729	944	432
Kalutara	489	690	1,179	272	131	403	776
Kandy	403	926	1,329	295	594	889	440
Kegalla	179	327	506	174	107	281	225
Kurunegala ..	339	549	888	138	355	493	395
Mannar	17	29	46	1	31	32	14
Matara	438	493	931	358	127	485	446
Mullaittivu	—	4	4	1	2	3	1
Negombo	185	740	925	197	460	657	268
Nuwara Eliya ..	25	36	61	9	28	37	24
Puttalam	31	155	186	76	78	154	32
Ratnapura	162	169	331	63	131	194	137
Tangalla	25	71	96	42	26	68	28
Trincomalee ..	11	45	56	3	42	45	11
Total ..	7,225	9,546	16,771	3,284	5,179	8,463	8,308

VI.—Table showing the Number of Cases disposed of out of those entered on the Trial Roll of the District Courts of the Island during the Period beginning January 1, 1919, and ending December 31, 1919.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1919.	Cases entered on the Roll during the Period.	Total Cases for Adjudication.	Cases decided on Evidence.	Cases otherwise disposed of.	Pending on December 31, 1919.
Anuradhapura	2	11	13	7	3	3
Badulla	8	66	74	64	—	10
Batticaloa	10	56	66	35	17	14
Chilaw	42	82	124	40	32	52
Colombo	892	802	1,694	658	311	725
Galle	220	509	729	325	154	250
Hatton	4	27	31	6	20	5
Jaffna	60	364	424	162	106	156
Kalutara	149	361	510	272	131	107
Kandy	191	472	663	295	213	155
Kegalla	26	309	335	174	107	54
Kurunegala	133	235	368	138	100	130
Mannar	3	3	6	1	4	1
Matara	55	296	351	176	90	85
Mullaittivu	—	1	1	1	—	—
Negombo	18	268	286	97	121	68
Nuwara Eliya	4	12	16	9	6	1
Puttalam	6	40	46	6	29	11
Ratnapura	34	193	227	63	131	33
Tangalla	3	70	73	42	26	5
Trincomalee	2	10	12	3	7	2
Total ..	1,862	4,187	6,049	2,574	1,608	1,867

VII.—Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Requests of the Island during the Period beginning January 1, 1919, and ending December 31, 1919.

Courts of Requests.	Pending on January 1, 1919.	Instituted during the Period.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.			Pending on December 31, 1919.
				On Evidence.	Otherwise disposed of, i.e., by Admission or by Default.	Total.	
Anuradhapura	71	534	605	55	502	557	48
Avissawella	56	406	462	20	371	391	71
Badulla	149	471	620	33	519	552	68
Balapitiya	175	538	713	123	349	472	241
Batticaloa	149	657	806	75	615	690	116
Chavakachcheri	43	514	557	65	409	474	83
Chilaw and Marawila	169	639	808	199	430	629	179
Colombo	639	5,473	6,112	1,189	4,491	5,680	432
Dandagamuwa	141	506	647	95	418	513	134
Galle	83	432	515	92	312	404	111
Galle (Additional)	311	507	818	144	378	522	296
Gampola and Nawalapitiya	90	460	550	44	343	387	163
Hambantota	10	153	163	41	103	144	19
Hatton	106	216	322	33	239	272	50
Jaffna	54	447	501	19	416	435	66
Jaffna (Additional)	195	683	878	104	541	645	233
Kalmunai	60	366	426	19	344	363	63
Kalutara	49	299	348	49	244	293	55
Kalutara (Additional)	213	398	611	96	271	367	244
Kandy	121	975	1.096	63	965	1,028	68
Kandy (Additional)	180	698	878	152	428	580	298
Kayts	150	637	787	100	502	602	185
Kegalla	155	844	999	181	591	772	227
Kurunegala	159	816	975	116	673	789	186
Kurunegala (Additional)	372	723	1,095	137	438	575	520
Mallakam	80	465	545	53	420	473	72
Mannar	71	468	539	3	491	494	45
Matale	124	616	740	36	541	577	163
Matara	166	386	552	21	328	349	203
Matara (Additional)	258	610	868	148	435	583	285
Mullaittivu	42	195	237	16	182	198	39
Negombo	631	1,087	1,718	73	937	1,010	708
Nuwara Eliya	41	136	177	30	111	141	36
Panadure	201	704	905	92	601	693	212
Panwila and Urugala	67	336	403	35	291	326	77
Pasyala	80	196	276	—	192	192	84
Point Pedro	118	582	700	136	451	587	113
Puttalam	28	312	340	18	275	293	47
Ratnapura and Rakwana	287	512	799	59	561	620	179
Tangalla	35	336	371	44	283	327	44
Trincomalee	21	285	306	13	261	274	32
Total ..	6,150	25,618	31,768	4,021	21,252	25,273	6,495

VIII.—Return of Cases instituted before the Courts of Requests of the Island from January 1 to December 31, 1919.

Courts of Requests.	Land.	Money Lent.	On Bond.	For Damages.	For Goods sold.	On Bills.	On Account.	Unlawful Detention of Property.	For Rent.	For Hire and Wages.	For Money advanced for Delivery of Articles.	Cattle Trespass.	Fiscal's Sale.	Promissory Notes.	Agreements.	Lease.	Paddy.	Maintenance.	Services.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Anuradhapura	37	28	19	13	25	—	5	—	24	7	46	15	—	249	2	11	25	—	—	28	534
Avissawella	42	6	132	24	27	1	2	—	6	11	—	—	—	115	3	4	1	—	—	32	406
Badulla, &c. ..	69	7	50	10	69	—	—	1	25	6	7	—	—	169	2	1	11	—	2	42	471
Balapitiya	67	46	185	19	14	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	111	9	27	7	—	—	39	538
Batticaloa	35	36	89	11	42	—	12	1	14	8	5	—	—	291	2	5	10	—	—	96	657
Chavakachcheri ..	59	77	99	1	63	—	1	11	8	2	—	1	—	132	—	1	44	—	2	13	514
Chilaw and Marawila ..	25	62	115	18	17	—	—	—	16	13	—	—	1	337	—	18	—	—	—	17	639
Colombo	30	168	218	157	830	—	—	19	1,804	116	—	—	—	1,693	105	112	—	29	104	88	5,473
Dandagamuwa ..	78	19	122	14	3	—	—	1	9	3	—	—	—	220	6	19	2	—	—	10	506
Galle	37	7	108	11	27	—	—	—	40	11	—	—	—	93	—	21	4	—	22	51	432
Galle (Additional) ..	51	37	153	17	28	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	168	6	27	—	—	10	2	507
Gampola and Nawalapitiya ..	48	15	32	12	71	—	—	—	47	9	4	—	—	189	—	5	2	—	—	26	460
Hambantota ..	9	15	11	4	3	5	1	—	19	1	10	—	—	37	—	3	24	—	—	11	153
Hatton	—	9	—	—	90	—	2	—	19	6	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	10	216
Jaffna	18	60	21	10	63	—	40	—	17	8	18	—	—	127	—	7	16	—	—	42	447
Jaffna (Additional) ..	38	186	188	3	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	256	—	6	—	—	—	—	683
Kalmunai	13	6	46	2	11	—	8	—	4	5	—	—	—	221	1	1	24	—	—	24	366
Kalutara	13	35	66	12	18	—	—	—	13	11	4	1	—	92	1	16	8	—	2	7	299
Kalutara (Additional) ..	46	11	141	21	16	—	—	5	17	5	4	—	—	89	5	10	—	—	9	19	398
Kandy	37	194	59	16	152	1	—	—	185	10	—	—	—	288	—	7	—	—	24	2	975
Kandy (Additional) ..	54	185	82	7	13	—	26	2	16	3	1	—	—	302	2	4	—	—	—	1	698
Kayts	22	93	52	19	107	—	42	—	1	14	4	—	—	244	—	3	—	—	—	36	637
Kegalla	126	10	285	46	30	—	—	—	12	8	2	—	—	236	2	11	6	—	8	62	844
Kurunegala	17	106	91	17	27	—	1	1	13	4	—	—	—	515	1	1	—	—	—	22	816
Kurunegala (Additional) ..	164	55	189	29	41	—	—	2	10	5	6	1	—	188	1	8	5	—	—	19	723
Mallakam	34	78	56	8	56	—	1	—	30	6	3	—	—	119	—	5	37	—	2	30	465
Mannar	2	25	16	2	39	—	19	—	—	1	—	—	—	338	1	—	5	—	—	20	468
Matale	95	14	63	19	69	2	2	17	74	14	14	—	—	195	—	2	13	—	6	17	616
Matara	—	41	120	12	20	15	—	—	19	25	—	—	—	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	386
Matara (Additional) ..	140	8	268	25	37	—	—	—	14	6	3	—	—	92	—	3	6	—	—	8	610
Mullaittivu	14	11	4	10	14	—	2	3	1	18	5	—	—	99	2	2	5	1	—	4	195
Negombo	64	16	308	11	45	—	4	11	29	7	—	—	—	485	36	18	—	—	15	38	1,087
Nuwara Eliya ..	7	5	5	2	26	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	52	1	—	—	—	—	18	136
Panadure	41	59	207	50	50	—	—	—	31	17	2	—	—	196	—	23	—	—	—	28	704
Panwila and Urugala ..	33	70	—	21	27	—	1	—	17	6	—	—	—	133	2	1	4	—	—	21	336
Pasyala	14	1	70	3	2	—	—	—	6	1	5	—	—	87	—	1	—	—	—	6	196
Point Pedro ..	103	42	104	14	29	—	27	7	17	4	13	—	—	174	10	3	1	—	3	31	582
Puttalam	14	7	18	4	8	—	24	8	5	5	3	—	—	201	—	1	1	1	2	10	312
Ratnapura and Rakwana ..	106	42	89	28	39	—	—	—	18	4	—	—	—	150	—	11	—	—	12	13	512
Tangalla	36	10	120	19	6	—	—	—	12	4	6	—	1	78	—	4	6	1	12	21	336
Trincomalee	3	15	29	4	14	—	4	7	17	8	8	—	2	166	—	4	2	—	—	2	285
Total ..	1,838	1,917	4,030	725	2,268	24	233	97	2,633	409	173	18	4	9,141	200	406	269	32	235	966	25,618

IX.—Return of Inquiries into Deaths held during the Period beginning January 1, 1919, and ending December 31, 1919.

	Avissawella.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Balapitiya.	Batticaloa and Kalmunai.	Chavakacheri.	Chilaw and Marawila.	Colombo.	Colombo (Additional).	Colombo (Joint).	Dandagamuwa.	Galle.	Gampola and Nawalapitiya.	Hambantota.	Hatton.	Henaratgoda.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kayts.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Mallakam.	Mannar.	Matale.	Matara.	Mullaittivu.	Negombo.	Nuwara Eliya.	Panadure.	Panwila and Urugala.	Point Pedro.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	Total.
Executions under sentence of Supreme Court ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Homicide.																																					
Amounting to murder ..	9	—	2	—	2	—	—	22	—	—	—	7	2	1	—	22	3	10	—	—	8	—	—	—	6	13	—	7	1	13	—	1	—	—	5	—	134
Not amounting to murder	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
Caused by negligence ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Suicide.																																					
In wells	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
In tanks, lakes, sea, or river	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10
Hanging	14	1	5	4	2	2	4	10	—	—	5	4	3	—	14	8	3	3	10	2	11	9	1	—	9	5	1	7	5	10	7	3	—	3	5	—	170
Poison	1	—	3	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	30
Shooting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Cutting throat, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
On the railway ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Jumping from tree ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killed by																																					
Wild beasts	2	2	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	8	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	38
Crocodiles or sharks ..	—	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	13
Snakes	4	7	12	—	18	7	5	3	—	—	28	3	—	4	—	3	1	2	2	—	4	39	—	5	3	14	4	6	1	6	2	1	—	9	12	—	205
Mad dogs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	9
Wasps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Deaths.																																					
Drowning in wells ..	5	1	1	12	2	2	2	5	—	—	5	9	2	1	—	11	9	8	6	12	17	11	17	—	2	15	—	6	1	10	8	7	3	4	4	4	202
In tanks, rivers, or lakes	3	1	—	5	10	—	8	13	—	—	4	7	3	—	—	3	1	5	9	2	—	8	—	—	3	10	—	7	2	12	—	2	—	—	2	1	121
In sea	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	4	11	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	1	9	1	—	—	—	2	33
In rivers or streams ..	14	3	9	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	11	7	—	9	15	—	11	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	6	—	—	11	2	1	119
Falling from trees ..	17	8	23	17	3	2	2	8	—	—	6	29	9	—	1	25	4	38	40	1	39	30	2	—	17	42	—	9	5	22	22	2	1	22	14	—	460
Gunshot wounds ..	—	3	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	8	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	1	38
By lightning ..	2	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	14
On the railway ..	3	1	—	3	—	2	—	7	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	37
Other means ..	26	—	38	14	7	1	10	96	—	—	15	21	32	—	25	22	7	28	31	2	10	34	—	2	19	41	1	12	17	30	3	2	3	17	15	1	582
Natural Causes.																																					
Diseases	47	56	205	24	29	4	53	812	—	—	42	66	50	13	116	46	32	55	100	1	40	139	1	14	51	49	4	77	44	20	52	5	19	69	40	5	2,380
Insanity	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Found Dead.																																					
Causes known ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	13
Causes unknown ..	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	4	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Total ..	152	89	314	85	91	21	86	1015	—	—	110	176	111	20	172	166	82	169	227	21	141	297	27	24	116	204	14	139	82	142	111	24	28	149	106	18	4,729
In prisons	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	134	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	119	25	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	363
In asylums	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	174	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	272
In other places ..	152	2	314	85	91	21	86	707	—	—	110	171	110	20	172	47	57	169	198	21	141	297	27	24	116	200	14	85	82	142	111	21	28	149	106	18	4,094

X.—A Classified Statement showing the Nature of the Criminal Cases tried before the District Courts of the Island during the Year 1919.

Offences.	Western Circuit: Colombo.					Negombo.					Kalutara.					Chilaw.					Puttalam.					Batticaloa.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Convicts sentenced to death.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Convicts sentenced to death.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Convicts sentenced to death.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Convicts sentenced to death.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Convicts sentenced to death.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Convicts sentenced to death.
Relating to Public Tranquillity.																													
Unlawful assembly	2	11	11	—	—	1	6	6	—	—	1	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults on public servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relating to Public Servants.																													
Taking illegal gratification	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.																													
Giving or fabricating false evidence	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuing false documents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False statements	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False prosecution	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fraudulently dealing with property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False claim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False charge	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escapes and connected offences	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relating to Coins and Stamps.																													
Counterfeiting coin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Having or using instruments for counterfeiting coin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the Public Health and Morality.																													
Acts dangerous to health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against the Human Body.																													
Concealment of birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hurt	2	2	—	2	—	11	17	3	14	—	3	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—
Grievous hurt	11	21	5	16	—	11	21	6	15	—	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	3	6	2	4	—	17	28	11	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wrongful restraint	20	30	13	17	—	4	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault and criminal force	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	17	17	4	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Kidnapping	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Property.																														
Theft other than of cattle or praedial products	101	113	13	88	—	7	7	1	6	—	10	10	2	8	—	2	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
Theft of cattle	11	17	3	14	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft of praedial products	13	17	2	15	—	12	20	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft by servants	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	2	4	—	4	—	2	4	1	3	—	2	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dishonest misappropriation	10	10	1	9	—	3	3	—	3	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal misappropriation	10	20	6	14	—	10	16	4	12	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen property	12	16	2	14	—	2	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheating	12	23	5	18	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fraudulently dealing with property	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mischief	4	6	1	5	—	4	5	1	4	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-trespass	6	8	1	7	—	3	3	—	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-breaking, &c.	23	31	5	26	—	14	21	5	16	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences	47	71	20	51	—	10	17	6	11	—	4	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	4	6	1	5	—	21	36	5	31	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relating to Trade and Property.																														
Using false trade marks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Intimidation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conspiracy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	10	11	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	347	487	130	356	6	174	256	68	184	2	93	120	26	94	2	6	6	2	4	—	3	3	1	2	—	6	6	—	6	—

Offences.	Western Circuit: Kandy.					Nuwara Eliya-Hatton.					Badulla.					Kurunegala.					Kegalla.					Anuradhapura.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Convicts sentenced to death.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Convicts sentenced to death.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Convicts sentenced to death.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Convicts sentenced to death.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Convicts sentenced to death.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Convicts sentenced to death.
Relating to Public Tranquillity.																													
Unlawful assembly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	22	14	8	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults on public servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relating to Public Servants.																													
Taking illegal gratification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.																													
Giving or fabricating false evidence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuing false documents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False statements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False prosecution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fraudulently dealing with property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False claim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False charge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escapes and connected offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relating to Coins and Stamps.																													
Counterfeiting coin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Having or using instruments for counterfeiting coin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the Public Health and Morality.																													
Acts dangerous to health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against the Human Body.																													
Concealment of birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hurt	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grievous hurt	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wrongful restraint	17	17	4	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault and criminal force	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidnapping	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Property.																													
Theft other than of cattle or praedial products	10	19	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	15	2	13	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft of cattle	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft of praedial products	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft by servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	2	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dishonest misappropriation	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal misappropriation	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen property	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheating	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fraudulently dealing with property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mischief	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-trespass	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-breaking, &c.	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences	4	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relating to Trade and Property.																													
Using false trade marks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Intimidation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conspiracy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	58	64	11	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	144	18	126	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

Offences.	Northern Circuit: Jaffna.					Mannar.					Mullaitivu.					Batticaloa.					Trincomalee.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Convicts sentenced to death.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Convicts sentenced to death.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Convicts sentenced to death.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Convicts sentenced to death.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Convicts sentenced to death.
Relating to Public Tranquillity.																									
Unlawful assembly	2	22	20	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults on public servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relating to Public Servants.																									
Taking illegal gratification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.																									
Giving or fabricating false evidence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuing false documents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False statements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False prosecution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fraudulently dealing with property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False claim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False charge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escapes and connected offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relating to Coins and Stamps.																									
Counterfeiting coin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Having or using instruments for counterfeiting coin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the Public Health and Morality.																									
Acts dangerous to health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against the Human Body.																									
Concealment of birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hurt	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grievous hurt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wrongful restraint	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault and criminal force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidnapping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Property.																									
Theft other than of cattle or praedial products	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft of cattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft of praedial products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft by servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dishonest misappropriation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal misappropriation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheating	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fraudulently dealing with property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mischief	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-trespass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-breaking, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relating to Trade and Property.																									
Using false trade marks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Intimidation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conspiracy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	24	20	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Offences.	Southern Circuit: Galle.					Matara.					Tangalle.					Total.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Convicts sentenced to death.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Convicts sentenced to death.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Convicts sentenced to death.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Convicts sentenced to death.
Relating to Public Tranquillity.																				
Unlawful assembly	4	22	21	1	—	1	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	127	97	27	—
Riot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults on public servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relating to Public Servants.																				
Taking illegal gratification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.																				
Giving or fabricating false evidence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—
Issuing false documents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False statements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
False prosecution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Fraudulently dealing with property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False claim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False charge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Escapes and connected offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relating to Coins and Stamps.																				
Counterfeiting coin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Having or using instruments for counterfeiting coin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Affecting the Public Health and Morality.																				
Acts dangerous to health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Against the Human Body.																				
Concealment of birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hurt	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	28	5	23	—
Grievous hurt	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	31	7	24	—
Causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	2	6	—
Wrongful restraint	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	47	7	40	—
Assault and criminal force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	23	4	19	—
Kidnapping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Offences against Property.																				
Theft other than of cattle or praedial products	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	170	31	139	—
Theft of cattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	20	3	17	—
Theft of praedial products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	26	3	23	—
Theft by servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—
Robbery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	1	11	—
Dishonest misappropriation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	—
Criminal misappropriation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	20	6	14	—
Receiving stolen property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	—
Cheating	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	25	5	20	—
Fraudulently dealing with property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mischief	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	2	11	—
House-trespass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	1	7	—
House-breaking, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	57	10	47	—
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	104	31	73	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	12	2	10	—
Relating to Trade and Property.																				
Using false trade marks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
*Criminal Int

XI.—Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for the Various Classes of Offences and the Kinds of Punishment inflicted in the Police Courts of the Island during the Year 1919.

| | Anuradhapura. | | Avissawella. | | Balapitiya. | | Batticaloa. | | Chavakachcheri. | | Chilaw and Wennappuwa. | | Colombo. | | Colombo (Additional). | | Colombo (Juliet). | | Dandagamuwa. | | Galle. | | Gampola and Nawalapitiya. | | Hambantota. | | Hatton. | | Hiniduma. | | Jaffna. | | Kalutara. | | Kandy. | | Kayts. | | Kegalla. | | Kurunegala. | | Mahiyangana. | | Mannar. | | Matale. | | Matara. | | Mullaitivu. | | Nagombo. | | Nuwara Eliya. | | Panadure. | | Payagala and Telijjawila. | | Point Pedro. | | Puttalam. | | Ratnapura and Balangoda. | | Tangalla. | | Trincomalee. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, WESTERN CIRCUIT, FOR THE YEAR 1919.

I HAVE the honour to submit return of cases disposed of in the Western Circuit during the year 1919, and to report as follows :—

Return A shows that there were in all 130 and 647 cases committed for trial before the Supreme and District Courts respectively. The number of cases that came before the Supreme Court show a small rise when compared with the aggregate of the three preceding years.

Return B shows that there were 70 cases of murder involving 92 accused, of whom 59 were convicted of murder and other minor offences.

Return F shows that 343 cases were tried before the District Court of Colombo ; this number does not appear to have been exceeded since the year 1911. It is possible that the hard conditions which prevailed relating to the obtaining of food conduced towards this increase.

The other returns speak for themselves, and do not call for special mention.

Cases of homicide do not show any plausible decrease. It has often struck me that the introduction of boxing into village schools accompanied by well-regulated inter-village or district tournaments may have the effect of minimizing the indiscriminate use of the knife and the club.

A systematic course of boxing would not alone teach reliance on one's fists in place of knives and clubs, but would tend to develop self-control and greater discipline than now exist in village life.

Colombo, May 25, 1920.

S. OBEYSEKERE,
Crown Counsel.

A.—Return of Cases referred to the Crown Counsel in the Western Circuit from 1910 to 1919.

Year.	Number of Cases committed for Trial		Number of Cases referred to Police Courts.	Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Number of Cases compounded.	Total.	Number pending at the end of Year.
	Before Supreme Court.	Before District Courts.					
January 1, 1910, to June 30 1911	187	1,000	28	43	43	1,341	68
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	144	518	48	56	23	789	21
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	128	477	33	44	28	710	17
1913	112	509	28	58	51	758	15
1914	131	526	35	74	47	813	37
1915	149	565	19	67	40	840	40
1916	104	673	30	26	41	874	46
1917	118	600	15	52	41	862	46
1918	107	655	18	37	40	857	63
1919	130	647	47	32	19	875	42

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Western Circuit for the Year 1919.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Cases withdrawn.	Number of Cases pending.
Abduction and rape, §§ 357, 364	14	24	10	17	2	7	1	1
Attempt to commit murder, § 300	11	15	8	12	3	3	—	—
Bigamy, § 362	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 317 ..	4	7	4	7	—	—	—	—
Causing hurt, § 326 ..	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Forgery and using as genuine forged documents, §§ 456, 459	10	18	8	3	1	5	1	—
House-breaking by night, theft, &c., §§ 444. 369, &c. ..	8	26	6	19	2	7	—	1
Unnatural offence, § 365 ..	3	2	2	2	—	—	—	
Uttering and possessing counterfeit currency notes, Ordinance No. 32 of 1884 ..	4	5	3	3	1	2	—	—
Homicide cases ..	70	92	59	—	10	18	—	1
(1) Murder, § 296 ..	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—
(3) Causing hurt, § 315 ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Causing hurt, § 314 ...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
(4) Causing grievous hurt, § 317	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
(5) Causing grievous hurt, § 316	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total ..	130	195	106	153	19	42	2	3

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Western Circuit from 1910 to 1919.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Persons acquitted.
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	79	103	20	47	36
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	61	82	21	43	18
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	66	100	21	46	33
1913 ..	51	72	20	30	22
1914 ..	72	84	28	30	26
1915 ..	78	112	33	44	35
1916 ..	52	79	18	31	30
1917 ..	58	73	28	30	15
1918 ..	58	83	26	26	31
1919 ..	69	92	27	47	18

D.—Cases tried and disposed of in the Western Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from 1910 to 1919.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	186	960	1,146
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	146	497	643
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	127	466	593
1913	114	509	623
1914	130	482	612
1915	140	529	669
1916	103	673	776
1917	114	600	714
1918	107	627	734
1919	127	631	758

E.—District Court Trials in the Western Circuit for the Year 1919.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Unlawful assembly	6	31	24	7	—	—
Taking illegal gratification ...	3	3	—	3	—	—
Giving or fabricating false evidence ..	3	3	—	3	—	—
False statements	1	1	1	—	—	—
False personation	2	3	—	2	—	1
False charge	4	4	2	2	—	—
Escapes and connected offences ..	6	8	3	5	—	—
Concealment of birth	1	1	—	1	—	—
Hurt	16	24	5	17	2	—
Grievous hurt	41	55	16	34	—	5
Causing hurt and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	48	84	17	67	—	—
Assault and criminal force ..	5	14	6	7	1	—
Kidnapping	3	3	1	2	—	—
Theft other than cattle or prædial products	144	165	16	146	1	2
Theft of cattle	22	34	5	29	—	—
Theft of prædial products ..	27	39	11	28	—	—
Theft by servants	9	10	2	8	—	—
Extortion	2	4	3	1	—	—
Robbery	42	72	23	45	—	4
Criminal misappropriation ..	24	26	7	19	—	—
Receiving stolen property ..	20	28	4	22	2	—
Cheating	20	24	9	15	—	—
Mischief	8	10	5	5	—	—
House-trespass	12	24	10	14	—	—
House-breaking, &c.	54	96	24	71	—	1
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences	61	97	45	52	—	—
Other offences	63	91	21	66	1	3
Total ..	647	954	260	671	7	16

F.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Western Circuit from 1910 to 1919.

Year.	Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Chilaw.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura.	Total.
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	472	97	246	83	24	38	960
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	282	37	102	28	11	29	489
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	259	40	104	26	9	28	466
1913	309	44	89	25	12	30	509
1914	222	39	146	31	9	35	482
1915	277	55	135	54	9	38	568
1916	291	66	194	51	9	18	629
1917	260	62	207	54	16	1	600
1918	298	70	198	37	15	9	627
1919	343	99	115	48	15	11	631

G.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the District Courts in the Western Circuit for the Year 1919.

	Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Chilaw.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura.	Total.
Number of cases	345	104	123	49	15	11	647
Number of persons	457	165	204	72	41	15	954
Number of persons acquitted	133	43	45	15	24	—	260
Number of persons convicted	318	114	151	56	17	15	671
Number of persons otherwise disposed of ...	4	3	—	—	—	—	7
Number of persons pending trial	2	5	8	1	—	—	16

H.—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent in the Western Circuit for the Year 1919.

Offence.	Cattle Stealing (§ 368).	Hurt with Knife (§ 315).	Offences tried by Consent.	Total.
Number of cases	522	609	42	1,173
Number of persons	822	717	49	1,587
Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained	167	298	37	502
Number of persons convicted	289	330	40	659
Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted	301	260	4	565
Number of persons acquitted	522	387	9	928
Number of cases pending	54	51	1	106

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, MIDLAND CIRCUIT, FOR THE YEAR 1919.

I HAVE the honour to submit return of cases disposed of in the Midland Circuit during the year 1919 and to report as follows :—

1. Table A, a return of cases referred to Crown Counsel, shows a decrease in the total number of cases as compared with the previous year. There is an appreciable decrease in the number of cases committed to the Supreme Court, but an increase in the number committed to the District Court.

2. Table B, a return of cases tried in the Supreme Court, shows that out of a total of 55 persons charged with culpable homicide in 43 cases, 18 were convicted of murder, 8 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 2 of causing death by rash or negligent act, 6 of causing grievous hurt under section 317, and 1 of simple hurt. Convictions were obtained in 34 out of the 43 cases.

Table C, dealing with cases of homicide since 1910, shows a slight decrease in the number of cases as compared with the year 1918, but a considerable decrease in the number of persons charged, 55, as against 83 in 1918. Of these, 18 were convicted of murder as against 20 in 1918, and 17 of lesser offences as against 26.

3. Table D, a return of cases disposed of by the Supreme and District Courts, shows an increase in the total number of cases as compared with 1918. It is to be noted, however, that there was a drop in the number of cases of more serious crime ; 73 cases being tried in the Supreme Court, as against 103 in the previous year.

4. Table E, giving details of cases tried in the District Courts of the Circuit, shows that the largest number were cases of house-breaking. Out of a total of 625 persons charged in 364 cases, 325 were convicted, and 23 are awaiting trial.

5. Tables F and G, relating to cases tried in the District Courts, show that there has been an increase in the number of cases in every court, with the exception of Nuwara Eliya, as compared with the previous year.

6. Table H, a return of cases of cattle stealing, hurt with knife, and cases tried by consent in the Police Courts, shows that out of a total of 884 persons tried in 575 cases, only 311 were convicted. Of these, 147 were convicted of cattle stealing and 114 of hurt with a knife.

Kandy, May 30, 1920.

W. E. BARBER,
Crown Counsel.

A.—Return of Cases referred to the Crown Counsel, Midland Circuit, from 1910 to 1919.

Year.	Number of Cases committed for Trial		Number referred to Police Courts.	Number in which accused were directed to be discharged.	Number compounded.	Total.	Number pending at the end of Year.
	Before Supreme Court.	Before District Courts.					
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	114	493	40	66	76	789	20
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	95	249	11	34	20	409	15
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	111	253	8	37	17	426	29
1913	124	259	9	37	21	460	20
1914	81	231	6	20	9	347	40
1915	147	283	3	19	6	458	26
1916	90	299	10	28	16	443	37
1917	94	351	8	23	24	500	20
1918	105	344	4	35	12	500	40
1919	73	364	7	27	4	475	27

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Midland Circuit during the Year 1919.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Cases withdrawn.	Number of Cases pending.
Abduction and rape, §§ 357, 364 ..	9	24	4	4	5	20	—	—
Attempt to commit murder, § 300 ..	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 317 ..	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Causing hurt, § 314	1	4	1	1	—	3	—	—
Forgery and using as genuine forged documents, §§ 456, 459	8	20	6	15	1	5	1	—
Homicide cases	43	55	34	—	9	20	—	—
(1) Murder, § 296	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
(3) Causing death by rash and negligent act, § 298 ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
(4) Causing grievous hurt, § 317 ..	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
(5) Causing hurt, § 314 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
House-breaking by night, theft, &c., §§ 443, 368, &c.	2	5	2	4	—	1	—	—
Uttering and possessing counterfeit currency notes, Ordinance No. 32 of 1884	3	3	1	1	2	2	—	—
Total ..	73	118	55	67	17	51	1	—

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Midland Circuit from 1910 to 1919.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Persons acquitted.
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	64 ..	74 ..	18 ..	44 ..	12
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ...	43 ..	52 ..	21 ..	23 ..	8
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	50 ..	56 ..	15 ..	32 ..	9
1913	57 ..	76 ..	19 ..	34 ..	23
1914	35 ..	48 ..	12 ..	24 ..	12
1915	64 ..	82 ..	33 ..	24 ..	25
1916	36 ..	41 ..	14 ..	14 ..	13
1917	39 ..	50 ..	16 ..	19 ..	15
1918	45 ..	83 ..	20 ..	26 ..	37
1919	43 ..	55 ..	18 ..	17 ..	20

D.—Cases tried and disposed of in the Midland Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from 1910 to 1919.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	114 ...	475 ..	589
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	89 ..	239 ..	328
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	110 ..	242 ..	352
1913	121 ..	259 ..	380
1914	75 ..	212 ..	287
1915	143 ..	264 ..	407
1916	87 ..	299 ..	386
1917	91 ..	351 ..	442
1918	103 ..	296 ..	399
1919	73 ..	341 ..	414

E.—District Court Trials in the Midland Circuit for the Year 1919.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Unlawful assembly	2	25	14	10	1	—
False statements	1	1	—	1	—	—
Escapes and connected offences	1	4	4	—	—	—
Hurt	5	15	7	8	—	—
Grievous hurt	28	36	14	21	1	—
Causing hurt and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	12	18	9	7	—	2
Wrongful confinement	1	6	—	6	—	—
Assault and criminal force	9	12	2	10	—	—
Theft other than cattle or prædial products	64	87	35	51	1	—
Theft of cattle	8	18	4	7	4	3
Theft of prædial products	6	9	1	7	—	1
Extortion	2	4	4	—	—	—
Robbery	43	117	59	55	—	3
Criminal misappropriation	8	10	1	9	—	—
Receiving stolen property	4	7	3	3	—	1
Cheating	7	7	1	6	—	—
Mischief	8	9	4	3	—	2
House-trespass	2	2	1	1	—	—
House-breaking, &c.	74	135	74	56	1	4
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences	45	65	24	36	—	5
Other offences	34	38	8	28	—	2
Total	364	625	269	325	8	23

F.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Midland Circuit from 1910 to 1919.

Year.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Kandy.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Nuwara Eliya.	Total.
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	23	39	169	94	128	22	475
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	15	17	69	51	63	19	234
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	12	21	78	45	73	13	242
1913	28	23	105	39	58	6	259
1914	14	13	100	24	61	—	212
1915	25	16	101	32	83	9	266
1916	23	11	124	41	89	11	299
1917	27	19	115	70	110	9	350
1918	12	17	108	65	87	7	296
1919	13	22	129	77	99	1	341

G.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the several District Courts in the Midland Circuit for the Year 1919.

Name of Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Anuradhapura	13	26	14	12	—	—
Badulla	24	34	12	19	1	2
Kandy	140	205	86	108	—	11
Kegalla	79	144	72	70	—	2
Kurunegala	104	211	85	114	7	5
Nuwara Eliya	4	5	—	2	—	3
Total	364	625	269	325	8	23

H.—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent in the Midland Circuit for the Year 1919.

	Cattle Stealing (§ 368).	Hurt with Knife (§ 315).	Offences tried by Consent.	Total.
Number of cases	271	235	69	575
Number of persons	502	273	109	884
Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained	100	101	46	247
Number of persons convicted	147	114	50	311
Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted	155	121	23	299
Number of persons acquitted	355	159	59	573
Number of cases pending	16	13	—	29

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CIRCUITS, FOR THE YEAR 1919.

I HAVE the honour to submit return of cases disposed of in the Northern and Southern Circuits during the year 1919 and to report as follows :—

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

From Tables A, D, and F it would appear that since 1917 the number of cases committed before the District Courts has been on the increase. Supreme Court cases, however, including homicides do not show any similar increase.

Tables E and H show rather a marked disproportion between the number of cases and that of convictions. Whereas with reference to grievous hurt and more serious crimes, the percentage of convictions is well over 50 per cent., the percentage of convictions in cases of unlawful assembly, cattle stealing, and minor hurt falls to practically 33 per cent. and less. Of 33 cases of cattle stealing, 23 wholly failed.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

In the Southern Province, too, the number of cases committed to District Courts is markedly in advance of the figure for previous years. The number of Supreme Court cases is fairly uniform. The number of persons charged with homicide in 1919 was 70, the highest figure on record for the past ten years, the next highest for any one year having been 53 in 1917; 38 of these 70 persons were convicted of murder or lesser offences, 7 cases having wholly failed. In cattle stealing cases, as usual more than 50 per cent. appear to have been false or supported by false evidence.

Galle, June 16, 1920.

V. GRENIER,
Crown Counsel.

A.—Return of Cases referred to the Crown Counsel, Northern Circuit, from 1910 to 1919.

Year.	Number of Cases committed for Trial		Number referred to Police Courts.	Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Number compounded.	Total.	Number of Cases pending.
	Before Supreme Court.	Before District Courts.					
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	36	137	3	33	12	221	12
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	13	101	2	9	6	151	17
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	27	115	3	1	16	162	10
1913 ..	15	88	6	7	22	138	8
1914 ..	18	75	2	5	19	119	8
1915 ..	15	77	2	7	9	110	9
1916 ..	21	103	3	6	8	141	13
1917 ..	19	102	2	8	6	137	5
1918 ..	13	160	7	5	10	195	11
1919 ..	18	133	2	6	6	165	5

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Northern Circuit for the Year 1919.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Cases withdrawn.	Number of Cases pending.
Abduction and rape, §§ 357 and 364 ..	5	6	2	2	3	4	—	—
Attempt to commit murder, § 300 ..	2	4	2	2	—	2	—	—
Forgery and using as genuine forged documents, §§ 456 and 459 ..	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
House-breaking and hurt, §§ 443 and 315..	1	7	1	7	—	—	—	—
Homicide cases	9	8	7	—	1	1	—	1
(1) Murder, § 296	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(3) Causing grievous hurt, § 317 ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
(4) Causing grievous hurt, § 316 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(5) Causing hurt, § 314 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total ..	18	26	12	18	5	8	—	1

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Northern Circuit from 1910 to 1919.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Persons acquitted.
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	15	43	1	24	18
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	13	15	3	4	8
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	13	16	2	7	7
1913	13	16	—	9	7
1914	13	25	1	14	10
1915	7	11	—	7	4
1916	13	18	2	10	6
1917	9	13	4	5	4
1918	5	11	—	3	8
1919	8	8	2	5	1

D.—Cases tried and disposed of in the Northern Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from 1910 to 1919.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	35	131	166
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	31	84	115
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	27	110	137
1913	15	88	103
1914	18	69	87
1915	14	71	85
1916	21	103	124
1917	19	102	121
1918	13	143	156
1919	17	129	146

E.—District Court Trials in the Northern Circuit for the Year 1919.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Unlawful assembly	3	35	25	10	—	—
Giving or fabricating false evidence	1	1	—	1	—	—
Escapes and connected offences	2	3	2	—	1	—
Hurt	3	15	10	5	—	—
Grievous hurt	7	7	1	5	1	—
Causing grievous hurts by dangerous weapons	14	15	3	12	—	—
Assault and criminal force	2	2	1	1	—	—
Theft other than cattle or prædial products	16	23	6	15	—	2
Theft by servants	2	2	1	1	—	—
Robbery	12	18	6	11	—	1
Criminal misappropriation	5	5	3	2	—	—
Receiving stolen property	6	6	2	3	*1	—
House-trespass	2	2	1	1	—	—
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences	10	22	9	13	—	—
Other offences	48	61	26	34	—	1
Total	133	217	96	114	3	4

F.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Northern Circuit from 1910 to 1919.

Year.	Batticaloa.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Trincomalee.	Total.
1910–11*	43	80	1	2	5	131
1911–12†	23	51	—	—	10	84
1912‡	19	82	—	—	9	110
1913	14	61	4	—	9	88
1914	13	51	1	1	3	69
1915	21	53	1	1	—	76
1916	18	74	10	1	—	103
1917	30	64	3	2	3	102
1918	37	97	4	—	5	143
1919	39	73	5	—	12	129

*January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911. †July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912. ‡January 1 to December 31.

G.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the several District Courts in the Northern Circuit for the Year 1919.

Name of Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Batticaloa	40	71	28	40	2	1
Jaffna	76	125	61	60	1	3
Mannar	5	7	3	4	—	—
Trincomalee	12	14	4	10	—	—
Total	133	217	96	114	3	4

H.—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent in the Northern Circuit for the Year 1919.

	Cattle Stealing (§ 368).	Hurt with Knife (§ 315).	Offences tried by Consent.	Total.
Number of cases	33	110	46	189
Number of persons	45	164	65	274
Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained	8	64	31	103
Number of persons convicted	15	85	38	138
Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted	23	47	14	79
Number of persons acquitted	30	79	27	136
Number of cases pending	2	4	1	7

I.—Return of Cases referred to the Crown Counsel, Southern Circuit, from 1910 to 1919.

Year.	Number of Cases committed for Trial		Number referred to Police Courts.	Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Number compounded.	Total.	Number pending at the end of Year.
	Before Supreme Court.	Before District Courts.					
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	81	215	5	17	25	343	10
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	44	103	2	8	2	159	7
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	45	100	6	9	4	164	5
1913	44	111	10	7	15	187	11
1914	37	121	9	10	3	180	14
1915	46	136	2	8	2	194	5
1916	48	94	2	9	4	157	13
1917	57	158	2	4	1	222	29
1918	40	169	6	8	—	223	23
1919	54	212	2	17	2	287	25

J.—Supreme Court Trials in the Southern Circuit for the Year 1919.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted	Number of Persons acquitted	Number of Cases withdrawn.	Number of Cases pending.
Abduction and rape, §§ 357 and 364	7	7	4	4	3	3	—	—
Attempt to commit murder, § 300	3	6	1	1	2	5	—	—
Forgery, § 456	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
House-trespass and theft, §§ 437 and 369	2	4	—	—	1	4	—	1
Making false entries and criminal breach of trust, §§ 466A and 391	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, § 317	6	8	6	7	—	1	—	—
Homicide cases.. ..	32*	70	25	—	7	32	—	—
(1) Murder, § 296 ..	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
(3) Causing grievous hurt, § 316	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
(4) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, § 317 ..	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
(5) Voluntarily causing hurt, § 314	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(6) Causing hurt, § 316 ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
(7) Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, § 326 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(8) Abandoning child, § 308 ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
(9) Theft, §§ 367 and 368 ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total ..	53	99	37	51	15	48	—	1

* Exclusive of one case in which accused died before trial.

K.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Southern Circuit from 1910 to 1919.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Persons acquitted.
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	47	67	12	33	22
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	24	36	5	18	13
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	23	32	6	16	10
1913	15	23	5	13	5
1914	20	28	7	11	10
1915	32	38	11	16	11
1916	27	37	10	11	16
1917	33	53	11	9	33
1918	25	47	7	19	21
1919	32	70	5	33	32

L.—Cases tried and disposed of in the Southern Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from 1910 to 1919.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	31	212	293
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	42	96	138
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	45	97	142
1913	44	111	155
1914	36	110	146
1915	46	131	177
1916	48	94	142
1917	56	158	214
1918	38	142	180
1919	52	167	219

M.—District Court Trials in the Southern Circuit for the Year 1919.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
False statements	1	1	1	—	—	—
False charge	9	9	4	5	—	—
Hurt	5	8	3	5	—	—
Grievous hurt	16	36	16	20	—	—
Causing hurt and grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons	15	25	6	14	—	5
Theft other than cattle or prædial products	27	35	12	23	—	—
Theft of cattle	10	27	12	11	—	4
Theft of prædial products	14	17	3	14	—	—
Extortion	1	1	—	1	—	—
Robbery	5	6	2	4	—	—
Cheating	1	1	—	1	—	1
Mischief	3	3	1	1	—	1
House-trespass	3	7	5	2	—	—
House-breaking, &c.	65	116	43	53	—	20
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences	4	14	9	5	—	—
Other offences	11	13	—	12	—	1
Unlawful assembly	5	46	34	—	—	12
Giving or fabricating false evidence	1	1	1	—	—	—
Issuing false documents	2	2	1	1	—	—
False personation	2	3	1	2	—	—
Escapes and connected offences	1	1	—	—	—	1
Kidnapping	1	1	—	1	—	—
Criminal misappropriation	7	9	1	8	—	—
Receiving stolen property	3	3	2	1	—	—
Total	212	385	157	183	—	45

N.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Southern Circuit from 1910 to 1919.

Year.	Galle.	Matara.	Tangalla.	Total.
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	83	81	48	212
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	36	43	17	96
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	37	27	33	97
1913	54	31	26	111
1914	71	26	13	110
1915	66	39	26	131
1916	43	31	20	94
1917	56	53	20	158
1918	76	57	11	144
1919	82	78	11	171

O.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the several District Courts in the Southern Circuit for the Year 1919.

	Galle.	Matara.	Tangalla.	Total.
Number of cases	124	81	11	216
Number of persons	231	132	22	385
Number of persons acquitted	100	44	13	157
Number of persons convicted	89	85	9	183
Number of persons pending trial	42	3	—	45

P.—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent in the Southern Circuit for the Year 1919.

	Cattle Stealing (§ 368).	Hurt with Knife (§ 315).	Offences tried by Consent.	Total.
Number of cases	349	289	46	684
Number of persons	598	322	60	980
Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained	117	152	42	311
Number of persons convicted	230	166	50	446
Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted	191	111	4	306
Number of persons acquitted	368	156	10	534
Number of cases pending	41	26	—	67

POLICE.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR 1919.

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PART I.—THE FORCE.

1. *Changes.*—The principal changes among the officers were :—

During my absence on leave from April 16 to November 30 Mr. J. H. Daniel, Deputy Inspector-General, was appointed to act as Inspector-General.

Mr. H. N. Wood, Assistant Superintendent, relieved Mr. C. E. Wedd, Temporary Assistant Superintendent at Kalutara.

Mr. G. H. Bromley, Assistant Superintendent, Depôt, took charge of the Panadure District, relieving Mr. L. H. Swallow, Temporary Assistant Superintendent, who reverted to the Railway Extensions Department.

Mr. A. Peries, Assistant Superintendent, Colombo Central, relieved Mr. S. H. Titley, Temporary Assistant Superintendent at Ratnapura.

Mr. H. A. Collette, Assistant Superintendent, was transferred from the Western Province to the Depôt.

Mr. G. Manwaring, Assistant Superintendent, who returned from leave, relieved Mr. C. T. Nettelton, Temporary Assistant Superintendent at Nuwara Eliya.

Mr. A. I. Sheringham, Assistant Superintendent, who returned from war service, took charge of the Kalutara District from Mr. H. N. Wood.

Captain E. F. L. Wright, Superintendent, who returned from war service, was appointed Superintendent of the Province of Sabaragamúwa, *vice* Mr. A. Peries, Assistant Superintendent, transferred to Kurunegala. Mr. A. S. Eliyatamby, Acting Assistant Superintendent, Kurunegala, was transferred to the Criminal Investigation Department, Colombo.

Messrs. W. C. C. King, J. D. Aitken, and J. E. Bennett, Assistant Superintendents, who returned from war service, took up duties in Kandy, Colombo North, and Western Province, respectively.

Mr. B. Langran, Assistant Superintendent, Depôt, took up duties as Assistant Superintendent, Headquarters and School, *vice* Mr. G. S. Baker, transferred to Galle. Mr. F. W. Morris, Assistant Superintendent, Galle, was transferred to the Depôt.

Mr. W. C. C. King, Assistant Superintendent, Kandy, took charge of the Kalutara District, relieving Mr. A. I. Sheringham, appointed Acting Superintendent, Colombo, *vice* Mr. W. K. S. Hughes, Temporary Superintendent.

Mr. R. J. Tyler, Superintendent, returned from leave, and was placed in charge of the Northern Province.

Mr. A. P. Williams, Superintendent, who returned from war service, took up duties as Superintendent, Headquarters and School, *vice* Mr. B. Langran, Assistant Superintendent, who relieved Captain T. G. Salmon, Temporary Assistant Superintendent at Kegalla.

Messrs. M. H. Ratton and G. K. Pippett, Temporary Assistant Superintendents, and Messrs. A. Peries and A. Jackson, Acting Assistant Superintendents, were confirmed as Assistant Superintendents.

Mr. G. S. Baker, Probationer, was appointed as Assistant Superintendent.

Chief Inspector D. E. Rodrigo and Inspector J. Deheragoda were appointed to act as Assistant Superintendents.

The following temporary officers appointed during the war were relieved on the return of permanent officers from war service:—Mr. W. K. S. Hughes, Colombo; Captain T. G. Salmon, Kegalla; Mr. H. Lloyd-Jones, Jaffna; Mr. C. T. Nettelton, Nuwara Eliya; Mr. S. H. Titley, Ratnapura; Mr. C. E. Wedd, Kalutara; Mr. R. P. Gaddum, Depôt; Mr. L. H. Swallow, Panadure.

The thanks of Government were conveyed to these officers for the valuable services they had rendered in relieving police officers for active service, and for the high standard of duty and zeal with which they had carried out a difficult task in taking charge of districts. The good services of these officers will always be gratefully remembered by all ranks of the Force.

The following officers and men who were on active service were demobilized during the year:—Mr. R. G. B. Spicer, M.C., Captain E. F. L. Wright, Mr. A. P. Williams, Mr. P. N. Banks, Mr. A. I. Sheringham, Mr. W. C. C. King, Mr. J. D. Aitken, Mr. C. G. Piggford, Mr. J. E. Bennett, Sub-Inspector J. W. Barber, European Sergeant J. H. Ellis, European Sergeant L. Kershaw, European Sergeant H. Fraser, Police Sergeant K. Nambiar, Police Sergeant P. Govinda Nair, and Police Constable S. R. Oumar.

The following Probationers and European Sergeants were selected from officers and men who had served in the Navy and Army during the war and appointed to the Force:—Mr. J. A. G. Roberts, Captain S. G. Notley, M.C., Mr. W. A. Muller, Captain W. T. Brindley, Mr. C. B. Astley Roberts, European Sergeant R. W. Eveleigh, European Sergeant G. E. Kinge, European Sergeant A. H. King, European Sergeant E. W. Titcomb, European Sergeant G. V. Leigh, European Sergeant R. W. Coleman, European Sergeant R. B. Sheridan, European Sergeant A. K. Marriott, European Sergeant T. J. Carnes, European Sergeant H. W. Whitfield, and European Sergeant H. J. Bullock.

Appointments to the rank of Sub-Inspector and Clerk were made from men who were on active service as follows:—Sub-Inspector R. Ondatji, Sub-Inspector W. D. K. Wagiswara, Sub-Inspector H. D. G. Simon, Sub-Inspector S. de la Harpe, and Clerk B. Eriyawe.

Of the officers and men who were on active service, 2 were awarded the Military Cross, 4 mentioned in despatches, 7 were wounded.

Sergeant Neaves, who had joined the Force on June 13, 1914, and brought with him from the 13th Hussars a very good character, died while on active service on March 12, 1919. Sergeant Neaves served for four years and nine months in the Force. By his death the Force has lost a very willing and useful Police Officer.

The experience which officers and men have gained on active service will be of the greatest value, not only to them in their future career, but to the Force, to which they bring the lessons of the war and the good traditions and discipline of the various regiments and units in which they served.

The officers and men who went on active service have brought back with them very good records, and did credit while on active service to themselves and to the Colony. They are heartily welcomed back by all ranks with a sense of great thankfulness on their safe return.

2. *Strength.*—The following additions to the Force were sanctioned during the year:—

Three sergeants and 9 constables for duty at the Railway Cash-Deposit Room, at the Norris Road Rice Stores, and for the regulation of traffic in Colombo.

To Western Province: 1 sergeant and 5 constables for the investigation of crime.

To Central Province: 2 sergeants and 2 constables for patrol duty.

To Northern Province: 1 Sub-Inspector for Talaimannar to supervise passengers and deal with passports and health passes.

To Southern Province: 1 constable for patrol duty.

To North-Western Province: 2 sergeants and 4 constables for the investigation of crime.

To Sabaragamuwa: 4 Sub-Inspectors and 12 constables for new stations and for the investigation of crime.

The Punitive Police Force of 1 sergeant and 4 constables stationed at Potuwila, in the Kalutara District, on April 1, withdrawn on October 1.

The following table gives the sanctioned and actual strength of each grade on December 31:—

	Sanctioned.	Actual.
Inspector-General ..	1	1
Deputy Inspectors-General ..	2	2
Superintendents ..	9	10
Assistant Superintendents, Probationers, and Temporary Assistant Superintendents	24	23
Inspectors	45	43
Sub-Inspectors ..	116	100
Native Sergeants ..	336	336
Native Constables ..	2,315	2,299
European Police Force.		
Inspectors	1	1
Sub-Inspectors ..	3	2
Sergeants	32	19
Total ..	2,884	2,836

The Force was kept up to strength of native sergeants and constables throughout the year, the actual strength on December 31 being only 16 short of the sanctioned (2,651).

The total strength of the Force was short by 48 on December 31, the shortage being principally among the European Police Force, which was working with the minimum number of men actually necessary for carrying on the most essential duties only during the war. European sergeants are now being selected and enlisted from men who served in the Navy and Army during the war.

3. *Nationalities.*—The Force is composed of men of the following nationalities :—

	Europeans.	Burghers.	Malays.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Others.
Inspectors	1	2	7	27	4	3
Sub-Inspectors	2	22	23	46	5	4
Sergeants	19	18	140	87	52	39
Constables	—	37	391	1,101	463	307
Total	22	79	561	1,261	524	353

4. *Education.*—Of the sergeants and constables, 29 per cent. can read and write English, 39 per cent. can speak English, and 60 per cent. can read and write a vernacular language only. There are 30 men (1 per cent.) who can read and write no language ; such men are encouraged to learn to read and write one language, and an effort is being made to teach them in police stations and schools.

5. *Length of Service.*—There are 425 men (15 per cent. of the Force) with seventeen years' service and over, 582 men (21 per cent.) with ten years' service and under seventeen years' service, 1,081 men (39 per cent.) with three years' service and under ten years, and 712 men (25 per cent.) with one year's service and under three years. 36 per cent. of the Force is composed of men of over ten years' service.

6. *Casualties.*—The following figures show the casualties of the Force in 1919 :—

Total strength	2,884	Resigned	41
Died	35	Discharged	80
Pensioned	65	Dismissed	53

7. *Enlistments.*—During the year 1,545 men presented themselves for enlistment. Of these, 1,235 (80 per cent.) were rejected as unsuitable and physically and educationally unfit for service in the Force. Enlistments to the number of 310 were made to the following grades :—8 first class constables, 55 second class constables, and 247 third class constables. The small proportion of recruits enlisted to applicants (80 per cent. rejected) indicates the care with which inquiries are made as to the character and general fitness of men who present themselves for enlistment.

The following table shows the number of approved recruits sent from each Province :—

Central Province	54	North-Central Province	2
Western Province	28	Recruits enlisted on personal application at Headquarters	177
Southern Province	17		
Province of Sabaragamuwa	10		
Province of Uva	7		
Northern Province	6	Total	310
Eastern Province	3		

The Central Province has for the last five years headed the list of Provinces sending down recruits.

8. *Training School.*—On January 1 there were 83 recruits in the school, and in the course of the year 305 recruits were admitted. Of these, 249 passed out after examination, 43 were discharged as unsuitable for retention in the Force or for desertion, and 10 resigned. On December 31 there were 86 recruits in the school under training.

Forty-six constables recommended for promotion to the rank of sergeant went through the sergeants' course, and were promoted after examination. Sixteen Sub-Inspectors were enlisted direct, and 8 sergeants were promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspector.

The course of instruction is made as practical as possible, and includes not only law, drill, and physical exercises, but general knowledge, observation, traffic regulation, first aid, self-defence, and care in the handling of court productions.

The Training School is at present temporarily housed in the old Volunteer Headquarters in the Pettah, which merely provides sleeping accommodation and class rooms for the recruits. The officer in charge and the instructors live a long way from the school, there is no room or ground for purposes of recreation, and the locality is not desirable. A good site has been reserved next to the police recreation ground for the new school buildings and for the quarters of the instructors, the officer in charge, and other officers resident in Colombo. The scheme approved will not only provide for the housing of the school on a healthy site, but will bring recruits under the constant influence, both in work and play, of their officers, and should go far to provide for the future efficiency of the Force and the formation of a sound, healthy, moral tone. The proposal was strongly recommended by the Police Commission appointed in 1915. The Commission recommended that the work should be taken in hand as soon as possible. The work has been cut out of successive Estimates since 1916 for lack of funds, but as the need for a Training School is as great to-day as in 1915, I trust that with the end of the war it may be possible for funds to be now provided.

The work of training recruits requires great patience and a high standard of duty, but is well repaid by the manner in which recruits respond to the interest taken in their welfare.

9. *Training and Instruction.*—Special attention has been given to the training of all men of the Force in the duty of preserving order and in the prevention and investigation of crime, and in general knowledge such as is required of a good policeman. In addition to the weekly issue to all stations of orders relating to new Ordinances, by-laws, and regulations, in which all ranks are instructed and questioned, notes and hints on incidents and cases which have actually occurred are published for general information and guidance. Instruction is not being confined to the legal and technical side of a constable's duties, men are also instructed in matters which affect their district, which a policeman might at any time be reasonably asked about.

The lines on which instruction is now being given are that it is not necessary to limit instruction to the rare occasions when a number of off-duty men can be formed into a class. Instruction can be given at any time : in the middle of a parade when men are standing easy ; when guards, sentries, and men for duty are being inspected or visited. The more men are questioned and talked to the better. They get into the way of expecting questions on any subject at any time, and answer them to the best of their ability as they should to the public.

10. *Conduct.*—The statement below shows the number and nature of the punishments awarded during the twelve months as compared with the two previous years :—

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Dismissed and discharged	180 ..	146 ..	130
Reduced	178 ..	138 ..	169
Black-marked	1,455 ..	1,336 ..	1,471
Fined	2,690 ..	2,328 ..	2,641
Judicially punished	26 ..	30 ..	15

Of the men dismissed and discharged the Force, 6 were dismissed for extortion, 1 for receiving illegal gratification, 2 dismissed or discharged for unnecessary interference with the public, and 8 dismissed and 40 discharged for absence without leave.

There are 1,065 constables in possession of good conduct badges, 15 are drawing good service allowances, and there are 162 constables in the merit class.

As an example of good conduct may be quoted the cases of Police Constable 1172 A. Ponnasamy, of the Colombo Division, who in the course of twenty-six years' service has had only one default. He was granted the special good service allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem by Government. Police Constable 1496 D. Banda, of Maskeliya Police Station, during his service of thirty-nine years committed no serious offence, had only five defaults in the whole of his service, and for a continuous period of nineteen years had no default of any kind. He was on fifteen occasions rewarded or commended for good work. Police Constable Banda, who has since retired from the Force, was in possession of the sixth good conduct badge.

There has been an unnecessary increase in the number of men fined. I am strongly opposed to a fine being inflicted for any offence other than that of absence from duty without leave (if a man does not work, he should not be paid), or when making good the value of Government property lost. A system of awarding black marks instead of fines was specially introduced to do away with fines in other cases. A black mark involves loss of all privileges, and is a bar to promotion until the black mark is cancelled. A black mark can be cancelled by continuous good conduct for three months. It is a sound system, as it provides for a man redeeming his bad conduct by subsequent good conduct, and it encourages him to do so. A fine, on the other hand (especially at times such as the present, when the cost of living is high), directly affects the pocket of a man who can ill-afford to meet a fine (however much he may have deserved some form of punishment), and the tendency is to drive him to make good the loss of pay by accepting an illegal gratification or extortion. The attention of all officers has been drawn to the matter with a view to bringing about a substantial decrease in the number of fines inflicted.

In the course of the year Rs. 33,615 was paid to men of the Force as rewards for good work, and special acts of bravery were rewarded by special promotion.

Of acts of bravery and prompt action displayed in arresting armed criminals and saving life from drowning the following may be quoted :—

Police Constable 1067 Andy Singho, of Ratnapura, hearing cries from the river, ran to the bank, where he saw a man being carried away by the current in water approximately 13 feet deep towards a dangerous and rocky part of the river. The constable promptly slipped off his clothes, plunged into the river, swam to the drowning man, dived, and brought him to the surface just after he had sunk for the first time.

A man named Adaippan Muttiah stabbed his wife to death as she proved unfaithful to him, and as he, with a knife in his hand, was chasing after the man who had taken his wife from him, Police Constable 2472 N. K. A. Joseph, of Batticaloa, promptly and fearlessly ran after the man and arrested him.

Police Sergeant 2120 Khan, of Anuradhapura, who was sent to inquire into a case of theft of Government property, when attempting, single-handed, to arrest two accused was attacked and seriously assaulted. In spite of injuries received, the sergeant held on to the two accused, and took them unaided 2 miles to the police station.

Police Constable 858 Daulagala, of Pasyala, proceeded to raid a gambling den with Police Constable 2464 Banda and Police Constable 1569 Mudalihamy at about 10 P.M. During the raid one of the gamblers dealt a blow at Constable Banda with an axe, which was intercepted by Police Constable Daulagala. The den keeper dealt a blow with a katty at the head of Constable Mudalihamy, who was holding one of the accused, and felled him to the ground. Police Constable Banda seized the den keeper and took away the katty. Five of the gamblers were arrested.

Police Constable 2052 Jedrick Appu and Police Constable 1864 Cornelis Appu, of Negombo, when on night patrol duty, saw two men, who started to run on seeing the constables. The two constables chased after them and arrested them in a house. On searching the men a jemmy was found in the possession of one who was an habitual criminal, the other man had a club. The two men arrested were undoubtedly out with the intention of committing burglary, and by their prompt action the constables prevented the commission of the crime.

About 12 midnight Police Constables 590 K. J. Perera and 2653 S. Muttiah, of Kalutara South, when on night patrol duty near Koholana junction, saw a man coming from the river. On seeing the constables the man ran, when the two constables chased and arrested him. As the constables got up to the man he threw away something. Search was made immediately and two bangles and a hairpin found. The constables made inquiries till morning as to who the prisoner was ; they suspected that he might have broken into a house, and made inquiries, but without success. In the morning they learnt that he was a man from the Panadure side of the river. Leaving the prisoner in charge of Constable Muttiah, Constable Perera came across the river to make inquiries, and learnt that the prisoner had committed a double murder. He was subsequently tried and sentenced to death.

11. *Housing the Force : New Buildings.*—There are a large number of men living out of barracks for want of barrack accommodation, and, from the point of view of discipline as well as of efficient action in a case of emergency, the most urgent need of the Force is the housing of the men. In Colombo alone there are 443 men living out of barracks.

The housing of the recruits and of the Police generally was made the subject of a special recommendation by the Commission appointed to inquire and report on the Police in 1916, but owing to lack of funds in the last four years the works required have not been proceeded with. The Commission reported as follows :—

"We fully concur with the Inspector-General's opinion that the adequate housing of the Police is a matter of the first importance, and has a direct bearing upon the efficiency of the Force. As regards the Colombo Police, we understand that plans and estimates providing for the housing of the Police and the transfer of Headquarters to the old Royal College site have already received the sanction of Government, but that the sum placed on the 1914–15 Estimates on this account was subsequently expunged owing to retrenchment. We recommend that the full amount should be replaced upon the Estimates as soon as the state of the Colony's finances render such a course practicable, and that in the meantime a start should be made at once with quarters for the European Police Sergeants, whose present accommodation at the old Provost Prison is clearly inadequate. We suggest that early steps be taken to provide married quarters for five of the senior sergeants, whose case calls for the more immediate relief. As regards outstation Police, we suggest that steps should be taken, as funds permit, to provide suitable police stations and quarters on the same premises."

Quarters have been built since 1916 for the European Sergeants, but the housing of the men of the Pettah Police on the old Royal College site and the transfer of the Police Headquarters from Maradana to the old Royal College site to make room for men living out of barracks at Maradana has not yet been started.

The scheme of housing the Police generally has suffered during the last four years for lack of funds. With the war ended, it is particularly desirable that every effort should be made to give effect to the Commission's recommendations, which are sound and as necessary to-day as in 1916, and provision made each year so that the works required may be taken up year by year in order of urgency.

The accommodation available at Headquarters is the same to-day as in 1865, when the strength of the Force was 480. The present strength of the Force is 2,884. The most urgent of the new buildings required are :—

(*a*) Police Training School.
(*b*) Housing of the Pettah Police and Headquarter Offices on the old Royal College site.

There are now 104 men for whom there are no quarters at Maradana, who will be housed in the building now used as offices ; and at the Pettah Police Station, of a total strength of 119, there is no accommodation for more than 32. The Pettah is the most disorderly, the most criminal, and one of the most important parts of the town, containing as it does much valuable property, the principal markets, and native provision stores. The housing of the Pettah and Maradana Police is one of the most urgent needs.

The most urgent of the other works required are a new police station at Ginigathena, the housing of the Superintendent at Kurunegala, the Assistant Superintendent at Chilaw, the men at Borella, the Inspector at Negombo, and the single men and Superintendent at Galle.

A new Police hospital building is required at Colombo in place of the present hospital, which is too small for the Force, the strength of which is four times greater than when the Police hospital was opened in 1888.

During the year quarters for twelve married European Sergeants on the old Royal College site, the Police at Teldeniya, and the Inspector at Hatton were completed.

12. *Clerical Staff.*—The Clerical Staff of the Department on December 31 consisted of 5 clerks of Class I., Grades I. and II. ; 30 of Class II., Grades I., II., and III. ; 53 clerks of Grade I. and 60 clerks of Grade II. of the Subordinate Clerical Service ; 3 shorthand writers and typists ; total 151, distributed over 28 police offices.

The number of clerks who proved specially proficient in the various branches of police work is shown below :—

Shorthand	3	Crime reports and criminal statistics ..	16
Typewriting with speed and accuracy ..	28	Pay and accounts	20
Records	6	Stores	4
Strength	13	Correspondence	22

The good services of the following clerks who have shown eagerness to learn method, accuracy, and interest in the despatch of business are mentioned :—

Administrative	Mr. J. M. de Silva	Pay	Mr. G. M. Chinnatamby
Shorthand typist	Mr. O. W. Pereira		Mr. C. Dias
	Mr. P. M. Rodrigo		Mr. N. Nadaraja
Criminal statistics	Mr. H. D. Perera	Correspondence	Mr. H. P. Weerasinghe
	Mr. E. W. Ekanayake		Mr. C. S. de Silva
	Mr. P. B. Polpitiya		Mr. P. W. Jayasinghe
Pay	Mr. E. B. Fernando		Mr. J. A. Sappidin
	Mr. E. Kathiravelu	Strength	Mr. A. Musafer
	Mr. R. S. Fernando		Mr. A. S. Parayeravar
	Mr. T. Rajanayagam	Stores	Mr. M. C. Perera

Mr. W. A. Fernando, Head Clerk of the Office of the Superintendent of Police, Colombo, who counts thirty-eight years' service, was invested with the titular rank of Muhandiram on the Birthday of His Majesty the King.

The very large proportion of Subordinate Clerical Service Clerks to the total, 76 per cent., is a matter which requires correction. The position should be exactly reversed, for the present small proportion of higher appointments results in stagnation and a block in promotion.

Clerks in the Subordinate Clerical Service start on Rs. 25 per mensem, and, with the exception of a small proportion who are eventually promoted to the Clerical Service proper, the most these clerks can rise to is Rs. 65 per mensem. Before appointment a clerk is expected to be able to typewrite, he is asked if he can take down notes in shorthand (a great advantage in police work if he can do so). He is required

to produce a certificate to show that he has passed a recognized examination, such as the Junior Cambridge Local or London Preceptors, or to hold a School-leaving Certificate. He is required to have a sound general knowledge, and to be a man of some position and education. He is entrusted with duties of importance requiring (especially in police work) a high standard of integrity. The wage offered, Rs. 25 (with temporary increase, Rs. 33·75), is not sufficient to attract and keep the right class of men. The matter has been specially noted to be brought up before the Commission to be appointed to consider the future permanent salaries of Government servants.

A good Clerical Staff is of the greatest value and assistance to the Executive Branch in ensuring the prompt issue of orders and the communication of information, and the two branches must necessarily work and improve together if an efficient Force is aimed at. The Force is fortunate in having a number of both senior and junior clerks, whose interest in the efficiency, advancement, and welfare of the Force is as keen as that of any officer or man, and whose work is notable for zeal and devotion to duty, and the Force is particularly fortunate in having at the head of the Clerical Branch a clerk of outstanding organizing ability and devotion to duty in Mudaliyar J. M. de Silva, whose good services I desire to specially place on record.

All the work in connection with the pay of the Force and the keeping of the various accounts falls on the Headquarter Superintendent, and the Force has in Mr. D. V. Altendorff a most reliable officer, whose knowledge of law and police procedure is as thorough as it is sound.

13. *Cost.*—The cost of the Force for the twelve months was Rs. 2,122,869. The cost of police per man is Rs. 736·09, the cost per head of population is 52 cents.

The rates of salary of all ranks was, with effect from January 1, 1919, temporarily increased by Government, pending the appointment of a Commission of inquiry to revise the permanent salaries. In the meantime figures and facts have been collected to be put before the Commission with the object of providing a permanent rate of salary on which a newly appointed man or officer can maintain himself, and to provide for promotion by a system of regular increments, which should prevent stagnation, and consequently give no cause for re-adjustment or complaint within a period of a few years owing to no provision having been made for the future.

In a small Force, such as the Ceylon Police, the trouble in the past has been, and the trouble in the future, unless specially provided against, will be, the stagnation of a man at the top of his class or grade for lack of vacancies in the grade above.

At present in 18½ years a constable can only be promoted and receive an increase to his salary five times. The result of this system is that though men are reported as thoroughly efficient, their conduct in every way satisfactory, and the men in every way fit for a promotion, they are told they must wait for a vacancy to occur. The man is told by the officer under whom he is working that he has done well, and that he has been recommended for promotion. The man is not promoted and becomes disheartened, and so sinks to the level of men who have not been so recommended.

The proposal is that in future increments should, generally speaking, be annual, provided the work and conduct of a man has been satisfactory, and he has been reported on as fit for, and deserving of, promotion.

In order to prevent a man or officer who has not shown himself fit for higher command rising to superior rank merely by seniority, it is proposed that there should be a series of efficiency bars. On a man or officer reaching an efficiency bar, he will not by seniority and good conduct alone be entitled to further increments or advancement. He will be required to show that he has proved himself in every way fit for higher command. In other words, merit will count more than seniority and good conduct on an efficiency bar being reached.

The Committee which reported on the Police Service of England, Wales, and Scotland in 1919 made a strong point of the necessity of granting regular automatic increments in order to keep men keen and efficient, and the new rates of pay to the Indian Police, which were sanctioned with effect from December 1, 1919, have been based on a system of annual increments with efficiency bars.

14. *Police Stations and Offices.*—There are 149 police stations and 28 police offices in the Island.

PART II.—DUTIES RESULTING FROM THE WAR.

15. *Duties of the Police.*—During the year some of the additional duties necessitated by the war and undertaken by the Criminal Investigation Department and Harbour Police were relaxed or abolished, there being no further need to continue certain duties owing to the cessation of hostilities.

The following are some of the most important duties enforced during 1914 to 1918 which were discontinued during 1919 :—

(1) Searching of neutral vessels for mines, bombs, arms, and ammunition.
(2) Prevention of persons being afloat in the Colombo harbour without permits.
(3) Enforcing the regulations regarding the disconnection of all wireless apparatus on ships in the harbour.
(4) Searching native vessels for contraband goods.
(5) Cessation of work and correspondence with the Censor, the Censor's Department being abolished.

Other duties necessitated by the war and still enforced are :—

(1) Searching of all vessels for enemy subjects and suspicious persons, since no late enemy subject can land in Ceylon without special permission from the Government.
(2) Enforcing regulations prohibiting persons boarding vessels in the harbour without permits.
(3) Examining and stamping of passports of all persons wishing to disembark from vessels.
(4) Examining the passports of all persons leaving the Colony by steamer.
(5) Supervision and registration of all Indians passing through the Colony *en route* to India.
(6) Examination and registration of all alien commercial travellers arriving in the Colony.
(7) Surveillance of all suspicious alien subjects resident in the Colony.
(8) Corresponding with other Colonies, especially India, regarding anti-British persons, Bolsheviks, and other classes of suspicious persons.

Ordinance No. 19 of 1919, to regulate admission into and expulsion from the Colony of former enemy aliens, was introduced during the year.

16. *Effect of the War.*—The end of the war brought about an immediate increase in the shipping entering the Colombo harbour. The number of steamers which entered the Colombo harbour during the year was 2,786, as against 1,625 in 1918, 1,833 in 1917, 2,463 in 1916, 2,338 in 1915, and 2,780 in 1914. Shipping in 1919 shows an increase of 71 per cent. on 1918, which was the lowest return on record. The return of 1919 shipping is still 9 per cent. below pre-war shipping, 3,056 in 1913.

The gradual decrease in vessels under steam using the port of Galle is most noticeable. In the four years before the war the number dropped from 205 in 1910 to 159 in 1913; during the war from 132 in 1914 to 33 in 1918, and in 1919 only 38 vessels under steam entered Galle harbour. The British India Line have dropped from 42 in 1910 to nil in 1918 and 1919. The Asiatic Line from 48 in 1910 to nil in 1917, 1918, 1919. Beyond the round-the-Island steamers, which call twice a month, the only other caller is the Clan Line (average one a month).

17. *Rice Shortage.*—The high price of rice, cloth, and the general necessaries of life were felt more in 1919 than in the previous years, as a result of which a temporary increase to the salaries of all Government servants was granted.

Very early in the year the shortage of rice was apparent, due to insufficient supplies being received from India and Burma, and to the difficulty in obtaining freight for rice to Ceylon.

In June the situation became very critical. It was difficult to obtain rice at any price, and the price of all grades of rice was on the increase, with the result that there was considerable unrest among the native population in the Island, especially in Colombo.

With a view to preventing possible rice riots and looting in Colombo, armed police guards were stationed in the Customs, the Wharf Warehouses, the Chalmers Granaries, and the Manning Market, and carts and lorries transporting rice to railway stations were escorted by armed police. A few cases of thefts of rice from carts in transit to railway stations occurred, but the tendency to loot was speedily checked by increasing the strength of the armed police escorts, and no cases of serious looting occurred.

Depôts throughout Colombo were ultimately opened by the Municipality for the distribution of rice by sale by the measure. To preserve order at the depôts police were detailed for duty, and during June, July, August, and September over 150 police sergeants and constables did duty daily at these depôts.

In the first instance, the crowds collected at the depôts were inclined to be disorderly and impatient to get served early, but as the novelty of this procedure in distributing and selling rice wore off, the crowds became more orderly, and the employment of fewer police at the depôts was found to be feasible.

The procedure of selling rice from depôts throughout Colombo continues and works satisfactorily, but police are still detailed to preserve order at most of the depôts.

PART III.—CRIME.

18. *General Character of the Year.*—Offences against the Penal Code dealt with during the year number 15,692. Of these, 11,062 were disposed of by the courts as true cases. Analysing the 11,062 true cases which occurred during the year, it is found that 8,577 were cases falling under the fourteen heads of crime reportable by the headmen and registered by the police as "crime" (viz., abduction, arson, attempted homicide, burglary, cattle stealing, exposure of children, grievous hurt, homicide, hurt by knife and dangerous weapons, rape, riot, robbery, theft over Rs. 20, and unnatural offence). 5,227 or 47·3 per cent. resulted in conviction.

There was an increase of crime in 1919 as compared with the years 1917 and 1918, as the following statement shows:—

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Homicide	163	170	200
Attempted homicide	40	46	41
Grievous hurt	727	816	747
Hurt with dangerous weapons	1,012	1,007	955
Burglary	1,892	2,301	2,317
Theft of cattle and prædial produce	891	914	1,325
Other offences	2,856	3,074	2,992
Total	7,581	8,328	8,577

It will be seen that offences against the person show a decrease, the total number of cases of homicide and attempted homicide, grievous hurt, and hurt with dangerous weapons in 1919 numbering 1,943, as compared with 2,039 in 1918. Burglary cases show little change: 2,301 in 1918 and 2,317 in 1919.

The increase in crime in 1919 appears under the head "Theft of Cattle and Prædial Produce." There is no doubt that the rise in the price of rice and foodstuffs has led to the theft and slaughter of cattle. People have had recourse to steal to supply their daily wants, and the crime of theft has consequently increased.

No serious disorder has arisen from the shortage of food, but there has been a certain amount of unrest owing to the rice shortage. There have been some minor disorders at the rice depôts, but, on the whole, the people have been wonderfully patient, and no serious trouble or riot has arisen.

One case of murder in the Ratnapura District was entirely due to the scarcity of food. The mother of the murdered child admitted throwing the child into the river as she could not afford to feed the child.

19. *Distribution of Crime.*—The following table shows the distribution of crime :—

Province.	Homicide.	Attempted Homicide.	Grievous Hurt.	Hurt with Dangerous Weapons.	Burglary.	Theft of Cattle and Predial Produce.	Other Offences.	Total.
Colombo City	12	2	104	36	62	8	368	642
North-Western	38	5	54	38	314	253	439	1,191
Southern	33	8	117	187	492	391	274	1,502
Sabaragamuwa	32	7	73	95	351	97	278	933
Western	56	11	284	276	496	401	532	2,006
Central	13	5	75	112	375	66	469	1,115
Uva	2	1	11	27	80	74	164	359
Northern	3	—	58	56	98	22	302	539
Eastern	6	1	17	19	27	10	125	205
North-Central	5	1	4	9	22	3	41	85
Total	200	41	747	955	2,317	1,325	2,992	8,577

Comparing the number of serious offences committed with the population in each Province, it is found that in the—

Colombo City there is 1 case of crime to every		338	persons	Central Province there is 1 case of crime to every		603	persons
North-Western Province	do.	364	do.	Province of Uva	do.	604	do.
Southern Province	do.	419	do.	Northern Province	do.	686	do.
Province of Sabaragamuwa	do.	438	do.	Eastern Province	do.	896	do.
Western Province	do.	443	do.	North-Central Province	do.	1,015	do.

There was an increase of crime in the Southern, Central, Northern, and North-Central Provinces (Central Province 24 per cent., Northern Province 18 per cent., Southern Province 13 per cent.).

Crime in Colombo city, and in the North-Western, Sabaragamuwa, Uva, and Eastern Provinces showed no variation from the figures for 1918. There was a decrease in the Western Province, 12 per cent.

It will be noted that in each of the Western, Southern, North-Western, and Central Provinces there were 1,000 cases of crime or over in the year. In the Province of Sabaragamuwa there were 933 cases. In the Northern, Uva, Eastern, and North-Central Provinces there were 500 or less cases. There is a strong dividing line between the five Provinces in which serious crime is prevalent and the four last-mentioned Provinces.

20. *Criminal Districts.*—The most criminal districts of the Island are :—

The Kalutara District.
The Chilaw District.
The Colombo City.
The Matara District.
The Kurunegala District.
The Kegalla District.
The Panadure District.
The Galle District.
The Tangalla District.

In the Kalutara District there is one case of serious crime per annum to every 226 persons, the average for Ceylon is 1 to 479. The state of crime in the Kalutara District in 1919 shows an improved record on the return for 1918: 572 cases in 1919, as against 695 in 1918.

In 1918 the Payyagala Police Station area in the Kalutara District was the most criminal in the Island. A punitive police force was established in the village of Potuwila in the Payyagala Station area for six months from April 1, the strength of the Payyagala Police Station was specially increased, and a specially selected Sub-Inspector placed in charge. By the energetic raiding of gaming places and by constant day and night patrolling crime has been reduced from 155 true cases in 1918 to 89 in 1919, a 45 per cent. reduction in crime. With this reduction in crime there has been a marked improvement in detection. The additional police provided and the special steps taken have had good effect.

The five most criminal outstation police areas in Ceylon are the—

Kegalla District Station	139 true cases of serious crime.	Kuliyapitiya	99 true cases of serious crime.
Rambukkana	119 do.	Dehiowita	93 do.
Kurunegala District Station	114 do.		

It will be noted that three out of the five are in the Kegalla District, and in these three station areas alone there were 351 true cases of crime. Police were put into the Kegalla District in 1917 none too soon.

Special steps are being taken on the lines of the action taken in the case of Payyagala to temporarily add to the strength of any station in which a large number of cases of crime occur, so that additional patrols can be sent out day and night. If it is found that a permanent increase is necessary, application is made for such increase as is found necessary. There are 49 station areas in which over 50 true cases of serious crime were committed in the station area.

21. *Unlawful Gaming.*—When Sub-Inspector Halaldeen was specially placed in charge of the Payyagala Police Station, he raided no less than 25 gaming places in the station area.

In Colombo a notorious gambling den in Wolfendahl was raided. The gaming was carried on under cover of a circumcision ceremony. The high priest of the mosque was cited as a witness to prove that gambling in any form at a *bona fide* circumcision ceremony was prohibited, and all the accused were convicted.

In the Western Province several notorious gaming places were broken up, and the decrease in burglary in the Province is to a considerable extent attributed by the Superintendent to the suppression of unlawful gaming. There is no question but that unlawful gaming and crime go together. Unlawful gaming places attract bad characters, and the fact that the gaming places are not raided has a bad moral effect throughout the district. Further, persons who lose money by gambling attempt to make good their losses by committing theft, house-breaking, cattle stealing, &c. The importance of raiding places where unlawful gaming is carried on and the need for special activity by police being on the move by day and night in station areas where crime is prevalent has been brought to the notice of all stations.

22. *Homicides.*—The following statement shows the number of cases of murder committed in each Province in 1919 as compared with 1918 :—

	1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
Western Province ..	46	65	North-Central Province ..	6	5
North-Western Province ..	25	38	Northern Province ..	7	3
Southern Province ..	32	33	Province of Uva ..	11	2
Province of Sabaragamuwa	24	32			
Central Province ..	10	13	Total ..	170	200
Colombo City ..	7	12			
Eastern Province ..	2	6			

In 57 of the 200 cases women were murdered. The proportion of murders to population in Ceylon is still very high : 1 murder to 20,532 persons, or 4·87 per 100,000 population. In England and Wales the proportion is 1 to 250,000, or ·4 per 100,000 population.

The districts in which murders are most prevalent are :—

District.	Murders.	Proportion of Murders to Population.
Kurunegala	37 ..	1 to 8,292 persons
Panadure	17 ..	1 to 10,522 do.
Chilaw	11 ..	1 to 11,574 do.
Ratnapura	11 ..	1 to 15,090 do.
Kalutara	8 ..	1 to 16,165 do.
Colombo District (Western Province) ..	35 ..	1 to 16,610 do.
Kegalla	14 ..	1 to 17,323 do.
Matara	13 ..	1 to 17,485 do.
Tangalla	6 ..	1 to 18,418 do.

Examining the causes of, and means adopted in, committing murder, it is found that—

In 107 cases the weapon used was a knife.
In 17 cases the weapon used was a firearm.
In 3 cases death was caused by strangulation.
In 1 case death was caused by poison.
In 24 cases the accused were under the influence of liquor.
50 cases were the result of sudden quarrels.
40 cases were the result of jealousy over women.
19 cases were the result of enmity caused by land disputes.
16 cases were the result of desire for plunder.

The cases include a triple and a double murder. At Atulugama, in the Panadure District, a triple murder was committed on October 7, the motive being that the accused was convicted in a Village Tribunal case at Horana on the evidence of the deceased and was fined Rs. 30 on September 29. The accused in revenge attacked the deceased, who were husband, wife, and son. The murderer immediately after the commission of the offence surrendered to the Police. He was tried and sentenced to death.

At St. Martin's estate, Rangalla, in the Kandy District, a double murder was committed on December 11. The accused, who was a cooly on the estate, after taking his day meal, killed, with a pruning knife, his two children aged six years and eight months, respectively, while in a state of insanity. The accused is now detained in the Lunatic Asylum.

23. *Burglary.*—Special attention has been given to the prevention of burglary by frequent night patrolling, and by the activity of the officer in charge of the station.

In the Western Province, where special attention was given to night patrolling, there was a notable decrease in burglary, 496 cases in 1919, against 665 in 1918, in a year in which the high cost of living tended to encourage burglary and theft. A number of burglaries were undoubtedly committed with the sole object of obtaining foodstuffs.

In the Kalutara District there was a 45 per cent. decrease in burglary, 166 true cases in 1919, as against 265 in 1918. The reduction in the number of cases was accompanied by an improvement in detection. In the Payyagala Station area there were only 28 cases of burglary, as compared with 78 in 1918. In 10 of the 28 cases the offenders were convicted, as compared with 11 out of 78 convictions in 1918. This is a remarkably good record of prevention and detection of crime brought about by the activity of the officer in charge, frequent night patrols by the constables, the raiding of gambling dens, and the supervision of bad characters.

As instances of the good effect of night patrols may be mentioned the detection and arrest of armed burglars by the Padukka Police when on night patrol duty, and the arrest of two men wanted for murder in the Ratnapura District by the Avissawella Police when on night patrol.

Inspector M. D. M. Gunasekera did good work in a Negombo case, in which his good services were highly commended by the District Judge. The Inspector's inquiry and detection revealed that padda boats plying between the Kalutara District and Puttalam are made use of by habitual criminals, who, when the boat touches at places *en route*, such as Negombo, Chilaw, &c., commit a burglary the night before the boat leaves. By the time the burglary is discovered and reported in the early morning the boat and the offenders are away. These boats are being specially watched.

An interesting case illustrating the use of drugs was one from Balangoda, in which a Chetty and his household were drugged. The drugs, though they contained atropin and opium, were fortunately not sufficiently powerful. Seven persons were arrested, two having house-breaking implements on them.

24. *Theft and Robbery.*—The rice shortage and the rise in price of foodstuffs probably accounted for the increase in theft of prædial products, paddy, coconuts, &c.

An interesting case in connection with the food shortage was one at Walasmulla, in the Tangalla district. A man of some notoriety in the district came to Walasmulla with forty men armed with guns and clubs and forcibly removed seven carts containing 66 bags of kurakkan. The Inspector and two

constables intercepted the party as they crossed the boundary, but they resisted the Police and resumed their journey. The Inspector promptly sent back to the station for assistance, and the Police pursued the party and seized the carts with the ringleader and five others, eleven others, who were recognized, being subsequently arrested. The ringleader was fined Rs. 1,000 for removal of kurakkan contrary to the special food control regulations, and seven others were fined smaller amounts. The offenders were also charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, and the case is still pending. Inspector P. D. S. Wickramasinghe of Walasmulla did very well in this case.

The high price of cacao has brought about a considerable increase in cacao thefts.

In Colombo repeated thefts from bungalows were traced to a native of South Africa, who went about disguised as a rickshaw cooly. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Detection following on prompt work was brought about in a Galle case, in which jewellery and property to the value of Rs. 6,000 had been stolen, no clue being left. Within a few hours of his arrival on the scene, Inspector A. H. Gunasekera had recovered the greater part of the stolen property, and two accused were convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment each.

The robbery of carts on the Colombo-Kandy road at the 12th milepost has been stopped by the opening of the Kirillawella Police Station. There was previously no police station on this main road for a stretch of 25 miles, *i.e.*, between Peliyagoda and Pasyala.

25. *Cattle Stealing.*—As previously noted, the rise in the price of rice and foodstuffs has led to the theft and slaughter of cattle. In the majority of cases cattle have been slaughtered, meat divided, and consumed at once, the habit of allowing cattle to stray at will greatly helping the commission of the offence. The fact that an animal is lost is not noted for a considerable time.

In the Western Province there has been a trade in stolen cattle in the district lying between Horana and Kesbewa in the Ranadure district and Kotte in the Colombo District, and special action is being taken to check it. The laws relating to the possession and removal of cattle without a voucher, stray cattle, unlawful possession of beef, are being strictly enforced, and in the Colombo District there were 47 successful prosecutions for unlawful possession of beef.

There is in some places a regular trade in the stealing of cattle to extort money from the owner, who on payment is informed where the animal is tied in thick jungle, the actual thief remains in the background. If the owner reports the loss to the Police, the animals are slaughtered. In the Kalutara District there was a marked improvement in the detection of cattle stealers, in 41 out of 92 cases the offenders were convicted, as against 19 out of 112 in 1918.

26. *Counterfeit Notes and Coins.*—With the prohibition on the use of gold and the very small amount of silver in circulation, the counterfeit coiner's trade has gone, and the probability is that he has turned his attention to counterfeiting notes, which were previously counterfeited by men who turned out notes only. The forgery of currency notes is on the increase, especially notes of Rs. 10, Rs. 5, and the two varieties of Rs. 2 notes. To date no forged Re. 1 notes have come to notice, forgers probably find the Re. 1 note difficult to imitate, and the forgery of these less lucrative than notes of a higher value.

A good detection emphasizing the good results of prompt action was made by Sub-Inspector A. E. Wijesuriya in the Kalutara District. The Sub-Inspector received information of the possession of a forged Rs. 5 note by a boutique-keeper of Kalutara South, who through fear did not want to inform the Police. The Sub-Inspector got the note from the boutique-keeper and traced the person who changed it to an estate some 6 miles distant. On arrest another forged note was found in the possession of this individual, and on his house being searched implements for counterfeiting notes and partly finished counterfeit notes were found buried in the ground underneath a bed. The offender was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Supreme Court.

27. *Perseverance in the Investigation of Crime.*—Officers in charge of stations have been encouraged to persevere in cases in which there is "no clue" on the first report of crime. Further investigation often brings to light information of value which may lead to the detection of the offenders and the recovery of the property.

As an instance of the value and effect of perseverance may be quoted a case from Delwita estate in the Kurunegala District, in which the head kangany was murdered and robbed on September 1. The offenders were at first unknown. A clue obtained about four months later was followed up and an accomplice was traced to the Kegalla District, who admitted having joined six others, including the deceased's son-in-law (a kangany) and the estate dispenser, who were the chief conspirators. Six accused are now before the court.

In more than one case the finding and following up of footprints helped. In an Avissawella murder case reported originally as "accused unknown," the Inspector discovered that the footprints found on the scene tallied with the footprint impressions of a kangany, who was subsequently charged and sentenced to death.

In a Negombo case of house-breaking the first accused, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, had left an impression of his foot on a wall which he had scaled.

In a case from the Chilaw District a burglar left the impression of a bandaged foot on wet ground, by which he was marked down.

28. *Absconders.*—The number of absconding accused still at large on December 31, 1919, was 671. The following return shows the number of absconders wanted in each Province :—

Western Province	179	Northern Province	22
North-Western Province	140	Eastern Province	13
Central Province	99	North-Central Province	5
Southern Province	64		
Colombo City	62	Total	671
Province of Sabaragamuwa	62		
Province of Uva	25		

The number is high. The fact of an absconder being at large has a bad moral effect. A competent court has issued a warrant for the offender to be produced before it, and failure to execute the warrant has a bad effect, and is an encouragement to others to commit crime and chance the risk of being

caught. A special effort is being made to bring about a reduction in the number of absconders, and the number is lower in 1919 than in 1918. A murderer named Hettiaratchige James Appu, who had evaded arrest for ten years, was arrested on June 26, 1919, by Sub-Inspector Gunaratne and Sergeant 599 Rajapakse at Kuruwita. He was traced by his description only. This same accused was also wanted by the Kurunegala Police in another case, which is now pending.

In another case the Aranayaka Police arrested an absconder who was wanted in a case of highway robbery of cooly pay from the clerk of Ingurugalla estate. The absconder is a notorious bad character, who has been involved in cases of this nature before in different parts of the Island, but has always managed to escape. In this case he was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

Sub-Inspector J. H. R. Pieries is specially mentioned as having done good work at Kuliyapitiya in the Kurunegala District, not only in tracing and arresting absconders wanted for crime in the Kuliyapitiya Station area, but absconders from other station areas.

29. *Habitual Criminals.*—There are 6,835 habitual criminals in the Island. During the twelve months 979 first offenders were re-convicted and became habitual criminals. 429 criminals were under police supervision by order of court on December 31, 1919. During the year 87 habituals while under sentence of police supervision were convicted of crime, and 32 for failing to report. 322 criminals were at large on license on December 31, 1919. Of these, 15 were convicted of crime while at large on license and 14 convicted for failing to report. 388 habitual criminals were tried in the Supreme and District Courts for offences committed in the course of the year.

All ranks are encouraged to get to know criminals, not merely by name, but by the class of crime committed, for it is almost invariably the case that a criminal commits one class of crime only, and generally follows a particular individual method. If the method and system by which each criminal commits crime is known, on a case being reported, if any peculiar features are noted, the work of the Police is simplified by the knowledge that the crime has in all probability been committed by one of three or four men and not one of several hundred, as might be the case if habituals were just known by name and appearance.

The necessity of the men of one division not being satisfied with the knowledge of the bad characters of their own division only has been emphasized. Previously on the discharge of an habitual criminal from jail only the Police of the division in which he previously resided were informed of his discharge. By new arrangement the Police of all divisions in Colombo are notified of the release of an habitual criminal, and a note furnished of the method and system by which he previously committed crime.

The system introduced in 1915 of no longer supervising habitual offenders who have been of good conduct for ten years has had good effect, for of 2,401 who have been of good conduct for ten years, and whose supervision was stopped, only 10 have been re-convicted. The work and the records of the Police are reduced by this means, and the habitual is encouraged to keep straight.

30. *Finger Print Bureau.*—During the twelve months ended December 31, 1919, 6,309 finger print documents were added to the collection. 11,740 finger print slips of persons accused of crime were received for identification during the year. Of these, 2,527 were identified as having been previously convicted. That is to say, of every person charged with a crime, one in five has been previously convicted.

31. *The Government Analyst.*—The Government Analyst has rendered valuable assistance in all cases submitted to him, and in lecturing and practically demonstrating to Sub-Inspectors under training the need for care in handling productions owing to the delicacy of the test to which productions are submitted.

In a case of the theft of a large sum of money from an office in Colombo, it was necessary to ascertain who, out of some fourteen clerks, had initialled a pay sheet with an ordinary black lead pencil. The lead pencil initials had been heavily scored over with a blue pencil, thus rendering them totally invisible to the naked eye, and also invisible under powerful magnifying glasses and the camera. It was necessary, therefore, to find some method of removimg the blue pencil erasure without damaging the lead pencil initials. After a considerable amount of experimenting, the Government Analyst was able to remove the blue pencil erasure, thus revealing, undamaged, the lead pencil writing under the erasure.

In a Ratnapura case opium was discovered in a dry-fish curry introduced for the purpose of drugging those in the house to permit of the house being burgled.

The finding of blood on the cloth worn by the accused in a Panadure murder case and on the tree up which the accused climbed in another case was extremely useful in bringing the charge home, and I desire to place on record how much the Force is indebted to the Government Analyst for the care with which all productions sent to him have been examined and reported on.

32. *Municipal and Statutory Offences.*—The work of the Police is heaviest in Colombo city, followed by the Western Province, Central Province, Southern Province, and Northern Province. Municipal and statutory offences numbered 19,718; in 18,038 the accused were convicted.

The Weights and Measures (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 4 of 1919, which requires all weights and measures, whether they are stamped in England or not, to be locally stamped before they can be used, was introduced during the year.

33. *Action taken to deal with Crime.*—The proportion of serious crime to population is still very high (1 to 479). The proportion of police to population is 1 to 1,613.

The steps taken to deal with crime in the Colony during the year were :—

(1) Special attention given to the state of crime in the Kalutara and Kegalla Districts.
(2) The establishment of a new station at Undugoda in the Kegalla District.
(3) The strength of the Force was increased by 4 Sub-Inspectors, 7 sergeants, and 26 constables for the investigation of crime.
(4) Funds were provided for connecting up more police stations with the headquarter of each district by telephone.
(5) Sessions of the Supreme Court were held in districts in which crime is prevalent, such as Kalutara and Negombo.

PART IV.—THE PROVINCES.

34. *Co-operation of Headmen with Police.*—A good understanding and a sound system of co-operation between headmen and Police is the most important point in police provincial administration. In all Provinces the headmen are reported to have co-operated heartily with the Police, and I gratefully acknowledge all the headmen have done to help the Police. Good work done by the headmen is brought to the notice of the Government Agent, and the good services rendered by them are thoroughly appreciated by all ranks benefiting by their assistance.

In the Western Province the Superintendent reports that all the Mudaliyars and Presidents of Village Tribunals of the Colombo District, the headmen of the Rayigam and Totamune korales, and of the Kalutara North, Matugama, and Payyagala circuits cordially co-operated with the Police.

In the Colombo District a sum of Rs. 4,547·50 was paid in rewards to 476 headmen for good work done. Special rewards of Rs. 25 each were paid to nineteen headmen for good work in the investigation of crime and arrest of absconders. As an example of good work done by headmen the following case is mentioned :—

Police Vidane 834 Don Haramanis, of Bellana, and Police Vidane 839 Don Charles Kulasekera, of Badureliya, were on patrol with a party of villagers on the night of November 13. They met four or five people without a light and stopped them and questioned them as to what they were doing. The replies aroused suspicion, and Police Vidane 834 caught hold of one of the men whom he had identified as a dangerous habitual criminal named Mendis. Mendis called another man (later found to be an habitual criminal named Charles) to his assistance, and he attacked the Police Vidane with a knife. Police Vidane 839 seized and held Charles, while the other three men made off and were not identified. The Police Vidanes on searching the two men arrested found in their possession a jemmy, knives, and other house-breaking implements. The two offenders were later tried, convicted, and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each and five years' police supervision. Mendis is an habitual criminal with four previous convictions for burglary ; Charles had four previous convictions for causing hurt with knife. The case is an instance of the good work done by unpaid headmen.

Inspector M. D. M. Gunasekera, Sub-Inspector M. S. Halaldeen, and Sergeant 887 Gallalla are reported to have worked well with the headmen.

In the Central Province the Ratemahatmayas are mentioned as having rendered good service, and in the Southern Province the headmen generally did well in co-operating with the Police.

The Government Agent of the Eastern Province reports that the rural constables of Arappattai and Chenkaladi did particularly well in co-operating with the Police, and that Chief Inspector J. E. Philipiah got good work out of headmen.

In the North-Western Province the Superintendent reports that the headmen have heartily co-operated with the Police.

In the Province of Sabaragamuwa Ratemahatmayas H. W. Boyagoda and Meedeniya and the Korala of Pelmadulla are mentioned as having rendered valuable assistance to the Police in every way. The Mohottala of Elagawa is specially mentioned for good work done in dealing with some of the worst characters in his district, which contains a large number of plumbago pits. Inspector A. W. Dambawinne is specially mentioned as having by the exercise of personality got good work out of headmen.

35. *Means of Communication.*—Of the 147 police stations (excluding Depôt and Mahara Guard) in the Island, 84 are now on the telephone. The Government has sanctioned a scheme whereby the remaining police stations will be gradually connected up, a special vote being provided each year for the purpose.

In the Panadure district every police station is now on the telephone to Panadure headquarters, and the Assistant Superintendent at Panadure is on the trunk line, so that information from any part of the Island can be immediately passed on to every station in the district. In the Kalutara District all stations but one are on the telephone.

The gradual linking up of all stations by telephone is of the greatest value and assistance to the Police, in that it secures the prompt communication of information and orders, and serves as a check on the outlying stations thus brought into direct daily touch with the officer in charge of the district.

The provision of motor cars and motor bicycles has secured increased supervision over police stations and the work of the Police, and has proved of the greatest value in getting the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent to the scene of crime in the quickest possible manner. The equipment of the Force includes 237 ordinary bicycles.

As an instance of the value of speedy communication, the following cases may be quoted :—

(*a*) In Colombo a Sub-Inspector on receiving information by telephone of a hundred-rupee note having been handed over by mistake instead of a ten-rupee note got on his motor bicycle at once, followed up the man, and succeeded in finding him before he had time to change the note, which was recovered.

(*b*) In the Western Province the Superintendent who was inspecting the Horana Police Station received information by telephone that a fire had broken out in the Ingiriya bazaar, 8 miles away. The Superintendent reached the scene within a few minutes in a motor car with a party of police from the station he was inspecting and so prevented any looting.

(*c*) In the Panadure district the Assistant Superintendent was the first police officer on the scene of the Deyagama and Medagama murders.

(*d*) In the Tangalla district the Assistant Superintendent while on cholera duty at Hambantota received information of a murder at Nalagama, 30 miles away, and he was on the scene at once. On another occasion murders were reported at Kirama and Wirawila, 63 miles apart, on successive days. The motor cycle helped him to get from one to the other promptly.

(*e*) In the Ratnapura District the Superintendent received information at 11 A.M. that two Chetties who were taking money to Kosgala estate had been waylaid and robbed. The Superintendent went out at once with a sergeant on the carrier of the motor cycle and reached the spot at 11.30 A.M. Search parties were turned out, and the three accused were arrested in the jungle 3 miles away by 4 P.M. Rs. 940 was stolen, and Rs. 935 recovered. The three accused were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each.

36. *Justices of the Peace.*—Justices of the Peace have rendered very good service, not only in being available in times of emergency, but in visiting police stations, attending drills, and in supervising musketry. The fact of a resident of standing being in a position to take charge of any station and direct action in the event of a disturbance, fire, serious accident, or any other calamity is of value, not only to the Police, but to owners of property, shopkeepers, householders, and the public generally. In a large and scattered district it is not possible for the Government Agent, Police Magistrate, or Superintendent of Police to get to the scene in time to prevent trouble in the great majority of cases.

In Colombo Messrs. F. H. Layard and M. J. Cary have taken a keen interest in the work of the Police. Mr. M. J. Cary presented a prize to the best squad in drill in his area (Slave Island).

In the Western Province the good services rendered by Messrs. E. Gordon Brooke, F. B. Carter, N. W. Bentley Buckle, and C. Brereton are specially mentioned. Mr. F. A. E. Price, who is now in the Province of Uva, presented a Musketry Cup to be competed for by stations in the Western Province.

In the Central Province Mr. T. H. Williams was of great assistance to the Police in working up the Alma gang robbery case.

On July 23, 1919, a gang of about 100 coolies left Tunisgala estate. The Superintendent of the estate followed them to Panwila, and on his arrival there he was attacked by some of the coolies. The sergeant at Panwila informed Mr. F. T. Wright, J.P., Panwila, who promptly arrived on the scene and prevented any further disturbance.

In the Southern Province the good services of Messrs. W. Y. Mackintosh, E. D. Bowman, H. Scott, and Chas. Northway are specially mentioned.

In the Province of Sabaragamuwa the good services of Messrs. W. G. Berry, A. J. Mackessack, and D. M. Berry are mentioned. By the death of Mr. P. G. Wood the Kendangamuwa Station and the Force has lost a Justice of the Peace who had the confidence of all classes, and whose influence was always good and sound and of the greatest value to the Force.

I desire to express to all Justices of the Peace the best thanks of the Force for all they have done. Their interest in the Force and the men in their districts is very much appreciated.

37. *Supreme Court Sessions.*—Sessions of the Supreme Court were held in Kalutara and Negombo, in addition to the usual sessions at Colombo, Kandy, and Galle. If sessions of the Supreme Court can be held regularly at Panadure, Matara, Tangalla, Kegalla, Badulla, and Ratnapura, they should have effect in maintaining respect for the law and the preservation of order.

38. *Firearms.*—921 prosecutions were entered under the Firearms Ordinance; these include 3 prosecutions against unlicensed repairers, and 3 against unlicensed manufacturers.

Gun licenses were issued during the year as follows :—

Central Province	5,956	Northern Province	2,261
North-Western Province	5,476	Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	2,187
Province of Uva	5,454	Southern Province	1,778
Western Province	4,564	Eastern Province	1,389
North-Central Province	2,721		

1,274 new guns were purchased during the year.

39. *Stray Cattle and Dogs.*—4,447 head of cattle straying were seized, and 10,899 dogs shot. 82 persons bitten by mad dogs were sent by Police to the Pasteur Institute in Colombo, 47 of whom were from the Central Province.

40. *Regulation of Traffic.*—Special attention is being given to the regulation of traffic in provincial towns. The law requiring carts to carry two lights at night is being well observed.

41. *Public Performances.*—Rules have been passed for the control of all public performances in Colombo, and similar rules are being framed by the Municipalities of Kandy and Galle. Rules on a modified scale for application in rural areas have been brought into force throughout the Island.

42. *Talaimannar Route to India.*—During the year 273,913 persons passed through Talaimannar going to or coming from India, as against 175,239 in 1918, a 56 per cent. increase. Arrivals, 156,467; departures, 117,446. The increase in arrivals is mainly due to the removal of restriction on emigration from India. In 1917 the number of arrivals was 90,105, as against 112,907 departures; in 1918 77,028 arrivals, as against 98,211 departures; whereas in 1917 departures exceeded arrivals by 25 per cent. and by 28 per cent. in 1918, in 1919 arrivals have exceeded departures by 33 per cent.

Twenty-one absconders were arrested, and 46 persons prohibited from landing. The Indian Police, the Mandapam Camp, and the Railway authorities have co-operated heartily with the Police and rendered valuable assistance. There is still a great deal of fever at Talaimannar; on 274 days in the year men were sick, although quinine was regularly issued.

43. *Northern Ports.*—326 vessels called at Kayts, 182 at Kankesanturai, and 383 at Point Pedro.

44. *Floods, Accidents, and Fires.*—There were no serious floods, accidents, or other calamity. A fire broke out in the Ingiriya bazaar, which would have caused much damage but for the prompt arrival of the Police, who with the help of the villagers and coolies quickly extinguished the fire. The Police were commended by His Excellency the Governor for their prompt action.

Floods occurred in the district all over the Kelani river and in the North-Western Province, and considerable damage done in September.

At Nugegoda, in the Western Province, Mr. E. Seneviratne, a Shorthand Clerk in the Office of the Superintendent of Police, Western Province, was drowned in flood water.

45. *Provinces and Districts.—In the Western Province* there was a decrease in crime during the year, which with the increase in cost of living and the increase of crime in the Colony generally does credit to the Superintendent, Mr. T. P. Attygalle, and all men in the Province. Special attention has been given to frequent patrolling by men and the activity of the officer in charge in each station area. The Kalutara District in particular shows an improved record during the year, and the Police have been greatly helped by the Police Magistrate, Mr. C. L. Wickramasinghe, who has dealt with all cases brought before him in a most thorough and efficient manner. All witnesses present are invariably examined by the Magistrate on the first day, and unnecessary postponements are unknown.

Inspectors M. D. M. Gunasekera and E. R. Weerakoon are specially mentioned as having shown perseverance and patience in the investigation of crime, and Sub-Inspector Halaldeen's good record at Payyagala is deserving of special mention.

Quarters for the Inspector at Negombo and for the men at the Kachcheri Station are the greatest needs of the Province.

In the Southern Province there was an increase of crime principally under the head Theft of Cattle and Prædial Produce.

The most urgent need of the Province is new barracks for the single men and quarters for the Superintendent.

The Galle District Planters in a most generous manner presented a Challenge Shield for the annual Drill Competition at the Galle Police Sports. Their interest in the Galle Force is very much appreciated.

The Central Province showed the heaviest increase in crime during the year, 1,115 cases, as against 902 in 1918, a 24 per cent. increase. The increase appears principally under the head Burglary.

The most urgent need of the Province is the provision of a new station at Ginigathena, in place of the old station condemned as insanitary and past repair and pulled down. The Police are at present temporarily making use of the resthouse with the kind permission of the Government Agent and the Provincial Road Committee.

Mr. C. T. Nettelton, Temporary Assistant Superintendent at Nuwara Eliya, was relieved in June on the return of officers from war service. Mr. Nettelton served for two years and four months in the Force, and was most energetic in personally supervising the work of his men, in investigations, and in proceeding to the scene of crime.

The other temporary officers, Mr. A. R. Aitken at Hatton and Mr. A. M. Carmichael at Kandy, carried on throughout the year, but have since been relieved. Mr. Aitken served for three years at Hatton, and set about his duties in a manner deserving of special mention. Keen and active himself, Mr. Aitken set a high standard of duty to the men under his command, and held the confidence of all classes in his district as a very good, keen, and energetic officer. Mr. Carmichael served for 1½ years, and faced the work in the Kandy District with ability and zeal. The appreciation of His Excellency the Governor and the thanks of Government for the valuable services rendered by these officers were conveyed to them.

Inspector P. P. Wickremasooriya is mentioned as having done well in charge of the Kandy Police Station.

In the North-Western Province Mr. W. Ludovici maintained good order, and crime in the Province showed no increase on the previous year; there was a slight decrease in burglary.

Quarters for the Superintendent at Kurunegala and for the Assistant Superintendent at Chilaw are now needed. The men at Kurunegala have all been housed.

In the Province of Sabaragamuwa crime showed no variation from the figures for 1918. Crime is particularly prevalent in the Kegalla District.

Captain T. G. Salmon, who served for four years in the Kegalla District as Temporary Assistant Superintendent, was relieved in November. Captain Salmon received the thanks of Government and the appreciation of His Excellency for his good services in the Kegalla District, and the manner in which he opened and maintained the new police stations.

The Royal Humane Society Testimonial on vellum for bravery in saving life was awarded to Mr. L. A. E. de Silva, Police Clerk of the Ratnapura Office, for saving a woman from drowning.

In the Northern Province there was an 18 per cent. increase in crime, 539 cases in 1919, as against 457 in 1918, principally under the head Burglary.

Mr. H. Lloyd-Jones, who served for two years and eleven months as a Temporary Assistant Superintendent, was relieved in October. Mr. Lloyd-Jones was a brave and resourceful officer, and he was specially commended by His Excellency the Governor and received the thanks of Government for his good work.

In the Province of Uva crime showed no variation from the figures for 1918: 359 cases in 1919, 345 in 1918.

The Force in Uva has been extremely fortunate in having as Government Agent for many years Mr. F. Bartlett, whose interest in the men and their welfare and efficient supervision over them in their work I particularly desire to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Governor.

In the Eastern and North-Central Provinces crime shows little variation from 1918: 205 cases in the Eastern, 85 in the North-Central. There is less crime in these Provinces per population than in any of the other Provinces:—

Eastern	..	1 case of crime to every	896	persons
North-Central	..	1 do.	1,015	do.

as compared with—

North-Western	..	1 do.	364	do.

The Government Agent of the North-Central Province particularly mentions the good work of Sub-Inspector M. Ismail at Anuradhapura.

46. *Government Agents.*—Without the advice of the Government Agents and the Assistant Government Agents, and their assistance in securing the co-operation of the headmen in reporting crime and patrolling with the Police in criminal areas, police work in the Provinces would not be possible. Government Agents and Assistant Government Agents have visited police stations in the districts, and I am greatly indebted to them for the help at all times readily given.

PART V.—COLOMBO.

47. *Crime.*—There was a marked decrease in burglary in Colombo: 64 cases, as against 90 in 1918. The reduction is particularly noticeable in the Pettah Division. Of the 64 cases, in 36 the accused were traced and convicted. At a time when the increased cost of living was affecting the poorer classes, and the general tendency was an increase in burglary and theft, the prevention of burglary in Colombo in 1919 does credit to all ranks. The number of cases in which the offenders were detected is notably good. There were 39 cases of bicycle thefts; 13 of the bicycles stolen were recovered, and in 12 cases the accused were convicted. Prompt action in telephoning the description to all Colombo stations and neighbouring districts proved successful in 3 cases, where the stolen bicycles were recovered in the Kalutara District.

48. *Municipal and Statutory Laws.*—The total number of offences against Municipal and statutory laws reported by the Police amounted to 6,315 cases, of which 5,840 cases resulted in conviction. Of these offences, the most prominent were: drunk and disorderly, 562; molesting passengers, 203; unlawful gaming, 196; driving without lights, 151. There was a considerable increase in the number of gaming places raided: 196 cases, as against 62 in 1918. Unlawful gaming and crime go together, and the raiding of gaming places does a great deal to prevent and keep down crime.

The Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, No. 21 of 1919, relating to public morals and the protection of women and girls, was introduced during the year. By this new Ordinance boys between the ages of 12 to 21 accosting passengers within the Colombo Municipality can be specially dealt with.

49. *Strikes.*—Two strikes occurred during the year, at Messrs. Hutson & Co.'s workshops at Kotahena and at the Hulftsdorp Mills. In each case the men struck work for higher wages; they were out for three to six days, and eventually came to terms. There was no disorder.

50. *Motor Vehicles and Public Carriages.*—The statement below gives a record of the number of vehicles on the streets:—

	1911.	1913.	1919.
Number of motor vehicles on register ..	745	1,491	3,980
Number of carriages licensed ..	186	194	87
Number of rickshaws licensed ..	3,165	3,239	3,395

The increase in the number of motor vehicles and the decrease in the number of carriages licensed to ply for hire will be noted. The number of licensed rickshaws has changed but little.

There were 535 prosecutions for breach of rules of the road, 36 persons were prosecuted for reckless or careless driving, and 151 for driving without lights. There were 303 prosecutions for loitering in the streets after being warned to move on.

51. *Street Accidents.*—Street accidents number 284, caused as follows:—By motor vehicles 216, of which 5 proved fatal; by tram cars 19, of which 1 was fatal; by carts 22, of which 2 proved fatal; and by other vehicles 27.

There has been a great increase in the number of accidents caused by motor vehicles: 216, as against 121 in 1918. There has, of course, been a very marked increase in the number of motor vehicles on the streets; 3,980 in 1919, as against 1,491 before the war. The Police were heavily handicapped in dealing with this increase in fast-moving traffic by the number of men taken off point and traffic duty to keep order at rice depôts and escort rice consequent on the rice shortage. There were over 150 men on duty at rice depôts, guarding granaries, and escorting rice. The consequent withdrawal of men from point duty undoubtedly contributed to the increase in the number of accidents.

The prevention of accidents so far as possible is one of the most important of police duties in the streets, and the matter is receiving the best attention possible at the present time, but is still hampered by the number of men drawn away to keep order at rice depôts and at times of industrial unrest and trouble.

The remedy, however, does not lie with the Police alone. With the great increase in the number of fast-moving vehicles in the streets, road improvement and regulation of traffic must go together, roads and blind corners, which were of little danger when all traffic moved slowly, become grave sources of danger with an ever-increasing number of fast-moving vehicles on the streets.

On an average 1,300 motor vehicles pass Turret road junction in Colpetty daily, the majority of these pass between 9–11 A.M. and 4–8 P.M. The approach to this junction through the Colpetty bazaar was never intended to take this number of fast-moving vehicles. A programme of street widening to provide a sufficiently broad road to take fast-moving vehicles with a track on either side for carts and a pavement for foot passengers and rounding off blind corners in all public thoroughfares is necessary when funds can be provided. The roads which require widening are: Colpetty road, Lawrie's road, 1st and 2nd Division, Maradana, Malay street, Dean's road, and Bambalapitiya road.

The corners at the junction of Lawrie's road with the Galle road, St. Michael's road with Colpetty road, Alexandra place with Barnes place and with Rosmead place, Union place with Regent street, Dematagoda road with Maradana, St. Lucia's street with Wall street, Nagalagam street with Madampitiya require to be rounded off.

The Director of Education issued translations of the following instructions to all schools for the instruction of children in the rules of the road:—

Rules of the Road.

In view of the increasing number of motor cars, motor bicycles, and other vehicles on the roads, it is very important that drivers of vehicles and foot passengers should know and observe the rules of the road.

The first and the most important rule is that all vehicles must keep to the left, and foot passengers to the right. The only exception to this rule is when two vehicles go in the same direction, and the driver of the second wishes to pass the first vehicle, he must pass it on the right.

It is incumbent on teachers, however remote their schools may be, to train the children in the habit of keeping to the right side of the road. The mere explanation of the rules is of little value.

Children falling in for drill or assembling for class work can be, as far as possible, made to keep to the right. During the drill period children can be made to march on the right side of a path or road, and the rule can be explained to them at the time. After school, teachers, monitors, and the bigger children should lead the children going home in their direction by the right way. If this is regularly done for some time, children will get used to the right side.

It should be explained to the children that when they happen to be on the road when two vehicles pass each other, or when they suddenly hear a motor horn, they must remain to the right, even by getting into the drain. They must also be told to be careful if they step out into the road from behind a cart or obstacle, and when they cross a junction, to be on the lookout for any motor car or vehicle coming up behind them or towards them.

The issue of these instructions was a very sound idea of the Director's, and the instructions contain exactly what a child should be told. The issue of these instructions should do a lot of good, and, if understood and observed, will be of great help to the Police in regulating traffic.

52. *Headlights on Motor Cars.*—The question as to the best method of dealing with glaring headlights in Colombo has been under consideration. It is clear that the present regulations do not go far enough. The trouble has been that the need for further reducing the light given by headlights

coincided with the economy effected by the Municipality consequent on the increased price of coal in reducing the number of street lamps lit within the Municipality. There are consequently some streets and lanes within the Municipality which it is dangerous for a fast-moving vehicle to proceed on without strong lights. The objection to introducing any further reduction of the light given by a headlight by means of paint or a fixture in the lamp, which can only be removed with some difficulty, is the necessity of using the strongest light possible in streets and lanes which are not lighted and on passing the Municipal boundary. The solution of the difficulty in the case of electric head lamps lies in the general introduction of the dim bulb switch into all electric headlight systems, for it is the electric headlight which gives cause for complaint. The present regulations sufficiently provide for the shading of the acetylene headlight. With this switch provided, all that a driver has to do is to switch off his strong light in streets which are lit by street lamps, and switch on his light on entering a street or lane which is not lit and on passing the Municipal boundary. Similarly, an outstation resident on reaching the Municipal boundary need not stop and paint or fix on any complicated contrivance, he merely switches the dim bulb on and the strong light off. The difficulty in introducing any change on these lines has been the lack of materials necessary to convert the headlights at present fitted on cars in Ceylon, as the great majority are not fitted with the dim bulb contrivance. When materials are available and the alteration can be effected at reasonable cost by owners of cars, a by-law on these lines will be proposed.

53. *Street Lighting.*—The lighting of the streets from a police point of view is still far from satisfactory. When normal conditions return, additional street lamps should be placed in the Cinnamon Gardens, Kotahena, Borella, and Dematagoda Divisions.

54. *European Police.*—The actual strength of the European Police Force on land on December 31 was 14, of whom 3 are on leave. During the greater part of the year there were only 6 men available for duty; the number has gradually increased as men returned from active service and as new sergeants were enlisted.

Mr. A. Jackson, who joined the Force as a European Sergeant in 1909, was promoted Assistant Superintendent in 1919, after an exceptionally good record as a European Sergeant, as a Sub-Inspector, and as an Acting Assistant Superintendent during the war. With the very small number of European Sergeants available, Mr. Jackson and the Police in the Fort had an extraordinarily difficult task during the war in dealing with the large number of troops passing through Colombo, many of whom had no opportunity of getting on shore or getting any relaxation from routine for some considerable time before landing at Colombo. That there was no serious outbreak at any time in Colombo is largely due to the tact with which Mr. Jackson, Sub-Inspector Lloyd, and their men repeatedly handled very difficult situations. Damage was, of course, done to private property in individual cases, and there were individual cases of disorderly conduct, and at times it only needed the slightest provocation to turn individual action into combined outbreak, as, for instance, an occasion when at night a party of troops entered the Fort Police Station and took charge of the arms and sword-bayonets in the Station Charge Room. Mr. Jackson and his men handled every such matter with the greatest tact, and the immunity of Colombo from serious outbreaks, such as occurred in many other cities, is a matter for which Mr. Jackson, Sub-Inspector Lloyd, and the few men at their disposal deserve the greatest credit.

Mr. Jackson and Sub-Inspector Lloyd remained at their posts for 9½ years without leave, in order to permit physically fit men to go on active service, and I desire to bring their good services throughout the war specially to the notice of His Excellency the Governor.

Five European Sergeants were enlisted during the year from men who served in the Navy and Army during the war, and the full strength of 32 sanctioned should now be enlisted.

Married quarters have now been provided for European Sergeants on the old Royal College site, and this very necessary provision will be of the greatest value. The men who join the Force have already served in the Navy or Army or English Police Force before joining the Ceylon Police; they have had all they want of barrack life, and it is the natural desire of the majority to marry and settle down, and every encouragement should be given them to do so. The provision of married quarters by Government is very much appreciated.

55. *Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*—The cost of 1 Inspector, 1 European Sergeant (from October), and 1 constable employed in working for the Society was Rs. 3,739·45. The amount of fines paid and remitted to the Society as the result of cases instituted by men on this special duty was Rs. 8,227·50. There were 1,256 prosecutions; in 1,217 cases bulls had been ill-treated, in 33 cases horses, and in 6 cases poultry.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 9 of 1919, which makes it an offence to ill-treat an animal in any place, or to keep an animal in pain in any place, whether for sale or not, was introduced during the year.

56. *Vagrants.*—801 vagrants were admitted to the House of Detention during the year; of these, 799 were admitted from Colombo and 2 from Anuradhapura. Of the 801 vagrants dealt with, 541 were Tamils, 225 Sinhalese, 15 Ceylon Moors, 11 Coast Moors, 6 Malays, 2 Maharatti, and 1 Burgher. Employment was found for 158 vagrants; 385 natives of India who were unfit for work were sent back to India, and 205 were sent to the Home for Vagrants.

There was a very large increase in the number of vagrants admitted to the House of Detention, 801, as against 262 in 1918; this was due to the increased cost of living, which threw a great many persons on to the streets.

Since the House of Detention was opened in 1913, 3,465 vagrants have been dealt with. Although there has been a great increase in the number of vagrants on the streets, the provision of an institution such as the House of Detention has reduced the number of vagrants found dead and uncared for. In 1913 109 vagrants were found dead in the streets and 518 removed to hospital, as against 27 found dead in the streets and 168 removed to hospital in 1919.

57. *Work of the Year.*—Mr. W. K. S. Hughes, Temporary Superintendent of Police, was in charge of Colombo till September. In taking up this responsible post, in order to relieve a physically fit officer for active service, Mr. Hughes faced a difficult task, and carried out the responsible duties in a manner deserving of the highest praise, and proved a most able and tactful officer.

Inspectors H. R. de Silva and V. T. Dickman are specially mentioned as having done particularly good work in the prevention and investigation of crime in their divisions.

PART VI.—MOTOR VEHICLES.

58. *Central Registering Authority.*—The system of control of all motor vehicles by one registering authority (Inspector-General of Police) has worked smoothly, and the examination of applicants for, and the issue of, licenses to drive motor vehicles has been carried out by the Police.

59. *New By-laws.*—The by-laws introduced in previous years to give effect to this system were added to in the course of the year to provide for the following :—

(*a*) Every person who owns a motor car when called upon by the Registrar is required to furnish him with such information as may be required affecting the accuracy of any particulars entered in respect of that motor car in the Register of Motor Cars.

(*b*) The expression "motor cycle" to include only motor bicycles, motor tricycles, and motor bicycles with side car attached.

60. *Registration of Motor Vehicles and Drivers.*—The registration of motor vehicles is carried out in the office of the Registrar of Motors (Fort Police Office, Colombo). There are 2,504 registered motor cars and 1,476 motor cycles in the Island. Of these, 95 motor cars are registered for trade purposes and 499 as public conveyances. There are in the Island 56 motor buses for conveying passengers for hire, and 22 taxi-cabs on the streets in Colombo. The number of motor vehicles in the Island has increased from 1,491 in 1913 to 3,980 in 1919. There are 4,735 persons licensed to drive motor vehicles.

61. *Regulation and Control of Motor Traffic.*—There were 448 prosecutions under the motor by-laws; of these, 100 were for exceeding the speed limit, 45 for reckless or careless driving, 49 for driving without carrying the license to drive on the vehicle, 8 for not reporting to the nearest police station accidents involving serious injury, and 7 for unnecessary sounding of the motor horn in a town.

PART VII.—CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT AND HARBOUR.

62. *Criminal Investigation Department.*—The strength of the Criminal Investigation Department is—

Headquarters.

1 Deputy Inspector-General.
2 Assistant Superintendents.
6 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.
2 European Sergeants.
8 Native Sergeants.
14 Native Constables.
2 Newspaper Examiners.
1 Shorthand Typist.
2 Clerks.

Harbour Police in Colombo.

1 European Inspector.
1 European Sub-Inspector.
7 European Sergeants.
1 Inspector or Sub-Inspector.
11 Native Sergeants.
88 Native Constables.

Harbour Police at Talaimannar.

1 European Sergeant.

The special work for which this branch of the Force is responsible has been well carried out. There were several difficult and intricate cases investigated resulting in the accused being brought to trial. Bigamy and cheating cases have been more prevalent in 1919 than in previous years.

A great deal of good work has been done by the sergeants and constables of the Criminal Investigation Department in arresting men in the streets on suspicion while carrying parcels in their hands, pockets, or waists, such parcels, in the majority of cases, being found to contain stolen property.

Mr. J. H. Daniel, Deputy Inspector-General, though much in need of rest and relief, remained at his post throughout the war in order that a young police officer might go on active service. Since September, 1915, Mr. Daniel has without relief carried on the responsible duties of Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, in a manner deserving of special mention. Mr. Daniel's thorough methods and sound work in the Criminal Investigation Department have been of great value to the Colony throughout the war, and he has set a great example to all ranks of the Force in his zeal and devotion to duty. The Force and the Colony are fortunate in having an officer of his high standard of duty.

The good services of Mr. G. H. Ferguson, Assistant Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department and Harbour, are specially mentioned. During the period Mr. Daniel was acting as Inspector-General, a great deal of extra work and responsibility was thrown on Mr. Ferguson, which was faced with ability and zeal. Mr. Ferguson has held his present appointment for nearly three years, and a great deal of the strain of additional and important duties cast on the Police by the war fell on him. Mr. Ferguson has proved to be a most reliable and capable officer, who should go far. I desire to bring Mr. Ferguson's good services during the war specially to the notice of His Excellency the Governor.

Inspector R. J. Weerasinghe is specially mentioned as having done good work in the investigation of crime.

The Sinhalese and Tamil Newspaper Examiners attached to the Criminal Investigation Department have done good work in the supervision of the vernacular press. Mudaliyar W. F. J. Gunawardhana, who has a great reputation as a translator of proved learning and experience, has rendered particular good service in the examination of articles and newspapers published in the vernacular since he was appointed to the Criminal Investigation Department in 1915. The more healthy and moderate tone of the vernacular press is undoubtedly due to his vigilance. I desire to specially bring his good services to the notice of Government as a translator of exceptional ability and merit.

The good services of European Police Sergeant H. W. Harrison in the Criminal Investigation Department are specially mentioned.

63. *Harbour Police.*—The supervision of all persons arriving in the harbour, enforcing quarantine, and the preservation of order is maintained by the use of two steam launches, two petrol launches, and six rowing boats. There were 366 prosecutions for breach of quarantine regulations and 241 for breach of port rules. 141,146 persons were disinfected under police supervision, as against 99,359 in 1918, the large increase being due to the increase in shipping entering the Colombo harbour.

The action of the Joint Police Magistrate (the Master Attendant) in sitting on holidays and at any time or hour when it is necessary to hear a case in order to avoid delaying ships is worthy of note, and must be of the greatest assistance to shipping firms as it is to the Police.

Special attention has been given to the training of men of the Harbour Police. New arrivals are taken round the Harbour and Customs premises and shown the geography of the harbour area. They are also taken round the Fort and shown the various Shipping Companies' Offices, and are taught the names of all harbour officials. They are taught the flags of the various nations and steamship lines, they are also taught how to clean decks, the proper care of boats, and, if they cannot already do so, to row and swim.

PART VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

64. *Registration of Servants.*—The Police attend to this duty at Colombo, Kandy, Hatton, and Nuwara Eliya. During the year 1,845 new servants were registered and 4,301 new engagements recorded. Further registration was stopped in the case of 17 servants convicted of crime. A sum of Rs. 1,970·50 was collected in fees.

65. *Epidemics and Outbreak of Disease.*—There was a serious outbreak of cholera in the Southern Province and in the Province of Uva, which caused heavy mortality. The Kataragam Festival had to be stopped owing to cholera in Uva. One of the fatal cases was that of Police Constable 1701 Ramen, who contracted the disease while guarding the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Badulla. Police Constable Ramen was a constable of twenty years' service with a very good record, and by his death the Force lost a very good officer. There were several cases of plague in Colombo. The special force of police detailed for plague duty at Nawalapitiya last year was gradually reduced, and at the end of July all the men on plague duty were withdrawn. Rinderpest broke out in Colombo, in the Central Province, and in the Ratnapura District.

66. *First Aid to the Injured.*—24 Officers, 133 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, 11 European police sergeants, and 497 native sergeants and constables hold first-aid certificates. The number of officers and men holding first-aid certificates has risen from 132 in 1912 to 665 in 1919. Every Officer, Inspector, Sub-Inspector, and sergeant is required to hold a first-aid certificate. No constable is promoted to the rank of sergeant until he has obtained a first-aid certificate. A certain number of intelligent constables hold first-aid certificates; the remainder are trained to act under a Sub-Inspector, Inspector, or officer holding a first-aid certificate, of whom there will always be at least one in every police station in the Island. A sergeant or constable on receiving a service badge after three years' efficient service is awarded a special grant of Rs. 10 per annum, which he continues to draw so long as he remains efficient. On being awarded a medal after fifteen years' efficient service, a grant of Rs. 2·50 per mensem has been sanctioned by Government.

A knowledge of first aid is particularly useful to Police in criminal districts, where so many cases of serious injuries from personal violence occur at places far distant from a hospital. In the year 1919 there were 241 cases of homicide and attempted homicide, 747 cases of grievous hurt, and 955 cases of hurt with dangerous weapons committed in the Colony. In cases brought to police stations of assault and accident in which bones are fractured and punctured wounds caused, there can be no question but that the cleaning of the wound, stoppage of bleeding, or application of splints before the long journey of anything up to 15 miles in a cart is undertaken must cause great relief to the patient, and prove of value in the subsequent treatment.

Instruction in first aid is not only of material value to the injured, but of moral value to Police in teaching all ranks to realize their responsibility towards the injured and the suffering.

In 11 cases of hurt caused in the Kurunegala District, 1 case in the Galle District, and 1 in the Badulla District, the Medical Officer expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which first aid had been rendered by the Police. At stations on the sea coast all ranks are specially instructed and kept up to the mark in rendering first aid and artificial respiration to persons rescued from drowning.

The Force has 2 horse ambulances, 13 wheeled ambulances, 150 new pattern stretchers, 58 old pattern stretchers, 155 first-aid boxes, and 139 first-aid hampers. A new pattern stretcher and hamper containing all necessary first-aid materials have been supplied to every police station in the Island.

The Ceylon Police Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade was inspected by Dr. P. J. Kelly, Acting Assistant Commissioner of the Ceylon Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, on December 12. The thanks of the Force are due to Dr. E. Langley Hunt, C.M.G., the late Assistant Commissioner of the Ceylon Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, to Dr. P. J. Kelly, Acting Assistant Commissioner, and to those medical officers who have throughout the year arranged for and prepared members of the Force for first-aid certificates and instructed other members qualifying as efficient. The Annual First-Aid Competition, in which twenty teams from different districts and Provinces competed, was won by the Fort Police Station.

67. *Health of the Force.*—In Colombo there is a separate Police hospital (28 beds), to which during the year 1,096 patients were admitted, and 3,283 treated at the outdoor dispensary (7,099 visits).

In 1888 a Police hospital was started, and the same building is still being used. The Force in Colombo in 1888 was a very small one, being less than one-fourth of the present strength, and chiefly centred round Maradana and Slave Island, in close proximity to the Police hospital. A scheme for the rebuilding of the hospital to suit present requirements has been drawn up, and it is hoped that it will be possible to proceed with this work.

With the growth of the Force and the opening of additional stations at a considerable distance from the Police hospital, a further point to be considered is the loss of time involved in men walking a long distance to hospital in order to get a boot cut or some slight injury or complaint attended to. Such an injury should quite rightly be attended to at once, but could be better treated at the man's station.

The Police Surgeon reports that 80 per cent. of the cases that were attended to at the outdoor dispensary of the Police hospital in 1919 were trivial cases, for which a large number of men had to walk 4 to 8 miles (to the Police hospital and back), taking the whole or best part of the morning.

It is of great importance, not only from the point of view of the health of the men, but from the point of view of the Government and the public, that a constable should be encouraged to get proper treatment at an early stage, if he does not, his injury or complaint gets worse, and Government loses a trained man for a considerable time. A great deal of money is now spent in training a policeman, and he is of some value to Government. The fitter he can be kept, the better value Government gets for the money spent in training him. Further, the time wasted each day by men who should and could be doing duty in walking to and from the Police hospital involves a daily shortage of effective men, who should be doing 4 hours beat duty during the time they are walking to and from the Police hospital.

The proposal is that an Assistant Medical Officer should be appointed, who would be granted a motor cycle allowance; the Assistant Medical Officer would visit barracks and stations at which men had reported sick. A small dispensary would be opened in each big station and barracks with simple medicines, such as are required in the majority of cases. A man reporting sick will fall in at his station at a fixed time, and be promptly attended to by the Assistant Medical Officer on his visit. Injuries will be treated, medicine prescribed, and each man will get back to his duty at once, thus doing away with the long walk to hospital and the consequent loss of time. When a man is seriously ill, he will be taken to the hospital as at present. The Assistant Medical Officer will on his visits to stations do all in his power to prevent sickness by holding skin inspections and foot inspections, and, generally speaking, endeavour to prevent men going sick, with the consequent loss of their services to Government for the time being.

The scheme should bring about a decrease in the number of men being off duty on account of trivial complaints and injuries, and result in a man doing 4 hours duty during the time previously occupied in walking to and from the Police hospital. In this way the scheme is not only a sound one from the point of view of the health and comfort of the men, but a sound financial proposition. The pay of the Assistant Medical Officer should be saved many times over by the better health and consequently better work of the men, who will get prompt treatment at an early stage. The scheme has been approved by the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and has been submitted to Government for sanction. The proposal, if approved, will result in a healthier Force and a large number of men available for duty daily.

The Force was extremely fortunate in having had for eighteen months the services of such an able and efficient Medical Officer as Dr. van Langenberg. Dr. van Langenberg took the greatest interest in the welfare of the men, and did his utmost for them at all times. All ranks very much appreciated the benefit of his skilled attention.

There are separate wards for the Police in the hospitals at Kandy, Jaffna, Galle, Matara, Tangalla, Kurunegala, and Chilaw. Separate wards are required at Negombo, Moratuwa, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Gampola, Matale, Hatton, Nuwara Eliya, Ratnapura, Kegalla, and Puttalam.

The building of quarters at Bandarawela for constables suffering from chest complaints has been sanctioned by Government.

68. *Police Boys' Brigade.*—The Boys' Brigade, composed of sons and relatives of members of the Force, has on its strength 57 senior and 268 junior boys, distributed as follows :—

Depôt and Mahara ..	80	Southern Province ..	29
Colombo Station ..	67	Eastern Province ..	13
Colombo Harbour ..	22	North-Western Province ..	16
Western Province ..	21	North-Central Province ..	2
Central Province ..	41	Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	18
Northern Province ..	16		

The object of the Brigade is to provide healthy exercise and recreation for the sons of police officers and pensioners, and to educate and train them to become useful men.

In the first stage, between the ages of 5 and 13, the boy is put into uniform, and not only attends school, but is drilled for one hour daily in squad drill, physical exercises, and boxing. In school the boy is taught reading, writing, and general knowledge, which will fit him for employment. On parade, in boxing and games, he is taught discipline, kept hard and fit, taught to keep his temper, and learn to keep himself and his uniform clean.

The harbour boys are taught flags and signals, splicing ropes and making different knots, the elder boys are taught how to sail a boat, and generally instructed in matters which will be of use to them on enlistment in the Harbour Police.

Between the ages of 14 and 17 the boy continues to attend school and parade for half the day, and in the other half attends a police office as a messenger working under the eye of an officer, for which he is paid Rs. 5 a month at the age of 14 to Rs. 10 a month at the age of 17. At this stage the boy learns regular and punctual attendance for duty, good manners, and activity, and the importance of steady and regular work if he is to get on in the world. At the age of 18 the boy is eligible for enlistment in the Force.

Thirteen boys of the Brigade were enlisted in the Force during the year, and there are now 41 men in the Force who started in the Brigade, one of whom has already been promoted to the rank of sergeant after four years' service as a constable without a single default, which shows that the training and discipline of the Boys' Brigade is of value to the boy on enlistment, and of value to the Force and to the Government in making a well-disciplined and efficient policeman.

His Excellency the Governor presented a cup to the best all-round boy in the Brigade, which was won for the second time by junior boy S. Selladorai, aged 12, of the Depôt. The winner is a son of a police sergeant of twenty-two years' service working in the Depôt.

Police schools for boys are maintained at Kandy, 94 boys; Depôt, 72 boys; Colombo Division, 55 boys; Kurunegala, 6 boys; and Jaffna, 3 boys.

The Kandy and Depôt schools are registered as Government schools. The Depôt school received a grant of Rs. 81 and the Kandy school Rs. 641·50 from Government.

Sports, including a drill and boxing competition, were held at Colombo for boys from all parts of the Island at Christmas. The Depôt boys won the Drill Competition and the Challenge Cup for the best form shown in boxing, as well as the Governor's Cup for the best all-round boy. They did credit to their Instructor, Sergeant 119 Coomaraswamy, who has done particularly well in training the boys since the Brigade started.

His Excellency the Governor and the public generally have taken a great interest in the Boys' Brigade. Their interest in the welfare of the Brigade and the Force is much appreciated.

69. *Library and Recreation.*—A central library is maintained at Headquarters for the use of the members of the Force. There has been for some years a library and recreation room at the Headquarters of each Province, and recreation rooms are now being started at the Headquarters of each district and at as many other stations as possible. There are recreation rooms at each of the Colombo stations, and at Avissawella, Negombo, Henaratgoda, Kotte, Panadure, Moratuwa, Kalutara, Kandy, Galle, Matara, Tangalla, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Jaffna, Talaimannar, Kurunegala, Chilaw, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, Badulla, Ratnapura, and Kegalla.

Colonel T. Y. Wright's Football Challenge Cup was won by the Galle District.

The annual Police sports for the whole Force could not be held on account of the large number of men drawn away on special duty on account of the rice shortage and at places where cholera had broken out. Sports for the boys of the Harbour Police were held in January. Sports for men and boys were held at Jaffna, Galle, and Kegalla. The Police won the Government Service Cricket Shield.

The Police recreation ground has been well maintained, and is valued by the Force.

The institutions of the Force include a Pensioners' Corps, and the various institutions maintained serve to keep together three generations : pensioners, men, and boys.

70. *Events of the Year.*—Peace Celebrations in honour of the victory of the Allies were held in many parts of the Island. The Police were on duty and maintained order.

His Excellency the Governor was pleased, on the declaration of Peace, to convey an expression of his appreciation of the work done by the Force from 1914–1919 in the following order :—

Minute by the Governor.

His Excellency the Governor desires, now that peace has been declared, to express his appreciation of the good work performed by the Ceylon Police Force throughout the Colony during the war. The war undoubtedly threw much additional and arduous work on the Force, more especially on the Colombo and Harbour Police, and it is very gratifying to His Excellency to note that all ranks readily accepted the additional duties allotted to them, and worked in a most willing and cheerful manner in the face of many difficulties. At the outbreak of the war there were numerous applications from all ranks of the Force to be permitted to go to the front on active service. Permission to do so, however, was given to a few officers and men only; but to the majority of the applicants such permission could not be given, as the adequate policing of the Colony during the period of the war was a matter of paramount importance.

The officers and men who had to remain to carry on the essential duties of Police for the safety of the Colony served the British Empire in a no lesser degree than those who actually left the Colony on active service.

To all ranks of the Force, for services ungrudgingly rendered, and to the gentlemen who volunteered for temporary police duty for the duration of the war, to enable physically-fit officers to proceed to the front, His Excellency desires to express his appreciation and thanks.

His Excellency's order and generous appreciation is very much valued by all ranks.

His Majesty the King's request for 2 minutes' silence to be observed at 11 A.M. on November 11, the anniversary of Armistice Day, was observed throughout the Island. Special arrangements made in Kandy proved in every way satisfactory. In Colombo the signal decided upon for the public (the blowing off of all sirens by ships in the harbour) proved to be a failure, and the signal could not be heard even in the Fort, either because (*a*) all the ships did not comply, or (*b*) only a very few ships had the necessary steam up, or (*c*) the north-east monsoon carried the sound out to sea.

It has been suggested for 1920 that the signal be given by (*a*) all the batteries (Rockhouse, Galle Face, Battenberg) firing simultaneously at 10 hours 59 minutes and 30 seconds ; (*b*) signal being taken up by all ships in harbour, factories, mills, workshops blowing their sirens or whistles, taking their time from the batteries, and continuing to blow from 10 hours 59 minutes 30 seconds to 11 hours ; (*c*) signal to be repeated in the streets by police blowing a long blast on whistle and then stopping all traffic.

71. *Foodstuffs.*—Vegetable seeds are obtained by police stations, free of cost, from the Director of Agriculture, and, wherever possible, vegetables are grown for the use of men, who are encouraged to grow anything they can in the police premises.

72. *Metropolitan and English Police Forces.*—While on leave in England the Metropolitan and other Police Forces and Prison Establishments were extremely courteous and considerate in permitting me to see their work and methods and go round their various institutions. The experience and knowledge gained is of the utmost value, and I desire to record my grateful appreciation of their great courtesy and of the valuable information so readily given.

73. *Merits of Officers.*—In this report the names of officers and men who have done particularly good work are mentioned, and I desire to bring their good services to the notice of Government. I beg to specially bring to the notice of His Excellency the Governor the conspicuous good service rendered by Mr. J. H. Daniel during the year, for seven months of which he was in charge of the Force as Acting Inspector-General, and throughout the period of the war. Though Mr. Daniel had not been on leave since 1909, he remained at his post, though much in need of rest, and faced the additional and arduous work thrown by the war on the Harbour Police and Criminal Investigation Department, for which branches of the Force he was responsible, in a manner deserving of special mention. Mr. Daniel carried on for ten years without relief in a most cheerful and willing manner. The Colony has in Mr. Daniel an officer conspicuous for his zeal and devotion to duty.

Colombo, April 12, 1920.

H. L. DOWBIGGIN,
Inspector-General of Police.

PRISONS.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS FOR 1919.

THE totals of admissions of convicted prisoners to the prisons in Ceylon during the years 1917, 1918, and 1919 have been as follows:—

1917 .. 10,646 | 1918 .. 12,613 | 1919 .. 15,050

showing an increase of 2,437 during last year as compared with 1918.

2. The admissions of defaulters under the Road Ordinance for the same periods have been—

1917 .. 135 | 1918 .. 173 | 1919 .. 280

3. Of the total admissions of convicted prisoners to prisons, the following figures give those from the superior courts:—

1917 .. 1,300 | 1918 .. 1,293 | 1919 .. 1,451

4. The number of convictions for murder and manslaughter are—

1917 .. 96 | 1918 .. 91 | 1919 .. 105

5. The number of persons sentenced to death and of those whose capital sentences were carried out are as follows:—

	Sentenced to Death.	Hanged.
1917	59 ..	38
1918	51 ..	35
1919	55 ..	38

Of the 38 hanged, 36 were Sinhalese and 2 Tamils. Of the number sentenced to death in 1919, 3 were hanged in 1920. Of the number hanged, 2 had been sentenced in 1918. No convicts were deported to the Andamans for life. Of the 38 hanged in 1919, 18 came from the Western Province, 5 from the North-Western Province, 4 from the Southern Province, 3 from the Central Province, 1 from the North-Central Province, 5 from the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and 2 from the Province of Uva.

6. Convictions in the higher courts for aggravated assaults during the past year show an increase, the figures being—

1917 .. 156 | 1918 .. 190 | 1919 .. 210

7. The following shows the number of convicted prisoners committed to prison from all courts, and their daily average:—

Prisoners.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Total of convicted persons committed to prison from all courts	10,646 ..	12,613 ..	15,050
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ..	135 ..	173 ..	280
	10,511	12,440	14,770
Daily average of convicted prisoners in prison	3,612 ..	3,636 ..	3,806
Deduct women	60 ..	72 ..	65
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ..	6 ..	9 ..	14
Deduct sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	83 ..	103 ..	72
	3,463	3,452	3,655
Persons hanged	38 ..	35 ..	38

8. Return showing the total number of Road Ordinance defaulters admitted and discharged during 1917, 1918, and 1919:—

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Total admissions	135 ..	173 ..	282
Discharged on payment of fine ..	36 ..	60 ..	89
Absolute defaulters	95 ..	111 ..	166
Discharged on medical certificate ..	3 ..	2 ..	—
Discharged on pardon	1 ..	— ..	27

9. The number of escapes from prison and recaptures during 1917, 1918, and 1919 were—

	Escapes.	Recaptures.
1917	9 ..	7
1918	6 ..	5
1919	3 ..	1

Of the 3 escapes in 1919, 1 prisoner escaped from the General Civil Hospital, 1 from the Eye Hospital, and 1 escaped from the custody of jail guards at Panadure railway station whilst returning from Police Court, Panadure.

10. The number of committals received from the Supreme Court during the years 1917, 1918, and 1919 has been—

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Offences against the person ..	182 ..	166 ..	211
Offences against property with violence ..	24 ..	22 ..	25
Offences against property without violence ..	18 ..	23 ..	11
Forgery, perjury, and offences against currency	50 ..	44 ..	28
Offences not included in above ..	5 ..	5 ..	3
	279	260	278

showing an increase for 1919 as compared with 1918 of 18.

11. The number of prisoners from District Courts admitted to the jails of Ceylon during the same period is as follows :—

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Offences against the person.. ..	318 ..	299 ..	268
Offences against property with violence ..	160 ..	113 ..	136
Offences against property without violence ..	508 ..	526 ..	668
Forgery, perjury, and offences against currency	24 ..	36 ..	30
Miscellaneous	11 ..	59 ..	71
	1,021	1,033	1,173

12. The number of prisoners admitted on conviction before the Minor Courts is—

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Strictly criminal cases	3,421 ..	4,512 ..	6,368
Statutory offences —	4,723 ..	3,878 ..	4,061
Offences against revenue	1,011 ..	295 ..	368
Miscellaneous	191 ..	2,635 ..	2,802
	9,346	11,320	13,599

13. The total increase in the number of convictions during 1919 is made up as follows :—

Increase in Minor Court cases	2,279
Increase in District Court cases	140
Increase in Supreme Court cases	18
Total Increase ..	2,437

14. The total number of prisoners with previous convictions received direct from all courts for the years 1917, 1918, and 1919 is— —

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Convicted once before	1,280 ..	1,524 ..	1,713
Convicted twice before	349 ..	449 ..	529
Convicted three times before ..	164 ..	213 ..	211
Convicted more than three times before ..	241 ..	180 ..	234

(i.) Of those received in 1919 having been convicted once before, 785 became habitual criminals under Ordinance No. 32 of 1914, owing to their second conviction for a crime; and of those convicted twice before, three times before, and more than three times before, 326, 146, and 182, respectively, were habitual criminals.

(ii.) The number of habitual criminals who had become habitual criminals after attaining the age of sixteen years was 1,401.

(iii.) The number of habitual criminals who had two or more convictions for crimes before attaining the age of seventeen years was 38.

(iv.) Of the total number of habitual criminals received during the year, 701 came from towns and 738 from villages.

(v.) The number of habitual criminals who were sentenced by court to preventive detention, in addition to rigorous imprisonment, was 30. At the present time there are 54 persons undergoing terms of preventive detention, all of whom are confined in Welikada jail and being trained as carpenters.

(vi.) The total number of habitual criminals admitted during the year was 1,439, or a percentage of 9·74 of the admissions.

15. The terms of sentences of prisoners received direct from courts into the jails of Ceylon during the years 1917, 1918, and 1919 were—

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Two weeks and under	3,160	4,345	6,105
Not over 1 month or under 2 weeks ..	2,608	3,047	3,106
Not over 3 months or under 1 month ..	2,215	2,207	2,490
Not over 6 months or under 3 months ..	1,144	1,427	1,472
Not over 1 year or under 6 months ..	664	733	878
Not over 2 years or under 1 year ..	381	318	387
Not over 3 years or under 2 years ..	75	65	76
Not over 4 years or under 3 years ..	86	119	76
Not over 5 years or under 4 years ..	26	37	54
Between 5 years and 10 years ..	78	60	57
Over 10 years	16	31	15
To be hanged	58	51	55
Road Ordinance defaulters	135	173	280
	10,646	12,613	15,051*

* One man was undergoing imprisonment prior to his being sentenced to death.

16. The daily average of all convicted prisoners within the jails of the Colony during 1917, 1918, and 1919 was—

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Penal stage	582·84	636·46	762·46
Class IV.	1,689·30	1,887·79	1,953·52
Class III.	699·51	352·32	396·98
Class II.	229·00	308·68	206·37
Class I.	312·03	321·16	357·13
Road Ordinance defaulters ..	6·26	8·71	14·30
Simple imprisonment ..	83·46	102·98	72·05
Preventive detention ..	9·23	18·12	43·30
	3,611·63	3,636·22	3,806·11

Of the total during 1919, 64·77 were females, ·46 juveniles, 6·78 light labour, and 263·05 sick.

17. The daily average of unconvicted prisoners for the same period was—

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Debtors	27·04	31·62	24·26
Witnesses	·16	·44	·55
Further examination	186·08	188·36	271·44
Committed for trial	81·25	92·90	109·42
Awaiting sentence	9·57	15·12	9·40
Arrested on warrants ..	4·31	4·35	4·44
Lunatics	11·05	9·12	9·71
	319·46	341·91	429·22

The total number of unconvicted prisoners admitted to prison in 1919 was 8,099, as against 6,766 in 1918.

18. Return of all prisoners treated in the jail hospitals during the years 1917, 1918, and 1919:—

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Remaining from old year ..	176	145	159
Admitted during the year ..	6,879	6,101	10,267
Discharged	6,769	5,963	9,839
Died	131	121	315
Percentage of deaths to those treated ..	1·85	1·90	3·02
Daily average sick	158·34	138·73	271·30
Daily average strength of prisoners in all jails	3,931·09	3,978·13	4,235·33

The number in hospital on December 31, 1919, was 272.

Of the total 315 deaths shown in the above table, 119 were from influenza and 46 from pneumonia following influenza. The death-rate per 1,000 of deaths to admissions during the year was 14·08, as against 6·50 in 1918. The health of the jails throughout the Island during the year was satisfactory. The total admissions during the year was 23,149, as against 19,379 in 1918; the daily average strength being 4,235·33, as against 3,978·13 in 1918. It was noticeable throughout the year that the majority of admissions to hospital were from those recently admitted to jail; many of these were in a very poor condition and half-starved, owing to the shortage of rice and high cost of all foodstuffs.

With regard to the prisons in Colombo District—Welikada, Borella Convict Hospital, Hulftsdorp, and Mahara—during the year, there were several outbreaks of influenza varying in their virulence, types, and fatality. There was a severe epidemic of catarrhal and mucopurulent conjunctivitis at Welikada during the latter part of November and in December. Many cases of mumps also occurred at Welikada and Mahara. Barring the above-mentioned diseases, the general health and sanitary conditions were satisfactory. The daily average sick was 161·11, as compared with 101·68 in 1918. The total number of cases treated in the Borella Convict Hospital was 3,193, with 121 deaths, or a percentage of 3·78 of cases treated; of these, 1,191 were for influenza, with 43 deaths; many of them died of broncho-pneumonia. Had it not been for the periodic waves of influenza, the admissions and deaths would have compared favourably with previous years. The number admitted to the Welikada female jail hospital was 88, with 2 deaths, including those of two infants under 2 years of age. 4,421 cases were treated at Mahara jail hospital, with 113 deaths, or a percentage of 2·56 of case treated. The

total number of cases treated in the three jail hospitals was 7,702, with 236 deaths, or a death-rate of 3·06 per cent.; this percentage compares favourably with previous years, taking into consideration the several waves of influenza and bowel complaints caused by the shortage of rice and substitution of other articles of food, added to the miserable condition of the majority of the prisoners on first admission.

The following table gives a comparative statement of the principal diseases and number of deaths from each during the years 1917, 1918, 1919 of the above-mentioned jails, the daily average strength of which were 2,391·02 :—

Table of Borella Convict Hospital, Welikada Female Hospital, and Mahara.

	Admissions.			Deaths.		
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1919.	1918.	1917.
Fevers	852	572	708	11	9	4
Diarrhœa	459	510	549	10	2	13
Dysentery	770	471	624	14	9	8
Diseases of eye	797	567	1,047	1	—	2
Pneumonia	67	82	69	37	33	25
Injuries	130	81	111	—	—	—
Other diseases	1,312	1,069	1,190	40	13	18
Influenza	3,201	346	—	119	8	—
Enteric	15	—	—	4	—	—
Total	7,603	3,698	4,298	236	74	70

With regard to the outbreak of influenza at Mahara, the Medical Officer reports: "The total number of cases of influenza treated during the year under review was 2,000 with 78 deaths, or a mortality of 3·90 per cent., as against 115 cases with 5 deaths in 1918. Out of the 2,000 cases, 1,901 were of respiratory and febrile types and 96 were gastro-intestine, the remaining 3 were nervous. Of the total number of cases, 155 developed pneumonia, of which 143 were broncho-pneumonia, 73 cases ended fatally."

Negombo Jail.—The total number of admissions to hospital in 1919 was 443, against 332 in the previous year. The total number of deaths was 46, or a percentage of 10·24 to those treated, as against 2·69 in 1918. The prevalent diseases were diarrhœa, dysentery, and malarial fevers.

Kandy Prisons.—The number of patients treated during the year was 681, as against 564 in 1918. There were 14 deaths, as against 9 in 1918, the prevalent diseases being malarial fevers, dysentery, influenza, conjunctivitis, and diarrhœa. There were 131 cases of malarial fevers, as against 111 cases in 1918, 97 cases of dysentery, and 60 cases of eye affections, and 75 cases respiratory system.

Jaffna Jail.—The general health of the jail was satisfactory throughout the year. The number of patients treated in the hospital was 1,096, as against 1,146 in 1918, the daily average sick and the percentage of deaths to total treated being 8·65 and 2·18, respectively. There were 252 cases of malarial fevers, with 8 deaths; dysentery accounted for 126 cases and 8 deaths, as against 62 cases and 6 deaths in 1918. Diarrhœa 135 cases, with 4 deaths. Influenza 21 cases, with no deaths. There were 146 cases of eye affections; of these, half the number of cases were for inflammation of the eyes caused by artificial irritants introduced by the prisoners themselves in order to shirk work. The medical officers at Mahara and Welikada also complained of the number of cases of conjunctivitis brought on by prisoners themselves by the introduction of irritants, such as chunam, olinda, and castor oil seeds, dust, gravel, &c.

Galle Prison.—The general state of the health of the jail was good. During the last quarter of the year under review there was a mild outbreak of influenza among the officers and prisoners, but there were no deaths. The other cases treated were chiefly of dysentery, diarrhœa, and malarial fevers. There were no deaths in the jail during the year. The daily average strength was 191·99; daily average sick 1·63.

Tangalla Jail.—The total number of cases admitted to the jail hospital during the year was 32, the daily average sick being 1·11, and percentage of sick to strength ·69. Eighteen cases were treated for dysentery. The disease was both bacillary and amœbic, and appeared at a time when the town wells had run dry and drinking water had to be purchased from outside.

Anuradhapura Prison.—The daily average strength of the jail was 124·58, as against 115·50 in 1918. The daily average sick was 4·91. Of the 249 cases treated in the jail hospital, 75 were for dysentery, 19 conjunctivitis, 90 malarial fevers, 7 influenza, 6 pneumonia. There were 9 deaths of prisoners in the civil hospital, to which they had been transferred for better treatment, and one death in the jail.

Badulla Jail.—The daily average strength of the jail was 99·69; only one patient was admitted to the jail hospital during the year. It was invariably found that the health of most of the prisoners admitted to jail was far from satisfactory. This may be attributed to the scarcity of foodstuffs and dearness of all provisions. There was an epidemic of cholera in Badulla town, and one of the prisoners was affected, removed to the infectious diseases hospital, and died there. There were no other cases in the jail.

Kegalla Jail.—The general condition of health throughout the year was very satisfactory; the number of patients treated in hospital was 6, with no deaths. The daily average sick was ·13. The daily average strength of the jail 40·70. The prevalent diseases were dysentery and malarial fevers.

Batticaloa Jail.—The total number of prisoners admitted to the jail during the year was 367, of whom 211 were convicted and 156 unconvicted. The total number of patients treated in the jail hospital during the year was 29, of whom 1 died of pneumonia after being sent to the civil hospital for better treatment. The chief diseases were malarial fevers, dysentery, bronchitis, and diarrhœa.

Chilaw Jail.—The jail is situated in the healthiest part of the town, and the Medical Officer reports that during the year 1919 it was the healthiest institution in Chilaw. 523 convicted and 395 unconvicted prisoners were admitted to the jail. Only 10 cases were treated in the jail hospital. There were no deaths in the jail, but two prisoners died in the civil hospital, to which they had been transferred.

19. The number of punishments inflicted on officers was 916, the number of individuals punished being 649, as against 883 punishments and 489 individuals in 1918.

20. The number of punishments inflicted during the year on prisoners for prison offences was 2,067, as against 1,795 in 1918 and 1,892 in 1917.

21. There were 35 cases of corporal punishment, as against 28 in 1918 and 26 in 1917.

22. The following table gives a return of expenditure for the financial years 1916–17, 1917–18, and 1918–19 :—

	1916–17. Rs.	1917–18. Rs.	1918–19. Rs.
Establishment	197,544	193,098	246,187
Dieting	367,114	359,751	351,374
Hospital charges	32,736	25,866	46,735
Clothing, bedding, &c. ..	25,460	27,937	29,186
Lighting	5,303	5,074	5,496
Materials for manufacture ..	18,518	17,969	19,055
Other expenditure	16,633	14,999	16,138
	663,308	644,694	714,171

23. Statement showing cost per head of prisoners :—

	1916–17. Rs.	1917–18. Rs.	1918–19. Rs.
Establishment	50½	48½	58
Dieting	93⅓	90½	83
Hospital charges	8½	6½	11
Clothing, bedding, &c. ..	6½	7	6¾
Lighting	1¼	1½	1½
Other expenditure	4¼	3¾	3¾
	164	157¾	164

24. The following is the result of the industrial labour for the financial year ended September 30, 1919 :—

	Rs. c.
Total value of stock on hand on October 1, 1918	7,060 90
Total value of stock on hand on September 30, 1919 ..	6,585 70
Total value of articles sold on payment	8,163 52
Total value of articles made for Government Departments for which no payment was received	59,603 14
Total amount expended on account of materials for manufacture ..	19,055 32
Total amount credited to revenue	8,163 52

25. The following is a summary of the more important articles turned out during the year :—

Various articles of wooden furniture	2,029
Various pieces of rattan furniture	119
Rattan matting, square yards	374
Coir brooms	12,577
Coir door mats	521
Coir matting, square yards	1,515
Coir string, cwt.	641½
Coir fibre, cwt.	948½
Coir coal bags	1,000
Coir tea leaf bags	796
Various zinc, tin, and iron utensils, &c.	3,094
Coconut oil, gallons	1,665
Coconut poonac, cwt.	106
Articles of clothing and bedding made up for the Colonial Storekeeper ..	10,232
Cloth for prisoners' clothing, yards	22,250
Officers' uniforms	1,016
Prisoners' suits	6,597
Boots, shoes, &c., pairs	980
Dog collars	23,000
Mats for prison use	575
Madampe cane baskets	11,300
Various articles not included in any of the above	16,023

In addition to the above, the steam laundry at Welikada washed 709,608 pieces of soiled linen for the Medical and Railway Departments; while a daily average of 206 prisoners was, as in former years, employed in the Government Printing Office.

For the making up of furniture for Government Departments, the Forest Department supplied 1,816 cubes of various timbers in log. The carpenters' parties were again handicapped for want of steam power and machinery to tackle these logs.

26. Prisoners are, whenever possible, continued to be employed on works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. Owing to the increasing number of orders from Government Departments for articles of wooden furniture, coir brooms, mats and door rugs, bamboo tats, &c., the industrial parties at Welikada and Bogambra prisons have been largely extended.

27. (1) *Stone and Metal Industries.*—At Mahara a daily average of 200·35 prisoners were employed in the Harbour Works quarry as blacksmiths, carpenters, platelayers, stone dressers, metal breakers, and on excavating and other works connected with the quarry. 733 cubes of hand rubble, 93 cubes of 2-inch metal, 583 pitching stones, and 157 cubes of quarry scrapings were despatched to Colombo Harbour

Works; 1,343 cubes of 2-inch metal, 33,169 stone setts, 120 pitching stones, 2,425 cubes of hand rubble, and 33 cubes of quarry scrapings were stacked in the quarry. For the Public Works Department, a daily average of 394·58 prisoners were employed in the Public Works Department quarry. 3,882 cubes of 2-inch metal, 519 cubes of hand rubble, and 555 stone setts were despatched to Colombo and other parts of the Western Province during the year, the total cost being Rs. 60,272·06.

(2) Notwithstanding the fact that the strength of Mahara prison was increased to a daily average of 1,050 in 1918, it is found that this number is not sufficient to cope with the work in hand and the demands made on it. The question of rebuilding the prison so as to accommodate 1,600 prisoners, provide a proper up-to-date hospital and infectious diseases wards, quarters for the whole of the prisons staff, and an adequate supply of water is now before Government. The cost will be approximately Rs. 500,000—a large sum, but absolutely necessary if we are to make full use of prison labour and improve the general state of health and the sanitary condition of the prison, which at present is most unsatisfactory.

(3) The Public Works Department was also supplied with a total of 2,886 cubes of metal during the year from various jails, namely, Kandy, 657; Galle, 1,092; Anuradhapura, 389½; Badulla, 229½; and Tangalla, 518.

28. *Karaiyur Reclamation.*—With the dredgers, lighters, and rolling stock available at present, the work has made satisfactory progress. During the year some 7½ acres were reclaimed, making a total of 46 acres up to date.

Anuradhapura continues to employ a daily average of from 25 to 30 prisoners on behalf of the Forest Department, clearing jungle and planting out Ceylon teak and margosa trees. The Conservator of Forests has expressed his appreciation of the good work done by prison labour. Chilaw and Badulla continue to employ prison labour on behalf of the Local Board in reclamation work and in diverting the oya, &c.

29. The schools opened at Welikada, Kandy, Mahara, and Jaffna in August, 1917, for the instruction of prisoners, who on admission to jail are twenty-three years of age and under, and who have a sentence of six months and over, make satisfactory progress, the daily average attendance being 174·36.

30. Mr. A. F. G. Walker returned from war service on September 15, 1919, and relieved Mr. J. Elstone at Jaffna, Mr. Elstone reverting to his permanent appointment of First European Jailer, Welikada Prison. Major W. H. Robinson, First Assistant Superintendent, proceeded on leave on July 11, 1919, and is still away.

Prisons Office,
Colombo, February 18, 1920.

A. DE WILTON, MAJOR,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF LANDS FOR 1919.

THE present report is for the calendar year 1919. After a period of comparative stagnation in the business of the Department owing to depression in trade attendant on war conditions, it is gratifying to be able to record a very considerable rise both in the business and in the revenue. The year under review has been the most prosperous in the history of the Department. The business received shows an advance of as much as 38 per cent. on that of the preceding year, while the revenue, which has swelled to the unprecedented figure of Rs. 854,520, represents an increase of almost 100 per cent. The improvement this year, in registration business as well as revenue, though partly consequential on the larger number of deeds executed—the increase is 25 per cent. on the last year's number—is in a greater measure due to the introduction in July of the Amending Stamp and Registration Ordinances, Nos. 10 and 11 of 1919. The object of this legislation was twofold, namely, to raise the registration charges on deeds, and at the same time to ensure their prompt registration. In both these respects the result has been eminently satisfactory. Notwithstanding the fact that the new Ordinances were in operation during only the second half of the year, the profit realized last year exceeded the estimated annual income by a lakh, while the percentage of deeds registered rose from 66 to 80. There would probably have been better results but for the distress, felt more or less throughout the Island, owing to the shortage of food supplies, not to mention the financial unrest consequent on the exchange situation. When once the country has returned to normal conditions there is every prospect of a further considerable development in the business of the Department.

BUSINESS, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE.

2. Table A gives in detail the business, revenue, and expenditure. Compared with 1918, the year under review shows an increase under almost all the items of regular recurrent work. Of special non-recurrent work, such as consolidation of indexes and re-verification of records, much could not be done this year owing to the pressure of more urgent work which required prior attention. The business done under the recurrent items shows an increase of 34 per cent. over that of 1918, and the revenue an increase of 94·6 per cent.; while the rise in expenditure on account of personal emoluments was only 7·5 per cent., and on account of other charges barely more than 14 per cent. As compared with the average for the three years 1916–1918, the business done in 1919 shows an increase of not less than 27 per cent., and the revenue an increase of 92 per cent.

Table A.—Details of Business, Revenue, and Expenditure for the Calendar Years 1918 and 1919.

	1918.	1919.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—).
Business:—			
Regular recurrent business—			
Deeds registered	134,667	202,655	50·5
Registration entries (lands)	220,047	327,641	48·9
Trusts registered	12	29	141·7
Addresses registered	13,243	23,784	79·6
Copies and extracts issued	14,216	15,763	10·9
Folios copied	82,767·16	89,136·71	7·7
Lands searched	3,230	3,301	2·2
Deeds searched (years)	3,312·25	3,614·5	9·1
Records verified	341,280	444,007	30·1
Deeds examined	179,003	172,177	— 3·8
Crown grants listed	3,920	3,395	— 13·4
Copying register of Crown grants (entries)	4,479	2,492	— 44·4
Miscellaneous* (in units)	4,827·89	5,456·43	13
Total (in units)	341,219·86	457,426·62	34
Special non-recurrent work—			
Consolidation of indexes (in units)	22,721·81	2,698·19	— 88·1
Re-verification of records (in units)	12,110·25	979·66	— 92
Miscellaneous† (in units)	1,641·66	3,420·84	108·4
Total (in units)	36,473·72	7,098·69	— 80·5
Grand total (in units)	377,693·58	464,525·31	23

* Certificates of registration, comparing copies of deeds and extracts, and registration reference where deeds are already registered.

† Listing attested copies, copying old local indexes and comparing them, &c.

		1918. Rs.		1919. Rs.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—).
Revenue :—						
Registration (stamp) duty	..	369,539	..	769,187	..	108·1
Recordroom — Stamp duty on applications and certificates	..	27,133	..	31,123	..	14·7
Recordroom — Searching fees	..	3,177	..	3,405	..	7·1
Recordroom — Copying fees	..	30,916	..	38,614	..	24·9
Notarial — Deficiency of stamp duty recovered	..	2,067*	..	2,894	..	40
Notarial — Fines and affidavits	..	2,515	..	4,071	..	61·8
Notarial — Court fines	..	945	..	970	..	2·6
Notarial — Stamps on notarial warrants	..	2,750	..	4,175	..	51·8
Miscellaneous	..	—	..	81	..	—
Total	..	439,042		854,520		94·6
Expenditure :—						
Personal emoluments†	..	170,217	..	183,030	..	7·5
Other charges	..	12,943	..	14,776‡	..	14·2
Special expenditure	..	8,152	..	5,021	..	— 38·4
Total	..	191,312		202,827		6

* This includes a sum of Rs. 741·50, being deficiency recovered under the Stamp Validation Ordinance, No. 30 of 1917.

† Exclusive of the salaries of the Registrar-General and the Assistant Registrar-General.

‡ This includes the cost of stationery, &c. (Rs. 4,902·11), and printed forms (Rs. 5,077·50), not included in reports prior to 1917.

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS, &C.

3. A summary of the business, revenue, and expenditure, shown separately for each office of the Department, will be found in Table B. The Colombo Land Registry, as usual, heads the list both in business and income, and is followed by Kurunegala and Kandy as in the preceding year. Every office of the Department shows an increase of business and of revenue, except the Trincomalee office, where a very slight decrease (2 per cent.) in business is noticeable ; even here the revenue has increased by over 180 per cent.

[For Table B see page 3.]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUSINESS, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE.

4. The following table (C) is a comparative statement for the years 1917 to 1919 (inclusive) of the work received, the work disposed of, the capacity of the staff, the revenue and the expenditure. It also shows the arrears at the beginning and at the end of the year, and the comparative cost and profit per unit of work :—

Table C.—Comparative Statement of Business, Revenue, and Expenditure from 1917.

		1917.		1918.		1919.	
1.	Arrears at beginning of year ..	7,822		6,188·35		11,376·29*	
2.	Business received — Regular recurrent work	347,488·47		346,408·8		476,808·01	
2.	Business received — Special non-recurrent work	41,436·86		36,473·72		7,098·69	
3.	Increase or decrease (—) in regular business	— 34,710·53		— 1,079·67		130,399·21	
4.	Total business for the year (1 and 2)	396,747·33		389,070·87		495,282·99	
5.	Capacity of permanent staff	334,892		331,094		378,188·04	
6.	Business in excess of capacity	61,855·33		57,976·87		117,094·95	
7.	Business done	390,558·98		377,693·58		464,525·31	
8.	Arrears at end of year (*vide* Table D)	6,188·35		11,377·29		30,757·68	
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	
9.	Revenue	426,959 0		439,042 0		854,520 0	
10.	Expenditure	188,556 0		191,312 0		202,827 0	
11.	Nett profit	238,403 0		247,730 0		651,693 0	
12.	Cost per unit	0 48		0 51		0 44	
13.	Profit per unit	0 61		0 66		1 40	

* One deed returned unregistered.

As will be seen from the above, 86,337 units of work (or over 18 per cent. of the total output) have been done in excess of the capacity of the permanent staff. Of these, 72,823 units represent the output of contract or piece clerks and the overtime work done by the permanent staff at a total cost of Rs. 9,803, and the balance 13,514 units, representing Rs. 1,351·40 in value, was contributed by the regular staff without extra cost to Government—no small credit to the staff, seeing that as many as 18,357 units had to be waived during the year chiefly owing to sick leave.

The total revenue for the year was Rs. 854,520, as compared with Rs. 439,042 in 1918, and shows a rise of over 94 per cent. All the offices of the Department contributed towards this increase. In the case of the Colombo and Mullaittivu offices the increase was over 200 per cent., while in Jaffna, Batticaloa, Anuradhapura, Trincomalee, and Mannar it was over 100 per cent.

Table B.—Summary of Business, Revenue, and Expenditure for each Office of the Department for 1919 as compared with 1918.

Office.	Business in Units.						Revenue.			Expenditure.			Profit or Loss (—).	
	Regular Recurrent Work.*			Special non-recurrent Work.†										
	1918.	1919.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—).	1918.	1919.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—).	1918.	1919.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—).	1918.	1919.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—).	1918.	1919.
							Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Colombo ..	43,094·63	63,363·84	47	—	270·68	—	87,479	275,674	215·1	19,606	22,587	15·2	67,873	253,087
Kurunegala ..	37,992·06	51,868·33	36·5	4,177·71	355·9	— 91·5	43,907	68,401	55·7	10,724	11,209	4·5	33,183	57,192
Kandy ..	35,899·2	48,103·99	34	2,491·9	2,326·96	— 6·6	45,047	73,889	64	16,247	16,648	2·4	28,800	57,241
Galle ..	28,425·94	38,464·52	35·3	153·12	44·4	— 71·2	32,110	49,398	53·8	10,278	11,747	14·3	21,832	37,651
Kalutara ..	27,140	36,760·76	35·4	3,052·44	727·6	— 76·1	34,302	53,759	56·7	12,071	12,735	5·5	22,231	41,024
Kegalla ..	29,291·56	35,982·76	22·8	—	405·25	—	30,798	41,909	36	6,804	8,356	22·8	23,994	33,553
Negombo ..	24,490·19	33,725·56	37·7	3,556·4	56·12	— 98·4	31,586	61,275	94	9,821	11,131	13·3	21,765	50,144
Matara ..	23,127·19	30,764·33	33	4,635·14	99·43	— 97·8	22,856	34,456	50·7	9,620	10,540	9·5	13,236	23,916
Jaffna ..	22,491·37	30,048·01	33·6	2,909·87	1,224·79	— 57·9	28,052	66,455	136·9	9,919	11,703	17·9	18,133	54,752
Ratnapura ..	17,214·03	22,502·73	30·7	1·1	35·1	—	19,620	27,428	39·8	5,117	6,820	33·2	14,503	20,608
Chilaw ..	13,971·04	18,492·04	32·4	1,900·35	722·21	— 62	23,725	33,072	39·4	6,299	7,733	22·7	17,426	25,339
Badulla ..	6,412·21	9,494·22	48·1	663·28	173·99	— 73·7	6,614	11,787	78·2	3,909	3,873	— ·9	2,705	7,914
Tangalla ..	6,692·76	8,259·4	23·4	3,584·83	8·33	—	6,903	9,843	42·5	4,517	3,879	— 14·1	2,386	5,964
Batticaloa ..	4,171·54	5,631·3	35	2,079·52	384·93	— 81·5	5,121	14,041	174·2	2,858	3,381	18·3	2,263	10,660
Puttalam ..	3,715·48	3,854·18	3·7	151·5	263	73·6	6,480	10,023	54·6	1,889	1,943	2·9	4,591	8,080
Anuradhapura ..	2,006·85	3,423·05	70·6	—	—	—	1,571	3,997	154·4	1,592	1,708	7·3	— 21	2,289
Mannar ..	474·69	875·4	84·4	—	—	—	621	1,488	139·6	1,764	1,322	— 25	— 1,143	166
Trincomalee ..	793·53	775·15	— 2·3	—	—	—	904	2,558	182·9	603	600	—	301	1,958
Mullaittivu ..	267·02	348·83	30·6	—	—	—	185	605	227	1,597	1,578	— 1·2	— 1,412	— 973
Head Office‡ ..	13,548·57	14,688·22	8·4	7,116·56	—	—	11,161	14,462	29·6	56,077	§53,334	— 4·9	— 44,916	— 38,872
Total ..	341,219·86	457,426·62	34	36,473·72	7,098·69	— 80·5	439,042	854,520	94·6	191,312	202,827	6	247,730	651,693

* Registration of deeds, searches, copying, examination of deeds, and verification of notarial duplicates, &c.

† Consolidation of indexes, re-verification of records, copying old local indexes, &c.

‡ The Head Office is chiefly supervisory. The business shown here only represents the work of searching, copying, and verification of notarial records of the Colombo District, which for want of accommodation in the Land Registry are in direct charge of the Head Office.

§ This includes the cost of stationery, &c. (Rs. 4,902·11), and printed forms (Rs. 5,077·50) for the whole Department.

The expenditure for the year under review was Rs. 202,827, as against Rs. 191,312 in the previous year, the increase being only 6 per cent. The increase was chiefly under the head of personal emoluments, and was due to the employment of a larger staff to cope with the increased work. The nett profit for the year was Rs. 651,693, as against Rs. 247,730 in the previous year, an increase of as much as Rs. 403,963. As will be seen from Table B, the profit netted in 1919 in the Colombo office alone, namely, Rs. 253,087, exceeds by Rs. 5,357 the nett profit in 1918 of all the offices of the Department taken together, which amounted to Rs. 247,730.

The highest registration duty paid on a single deed was Rs. 3,009 on a deed of transfer executed in the Colombo District.

DETAILS OF ARREARS.

5. Details of arrears appear in Table D below. The arrears at the end of 1919 were 30,757·68 units, as against 11,377·29 at the end of 1918. This increase was mainly due to the large volume of work received during the latter part of the year as a consequence of the introduction in July last of Ordinance No. 10 of 1919. The receipts exceeded all expectation and overwhelmed the staff in most of the Land Registries. To grapple with the work the regular staff, besides being themselves employed overtime, had to be supplemented by a large number of extra hands paid on the contract basis. The annual provision for extra clerical assistance having been consequently exhausted within the first two and a half months of the financial year, overtime work had to be suspended early in December. It was resumed only on the 16th of the month on further funds being provided. Inadequacy of accommodation for the necessary additional staff in most of the Land Registries, particularly in the bigger offices, was another serious difficulty that had to be contended against. The arrears in the examination of duplicates were due to the fact that this work had to be frequently interrupted, a portion of the examining staff being from time to time detached for registration of deeds to reduce the arrears as much as possible :—

Table D.—Statement of Arrears in the Several Land Registries.

Office.	Arrears in Units at the end of		Maximum Period of Arrears in Registration, Copying, and Searching. (Days.)		Maximum Period of Arrears in Examination. (Months.)	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
Anuradhapura	—	312·65	—	3	—	5
Badulla	272·39	392·2	10	9	5	9
Batticaloa	250·82	354·55	8	4	2	2
Chilaw	67·6	779·63	17	13	3	4
Colombo	2,992·34	5,955·17	4	5	5	7
Galle	387·74	1,380·91	12	8	5	3
Jaffna	578·69	1,525·96	6	6	2	2
Kalutara	918·48	3,427·68	5	12	3	6
Kandy	1,685·64	4,231·13	7	9	3	9
Kegalla	1,543·69	2,131·38	12	7	4	6
Kurunegala	1,251·55	3,919·03	7	11	2	5
Mannar	—	2	—	—	—	—
Matara	106·65	2,448·86	6	14	1	5
Mullaittivu	6·4	3	—	—	1	—
Negombo	736·04	1,962·53	5	11	2	4
Puttalam	85	24	21	14	2	1
Ratnapura	346·46	1,163·65	4	11	2	3
Tangalla	80·8	635·85	4	8	2	5
Trincomalee	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head Office	67	107·5	6	4	—	—
Total	11,377·29	30,757·68				

BINDING.

6. The binding of land registers is up to date, but as regards old notarial duplicates (for which there is a special vote provided annually) the work is still considerably in arrear. There were bound during the year only 1,942 volumes (458 less than last year), out of about 17,600 remaining unbound at the end of 1918. The high cost of binding materials accounts for this slow progress.

CONSOLIDATION OF INDEXES.

7. The consolidation of old indexes done during the year shows a decrease of about 88 per cent. as compared with last year. In this branch too the work was hindered by the withdrawal from time to time of some of the clerks for registration and other business of a more pressing nature. Six indexes are being consolidated in the branch offices, namely, Chilaw Division B, Jaffna D, Kalutara A, Kandy H, Matara E, and Negombo E. Three complete indexes, Batticaloa Division H, Chilaw D, Kurunegala B, and also a part of Negombo C, were typed during the year. It is desirable that printing of indexes, which was suspended in 1914, should be resumed, the difference in cost being inconsiderable. Printed indexes are not only more handy and durable, but occupy less space than typewritten volumes.

NOTARIES AND DEEDS.

8. In Table E below are shown the number of practising notaries, the number and value of deeds executed, and other details. The notaries practising at the end of the year numbered 704, as against 655 in the previous year, an increase of 49, which is mostly due to the addition to the ranks of proctor-notaries which takes place regularly every half-year. Notwithstanding this increase in notaries, the average number of deeds per notary has risen from 290 in 1918 to 340 in 1919, owing to the large increase in the number of deeds that were executed during the year. The average value of a deed executed in 1919 was Rs. 580, as against Rs. 638 in 1918. The total number of deeds executed was 252,907, as against 202,354 in 1918, an increase of 25 per cent. The total value of stamps affixed to these deeds at the

time of execution, that is, duties levied under the Stamp Ordinance, amounted to Rs. 1,628,918. This sum includes the registration charges—which are not recovered separately now—on most of the deeds executed during the second half of the year, *i.e.*, since the introduction of the amending Ordinances referred to in paragraph 1. The amount representing the registration duties on these instruments having been calculated to be about Rs. 470,931, the balance (Rs. 1,157,987) may be taken as the amount of stamp duties payable on the execution of the deeds independently of registration. This is Rs. 147,739 in excess of the amount levied on deeds executed in the previous year under the old stamp schedule :—

Table E.—Number of Notaries Practising and Particulars of Deeds Executed and Registered.

	1918.	1919.
Number of notaries practising	655	704
Number of deeds executed—		
Notarial	190,012	239,326
Non-notarial	12,342	13,581
Total deeds	202,354	252,907
Number of deeds registered	134,667	202,655
Percentage of registration	66·6	80·1
	Rs.	Rs.
Consideration of deeds executed	129,157,989	146,553,611
Value of stamps affixed to deeds	1,010,248	1,628,918*
Percentage written in—	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
English	17	17
Sinhalese	66	69
Tamil	17	14

* This includes Rs. 470,931 being registration charges recovered from July to December, 1919, at the time of execution under Ordinance No. 10 of 1919.

9. The following table (F) shows the nature, number, and value of the transactions affecting immovable and movable property registered in 1918 and 1919 :—

Table F.—Nature, Number, and Value of Transactions affecting Immovable and Movable Property registered in 1918 and 1919.

Nature of Deeds.	Number.		Consideration.	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
			Rs.	Rs.
Immovables :—				
Transfers by sale, gift, &c.	68,286	104,993	54,328,413	66,589,470
Mortgages	48,197	66,139	39,203,369	39,917,889
Leases	4,978	14,579	3,843,212	7,234,802
Other deeds	12,511	16,192	24,291,072	31,987,658
Total	133,972	201,903	121,666,066	145,729,819
Movables :—				
Transfers by sale, gift, &c.	270	238	422,386	400,714
Mortgages	322	351	854,857	1,004,511
Leases	8	23	8,017	21,546
Other deeds	95	140	384,237	517,764
Total	695	752	1,669,497	1,944,535

Transfers by sale, gift, &c., show an increase of 36,707 deeds, or over 53 per cent., as compared with 1918 ; mortgages over 37 per cent. ; leases an enormous increase of 193 per cent.

PROPORTION OF DEEDS THAT ESCAPE REGISTRATION IN EACH DISTRICT.

10. Table G, which follows, shows the proportion of deeds that escape registration in each district :—

Table G.—Proportion of Deeds Registered to Deeds Executed in each District in the Year 1919.

District.	Number of Deeds executed.		Number of Deeds registered.		Percentage unregistered.	
	Total.	Number affecting Immovables.	Total.	Number affecting Immovables.	All Deeds.	Immovables.
Anuradhapura	2,424	2,420	1,466	1,463	39·5	39·5
Badulla	4,462	4,439	4,671	4,663	—	—
Batticaloa	6,371	6,237	2,428	2,377	61·9	61·9
Chilaw	8,547	8,482	7,634	7,611	10·7	10·3
Colombo	45,889	44,653	38,148	37,926	16·9	15·1
Galle	20,300	19,982	17,942	17,920	11·6	10·3
Jaffna	27,992	22,487	11,373	11,234	59·4	50
Kalutara	19,355	19,270	16,321	16,278	15·7	15·5
Kandy	23,094	22,815	20,390	20,306	11·7	11
Kegalla	15,338	15,317	15,076	15,066	1·7	1·6
Kurunegala	25,851	25,814	22,777	22,757	11·9	11·8
Mannar	717	653	254	230	64·6	64·8
Matara	16,180	16,110	13,559	13,541	16·2	15·9
Mullaittivu	374	351	103	98	72·5	72·1
Negombo	20,274	20,173	17,067	17,029	15·8	15·6
Puttalam	1,383	1,370	1,364	1,356	1·4	1
Ratnapura	7,684	7,653	7,619	7,603	·8	·7
Tangalla	5,671	5,607	4,178	4,175	26·3	25·5
Trincomalee	1,001	693	285	270	71·5	61
Total	252,907	244,526	202,655	201,903	19·9	17·4

In the Badulla District, where the percentage of deeds registered for the last three years averaged 66, the number registered this year even exceeded the number executed, this excess being due to the fact that a large number of old deeds, the registration of which had been neglected, was tendered in the course of the year. Ratnapura, which for the last three years showed the best percentage of deeds registered, continues to occupy the first place, the unregistered deeds in that district being less than 1 per cent. It is followed by Puttalam, Kegalla, Chilaw, Galle, Kandy, and Kurunegala. The Northern and Eastern Provinces are, as usual, the worst in this respect, although they are better than in the previous year. The improvement is especially noticeable in the Jaffna District, where the number of unregistered deeds has been reduced by about 16 per cent. this year.

For the whole Island the number of unregistered deeds is 20 per cent., which is about 14 per cent. less than in the previous year. This improvement in registration is undoubtedly due to the introduction of the amending Ordinances Nos. 10 and 11 of 1919, which, by providing for the registration charges being recovered at the time of execution in the case of most of the deeds, have practically compelled the parties to seek prompt registration. Had this provision, which was introduced only in July, 1919, been in operation throughout the year, the difference between registered and unregistered deeds would probably be a negligible quantity.

NOTARIES.

11. During the year 68 new notaries were admitted, of whom 54 were proctors, to whom notarial warrants were issued as a matter of course. The remaining 14 were appointed to fill vacancies among non-proctor notaries caused by death or retirement. One non-proctor notary resigned owing to old age, and 18 notaries died, of whom 10 were proctors.

Two notaries were invested with honorary rank at the last anniversary of His Majesty the King's Birthday, viz., Notary D. B. K. Goonetilleka, of Kalutara, who, being a Muhandiram, was raised to the rank of Mudaliyar; and D. H. Wijeyetunga, of Kurunegala, who was made a Muhandiram.

PROSECUTIONS.

12. Prosecutions were instituted against 11 notaries, including 9 proctor-notaries (7 of Colombo, 1 of Galle and 1 of Batticaloa), for various offences against the Notaries Ordinance. The fines imposed by court in 7 of these cases amounted to Rs. 970. In the remaining 4 cases the proceedings were dropped, and the accused permitted to compound the offences by payment of fines imposed departmentally, which amounted to Rs. 580.

INSPECTION OF NOTARIES' OFFICES.

13. Eighty-seven notaries' offices were inspected during the year, and as a result five notaries were punished with fines aggregating Rs. 162·50, and in the case of one there was an order by the Governor, under section 29 (35) (*c*) of the Notaries Ordinance, that the notary, who had previously been directed to keep the Instruction Book in his own handwriting, should make the protocols also in his own handwriting.

DEFICIENCY OF STAMP DUTY, &C.

14. A sum of Rs. 3,392·50 was recovered from notaries as penalties for deficiency of stamp duty on deeds attested by them and for breaches of the Notaries Ordinance. The amount of deficiency of stamp duty recovered was Rs. 2,894. The stamps on notarial warrants amounted to Rs. 4,175.

FRAUDULENT DEEDS.

15. During the year 34 deeds were impounded for various irregularities; 25 of these were declared null and void, and in the case of the remaining 9 the executants were convicted of fraud.

FINGER IMPRESSIONS.

16. Finger impressions were taken in the case of 11,116 deeds, as compared with 8,440 in 1918.

RE-VERIFICATION OF RECORDS.

17. Under this head only about 1,000 units of work were done during the year. A re-verification of records commenced in Chilaw in November, 1918, and in Badulla and Kegalla in June and September, 1919, respectively, is being continued. Satisfactory progress has not been made in this work, owing to the increased registration business requiring the undivided attention of the staff.

ADMINISTRATION.

18. The writer assumed duties as Acting Registrar-General on September 15, 1919, relieving Mr. W. L. Kindersley on his appointment to the Government Agency of Uva. Early in the year there was a temporary exchange of duties (from February 10 to March 21) between Mr. Kindersley and the Hon. Mr. C. S. Vaughan, Government Agent of the Central Province.

Mr. Kindersley, who was appointed Registrar-General in September, 1914, presided over the Department for fully five years, a term exceeded by only one of his predecessors. During this period the Department saw a considerable expansion of its business, to meet which there was a large addition to the staff, notwithstanding war retrenchment. Apart from the normal growth of the ordinary business, there were added from time to time new items of work, such as that connected with elections under the Legislative Council Ordinance, No. 13 of 1910, and the registration of business names and companies incorporated abroad, introduced by the Ordinances Nos. 6 and 7 of 1918. As a war measure Mr. Kindersley was temporarily appointed officer for noting marine protests of British vessels calling at Colombo. He was also an Official Member of the Legislative Council from June 1 to September 15, 1919, during which period several Bills relating to the Department were passed.

The appointment in April last of the Registrar-General and his Principal Assistant as Justices of the Peace, on the recommendation of Mr. Kindersley, helped to promote the convenience of the general public, who have frequently to furnish affidavits and statutory declarations in their dealings with this office. As Returning Officer, Mr. Kindersley conducted three elections, two of which were contested. His very frequent visits of inspection to notaries' offices tended to maintain the efficiency of the profession, for whose members he was, moreover, instrumental in obtaining sanction for a higher scale of fees.

Other changes consequent on Mr. Kindersley's transfer were the appointment of the Second Assistant, Mr. F. L. Anthonisz, to act as Assistant Registrar-General, and of the Chief Clerk, Mr. E. R. de Silva, as Second Assistant Registrar-General.

TRANSFERS.

19. The changes among the Registrars of Lands during the year were the appointment of Mr. J. W. A. Perera to Ratnapura, Mr. W. C. Perera to Badulla, Mr. A. W. Rosa to Negombo, Mr. Y. M. T. Subasinha Bandara to Anuradhapura, Mr. C. Arumugam to Mullaittivu, and Mr. A. Manikavasagar to Mannar.

Five officers in the Subordinate Clerical Service were transferred to other Departments, while two were lent to the Food Controller for special duty. Another officer, also of the Subordinate Clerical Service, secured employment in German East Africa during the year.

RESIGNATIONS.

20. Messrs. V. S. T. Gopal and E. A. Lawrence, both officers in Class II., resigned their appointments, the former to join a seminary in India to prepare for Holy Orders, and the latter to join the Medical College. Mr. D. Swaminathan, an officer in the Subordinate Clerical Service, resigned on the ground of ill-health.

RETIREMENTS.

21. One officer in the Subordinate Class, Mr. B. S. Cooray, retired owing to failing health.

WAR SERVICE.

22. Mr. W. L. P. Amerasinghe, who went on war service with the Ceylon Sanitary Corps in 1917, having returned from Mesopotamia, resumed duties in this Department on November 29, 1919. Mr. S. E. de Costa, who had been seconded for war work in the local Censor's Office, also reverted to his post in the Department during the year.

OBITUARY.

23. The Department lost two promising officers of Class II. by the death of Messrs. D. A. de Silva and N. P. Salman. Another officer who died during the year was Mr. E. Nadarajah of the Subordinate Clerical Service.

ADDITIONS TO THE CLERICAL STAFF.

24. Thirty-two additional clerks—10 in Class II. and 22 in the Subordinate Clerical Service—were sanctioned during the year to deal with the increase in business expected as a result of the introduction of the amending Registration and Stamp Ordinances. But this additional staff having proved insufficient to cope with the volume of increased business, which exceeded all expectation, a number of daily-paid clerks had to be employed; and at the end of the year there were as many as 36 such hands, in addition to the regular staff, a good proportion of whom were also working overtime to keep abreast of the work. As a further expedient to avoid delay in registration of deeds and consequent public inconvenience, other work—less urgent, though not less important—such as examination of notarial deeds, consolidation of registration indexes, &c., had to be suspended in many offices.

There were at the close of the year six vacancies in Class II. filled by temporary substitutes for want of passed candidates. The strength of the Land Registration Department was 268 officers, of whom 58 were temporary hands.

LEGISLATION.

25. The amending Stamp and Registration Ordinances, Nos. 10 and 11 of 1919, came into force on July 1, 1919, and as a result, registration of deeds is now practically compulsory. Most of the deeds which were charged registration duty under the old schedule to Ordinance No. 14 of 1891 are now omitted from the schedule to the amending Registration Ordinance (No. 11 of 1919), and registration charges on them, on an enhanced scale, are included in the duties provided under the new Stamp Ordinance. The effect of the change is that in the case of a good proportion of deeds (not less than 30 per cent.), the registration of which was either neglected or put off till necessity for it actually arose, registration is now sought freely, as the owners who have no further payment to make for registration have no occasion for postponing it.

The Notaries (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 22 of 1919, which came into operation on October 10, 1919, was the outcome of a Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor on a motion brought before the Legislative Council by Hon. Mr. K. Balasingham. It was the common practice for notaries and clients to agree upon a fee irrespective of the scale laid down in the Ordinance; but this being opposed to section 34 of the Ordinance, which penalized a notary demanding and accepting a higher fee or refusing to work on the prescribed fee, the practice was legalized by the amending Ordinance, while at the same time the opportunity was taken to provide a higher scale of fees. The Ordinance also improved, to a certain extent, the status of notaries of long standing who held appointment under section 6 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1907.

The Death Duties Ordinance, which was passed during the year, has also thrown additional work on the Department.

EXAMINATIONS.

26. Six officers of the Subordinate Clerical Service passed the Government Clerical Examination

For the selection of candidates to fill vacancies in the Subordinate Clerical Service, two departmental examinations were held, at which 300 candidates appeared.

CLERKS' REWARD FUND.

27. The Clerks' Reward Fund had a balance of Rs. 240·19 at the end of the year, out of which a sum of Rs. 210 was distributed as prizes. These prizes are awarded annually to deserving clerks in the Subordinate Clerical Service, the test of merit being the average output of work during the year, due regard being paid to neatness and accuracy. This practice has been found to promote a healthy competition among the officers. The special departmental prize was won this year by a clerk in the Galle Land Registry, with an output of work 50 per cent. above that of an average clerk.

RICE SHORTAGE.

28. Members of this Department, in common with others, had to undergo considerable hardship during the year owing to the shortage of rice. When the control of rice was enforced and sales withdrawn from kaddai-keepers, officers who used to obtain their monthly provisions from boutiques on credit found themselves hard pressed, having spent their previous month's salaries in liquidation of liabilities already incurred. The situation was, however, eased by the sympathetic intervention of Mr. Kindersley, who obtained from Government advances on their salaries. He also succeeded in securing from the Food Controller a few bags of rice for distribution among officers at a time when conditions were most acute.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

29. The influenza epidemic which prevailed during the greater part of the year seriously hampered the work of the Department, over 50 per cent. of the clerks in some offices being absent at times owing to ill-health. One officer, I regret to record, succumbed to the disease.

BUILDINGS.

30. The new building for the Negombo Land Registry, commenced in February, 1918, was completed and taken over by the Department in April, 1919. The building, though satisfactory in other respects, still required iron bars for the shutters of the doors and windows for the better security of records. This defect is now being remedied.

In the Colombo Land Registry, which only last year was housed in the quarters vacated by the Land Settlement Department, the need of additional accommodation is being felt. The staff having had to be considerably strengthened to meet the recent expansion of business, every possible makeshift had to be devised to accommodate the additional clerks, with the result that the officers now work under great inconvenience. Better accommodation for this office will have to be provided early.

Another office which suffers from similar congestion is the Kandy Land Registry; but when the branch offices—expected to be opened in the course of this year—at Nuwara Eliya and Matale are established, it is hoped that the situation will be eased.

The Jaffna Land Registry, which was also handicapped by insufficiency of accommodation, has had an extension sanctioned. The work is now in hand.

PROSECUTIONS.

31. Two criminal prosecutions for attempted fraud were instituted by the Department during the year, both cases resulting in conviction. In one the accused attempted to obtain registration of a deed by affixing to it as duty a stamp extracted from a deed which had been previously registered; the other was an attempt to have a discharge of a mortgage bond registered on the lower scale of duty, which had been in force prior to July 1, 1919, by altering the date of discharge. In the first case the accused was fined Rs. 100; while in the other a fine of Rs. 30 with simple imprisonment for the day was imposed.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

32. For particulars of business done by the Registrar-General in regard to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and the compilation of connected statistics, reference is requested to my report on the Vital Statistics of 1919. The registration of Joint Stock Companies, Societies, Business Names, Trade Marks, and Designs is dealt with in separate reports.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, February 28, 1920.

N. W. MORGAPPAH,
Acting Registrar-General.

COMPANIES AND SOCIETIES.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES ON THE REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES AND SOCIETIES FOR 1919.

I.—COMPANIES.

THE present report is for the thirteenth year in which the work connected with the administration of "The Joint Stock Companies Ordinance, 1861," has been carried out by the Registrar-General.

2. *Legislation.*—A new Ordinance consolidating and amending the Company law in Ceylon on the lines of the English Act now in force is a long-felt want. Such a measure has been in contemplation for some years, and it is hoped that the matter will receive attention in the course of the current year.

3. The penal provision in section 111 (3) of the Ordinance (as amended by Ordinance No. 7 of 1918) as regards failure to file the documents required of companies incorporated outside Ceylon was modified by the Ordinance No. 29 of 1919 (passed in Council on December 3, 1919) by the addition of a proviso authorizing the Registrar-General to accept such sum of money as he might think proper in composition of the offence.

4. *Companies Incorporated outside Ceylon.*—The business of the Companies Branch was greatly increased as a result of the introduction, in November, 1918, by the Ordinance No. 7 of 1918 (section 111), of the provisions of section 274 of the English Companies Act of 1908. As many as 297 companies incorporated outside Ceylon and carrying on business in the Island were registered during the year. The total number of such companies registered up to the end of 1919, *i.e.*, including 15 registered in 1918, is 312, and exceeds by 32 the number of locally incorporated companies carrying on business at the end of the year. The work done in my office in connection with the registration of companies has thus more than doubled itself. Of the 312 companies, 264 are established in Great Britain, 1 in Ireland, 3 in Australia, 2 in New Zealand, 1 in Canada, 15 in British India, 9 in Hong Kong, 1 in Straits Settlements, 6 in America, 5 in Japan, 3 in Holland, 1 in France, and 1 in Switzerland. In regard to 15 other companies the necessary documents were received during the year, but could not be registered before the end of the year owing to certain defects in them.

5. *Supervision of Companies.*—Generally speaking, the requirements of the Ordinance in regard to locally incorporated companies were satisfactorily complied with. There was no occasion for fines for failure to file documents within the prescribed time. As regards documents required under the new provision in section 111, most of them having had to be obtained from abroad, the companies concerned were allowed an extension of time.

6. The Arcadia Coconut Estates, Limited, reduced its nominal capital from Rs. 2,000,000 to Rs. 1,912,340, and the Ekkeralle Tea and Rubber Company, Limited, reduced its issued capital from Rs. 186,615 to Rs. 93,307·50. Both reductions were duly sanctioned by court.

7. The following five companies increased their capital during the year :—

Name of Company.	Capital before the Increase.	Increased Capital.	Date of passing the Resolution.
	Rs.	Rs.	
The Colombo Apothecaries' Company, Limited ..	800,000 ..	2,000,000 ..	June 24
The Etambawela Rubber Company, Limited ..	250,000 ..	1,000,000 ..	September 20
The Nyanza Tea Company of Ceylon, Limited ..	300,000 ..	415,350 ..	September 26
The Tannahena Rubber Estates, Limited ..	350,000 ..	500,000 ..	December 11
The Nahavilla Estates Company, Limited ..	1,000,000 ..	1,500,000 ..	December 12

8. *Progress of Registration.*—Twenty-seven new companies were incorporated with an aggregate capital of Rs. 19,875,000, as against 17 companies with a capital of Rs. 11,615,000 in the previous year. The average amount of nominal capital per company in 1919 was Rs. 73,611·11, and the average value of a share was Rs. 37·59. Of the 27 companies registered, 15 were companies established for the purpose of planting land; 8 for carrying on trade in the Island; 1 each for manufacture of aircraft and aerial transport; 1 for publishing and conducting a newspaper; and the last company registered in the year was for the establishment of a college of music.

9. At the beginning of the year there were 266 locally incorporated companies, including 12 companies then in liquidation. Five of the latter were wound up in the course of the year. The addition of the 27 incorporated during the year brings the total number on the register at the end of the year to 288. Eight of these being in liquidation, the actual number doing business at the end of the year was 280, against 254 at the end of the previous year.

10. Further details in regard to the progress of registration of companies since the work was transferred to this Department are shown in the table below :—

Table I.—Companies : Progress in Registration.

Number of Companies on Register on January 1.	Year.	Number registered.	Aggregate Capital of new Companies. Rs.	Number wound up.	Number struck off the Register.	Number in Liquidation at the end of Year.	Total Number actually carrying on Business on December 31.
137	1907	22	14,010,000	—	—	1	158
159	1908	13	6,110,000	7	—	5	160
165	1909	14	7,670,000	9	—	5	165
170	1910	36	36,100,000	6	—	18	182
200	1911	19	23,150,000	10	—	15	194
209	1912	14	17,330,000	13	—	8	202
210	1913	15	9,270,000	3	1	6	215
221	1914	15	5,005,350	6	1	7	222
229	1915	6	1,950,000	4	—	9	222
231	1916	21	13,275,000	2	—	10	240
250	1917	10	5,550,000	5	3	11	241
252	1918	17	11,615,000	3	—	12	254
266	1919	27	19,875,000	5	—	8	280

11. Following is a list of the twenty-seven companies registered in 1919 :—

Table II.—Companies registered during the Year 1919.

Registered No.	Name of Company.	Date of Registration.	Nominal Capital. Rs.	Value of each Share. Rs.
415	The Cullen Estates, Limited	January 10	750,000	10
416	British Fertilisers, Limited	February 3	1,500,000	10
417	The Bambaragalla Rubber Estates, Limited	February 13	150,000	10
418	The Usk Valley (Kalutara) Rubber Company, Limited	February 13	800,000	10
419	Southern Investments Corporation, Limited	February 13	2,000,000	10
420	The Logie Tea and Rubber Company, Limited	February 13	600,000	100
421	Gavatenne Estate, Limited	March 3	200,000	10
422	The Nayanza Tea Company of Ceylon, Limited	March 14	300,000	10
423	The Muppane Valley (Ceylon) Rubber Company, Limited	March 14	500,000	10
424	Wilson, Holgate & Company (Ceylon), Limited	March 18	300,000	10
425	The Torrington Tea Estates, Limited	April 4	2,000,000	10
426	Oaklands Tea and Rubber Company, Limited	April 29	500,000	100
427	The Ceylon General Investment and Plantation Company, Limited	May 23	600,000	120
428	The Rakwana Tea and Rubber Company, Limited	May 24	750,000	10
429	Mackwoods, Limited	June 28	1,600,000	50
430	Pembroke Estate, Limited	July 18	200,000	10
431	The Orient Company (Ceylon), Limited	July 18	500,000	10
432	The Aircraft Manufacturing Company of Ceylon, Limited	July 18	1,500,000	100
433	The Aerial Transport Company of Ceylon, Limited	July 18	1,500,000	100
434	The Jaffna Agricultural Company, Limited	October 13	25,000	50
435	The Ceylon Exports, Limited	October 25	500,000	100
436	The Foreign Trades, Limited	October 25	2,000,000	100
437	The Katiapola Rubber Company, Limited	October 25	500,000	10
438	The People Press, Limited	November 4	100,000	10
439	The Vykumbra Rubber Company, Limited	November 5	200,000	10
440	The Nawalapitiya Buildings Syndicate, Limited	November 26	200,000	10
441	The College of Music, Limited	December 15	100,000	25

12. *Companies that have closed Business.*—Five companies were wound up during the year and one went into liquidation. Particulars of these are shown in Tables III. and IV. below :—

Table III.—Companies wound up during the Year 1919.

Company No.	Name of Company.	Date of Incorporation.	Date of Registration of Final Resolution.	Remarks.
362	The Anglo-Oriental Furnishing Company, Limited	June 4, 1915	February 12	—
346	The Traders' Union Company of Cotta, Limited	February 2, 1914	May 5	—
145	Jaffna Steam Navigation Company, Limited	March 26, 1902	July 15	—
385	General Motor Services, Limited	December 18, 1916	September 26	—
347	The Coliseum Theatre Company, Limited	February 17, 1914	November 4	Dissolved by a District Court Order dated October 23, 1919

Table IV.—Companies in Liquidation on December 31, 1919.

Company No.	Name of Company.	Date of Incorporation.	Date of passing Resolution authorizing Winding up.
94	The Clyde Tea Estates Company, Limited	November 20, 1895	November 27, 1912
316	International Stores, Limited	November 29, 1911	September 21, 1914
315	Sungei Dulang Coconut Company, Limited	November 13, 1911	November 17, 1914
363	The Hagama Mining Company, Limited	August 17, 1915	November 20, 1916
355	The Ceylon Saw Mills Company, Limited	August 10, 1914	July 25, 1917
324	The Ceylonese Union Company, Limited	July 15, 1912	November 3, 1917
353	The Ceylon Sugar Refineries, Limited	June 16, 1914	September 18, 1918
138	The Ceylon Planters' Transport Company, Limited	October 26, 1900	December 30, 1919

13. *Income.*—The total income derived during the year under review amounted to Rs. 15,042, distributed as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Stamp duty on memoranda and articles of association	1,680	0
Penalties for not duly stamping documents (failure to cancel stamps affixed to memoranda and articles of association)	20	0
Fees for incorporation, recording, and inspecting documents and issuing copies	8,347	0
Fees for registering documents relating to companies incorporated outside Ceylon (section 111)	4,995	0
Total	15,042	0

14. The total income in 1918 being Rs. 7,555·30, the year 1919 shows an increase of Rs. 7,486·70, which is largely due to registrations affected under the new provision in section 111 of the Ordinance. Table V. below shows income and expenditure during the year :—

Table V.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure during the Year 1919.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Fees	13,342	0	Personal emoluments	2,727	39
Penalties	20	0	Incidental expenses	16	3
Stamp duty on memoranda and articles of association	1,680	0	Total Expenditure	2,743	42
Fees under the Societies Ordinance	30	0	Surplus	12,328	58
Total	15,072	0	Total	15,072	0

Note.—A sum of Rs. 10,458·25, as against Rs. 6,649·50 in 1918, recovered by the Government Printer for publication of memoranda and articles of association in the *Government Gazette*, has not been included in the above statement.

II.—MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

15. The under-mentioned three societies—all educational, and specially authorized under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Ordinance—were registered during the year under the Societies Ordinance, No. 16 of 1891 :—

	Name of Society.	Objects.	Date of Registration.
1.	The Maradana Bauddha Samayabhiwrddhi Society, Limited	Promotion of Buddhist education by means of schools and orphanages, and the encouragement of industrial education	October 1
2.	The Ceylon Moslem Educational Society, Limited	Education of Moslem children by means of a college in Colombo and schools in other towns and villages, and by giving free scholarships to poor Moslem children	October 6
3.	The Galle Buddhist Theosophical Society, Limited	Promotion of Buddhist education by means of schools and orphanages, and the encouragement of industrial education	November 26

16. With the three previously registered, the total number of societies now on the register is six.

17. In July last Mr. P. D. Ratnatunga, Head Clerk of the Companies and Trade Marks Branch of my Head Office, was appointed a Public Auditor and Valuer under section 18 of the Ordinance.

18. Fees amounting to Rs. 30 were recovered during the year for registering three societies.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, February 26, 1920.

N. W. MORGAPPAH,
Acting Registrar-General.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL ON THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS FOR 1919.

I.—TRADE MARKS.

Legislation.—The registration of trade marks is governed by the Ordinance No. 14 of 1888, which was modelled on the English Trade Marks Act of 1875, now obsolete. The local Ordinance, which has undergone several changes from time to time, is badly in need of further amendment to meet present-day requirements. A draft Ordinance consolidating and amending the law so as to bring it more into line with the Trade Marks law in England was prepared by the Department some years ago, but further action in the matter had to be deferred owing to more pressing legislative work which required prior attention. It was also thought desirable that the proposed Ordinance should stand over, in view of the fact that it might be found necessary to revise the whole law relating to trade marks after the termination of the war. Now that peace has been finally concluded, it is hoped that it will be possible to take up the matter without further delay, and that the present antiquated Ordinance will soon be replaced by an up-to-date statute on the lines of the English Trade Marks law now in force.

2. *Registration.*—250 applications for the registration of as many trade marks in 344 classes were received, as against 133 applications in 151 classes during 1918. This shows an increase of 117 applications on the preceding year and 137 on the annual average for the ten previous years. 112 marks were admitted without question; 14 applications were allowed, after correspondence, to proceed; 37 were admitted after correction of clerical errors; and 19 after amendments in the specification of goods. Eight were allowed to proceed after insertion of disclaimers, and 1 was admitted by consent. Seven applications were withdrawn (1 consequent on opposition), while as many were rejected. Forty-nine applications were pending at the end of the year. There were 4 hearings under section 34 of the Ordinance.

3. Although there has been a considerable increase in the number of applications dealt with during the year, the number of marks actually registered was only 109 covering 139 classes, a decrease of 26 compared with the number registered in 1918. This is accounted for by the fact that over 50 marks admitted to registration during the last quarter, which shows a larger number of applications than any previous quarter of the year, were not ripe for registration until early in 1920. The following statement shows the distribution in the several classes of the marks registered :—

Class.	Number of Marks.	Class.	Number of Marks.	Class.	Number of Marks.
1 ..	5	18 ..	1	35 ..	—
2 ..	1	19 ..	—	36 ..	1
3 ..	7	20 ..	—	37 ..	1
4 ..	3	21 ..	—	38 ..	2
5 ..	3	22 ..	3	39 ..	6
6 ..	8	23 ..	—	40 ..	3
7 ..	1	24 ..	12	41 ..	3
8 ..	1	25 ..	2	42 ..	11
9 ..	1	26 ..	—	43 ..	3
10 ..	—	27 ..	—	44 ..	1
11 ..	1	28 ..	—	45 ..	20
12 ..	1	29 ..	—	46 ..	—
13 ..	5	30 ..	—	47 ..	8
14 ..	1	31 ..	4	48 ..	5
15 ..	—	32 ..	—	49 ..	—
16 ..	—	33 ..	—	50 ..	10
17 ..	—	34 ..	5		

4. Of the trade marks registered in the years 1904, 1905, and 1906, registration was renewed for a second period of fourteen years in 56 cases; and of those registered in 1891, for a third period of fourteen years in 5 cases. In the case of 3 marks registered in the name of alien enemies, action in regard to their renewal, which fell due during the year, was suspended under the Trade Marks (Temporary) Rules, 1915. Twenty-one marks were removed from the register for non-payment of the fee for renewal.

5. Five trade marks applications from German subjects, which were received in 1914 shortly before the war commenced, were still in abeyance at the end of the year. The following is a list of these marks :—

Application No.	Name of Applicant.
864 ..	Daimler—Motoren Gesellschaft
865 ..	Do.
921 ..	Kabelwerk Duisburg Aktien Gesellschaft
923 ..	Jacques Schiesser
926 ..	Transatlantic Ex.—& Import Comp. m. b. H.

6. Further details in regard to the registration of trade marks since the year 1907, when the work was transferred to me, appear in the Table I. below :—

Table I.—Trade Marks: Registration.

Period.	Applications.					Number of Marks entered on the Register.	Oppositions.				Renewals.	Renewals suspended.	Removals.	Restorations.	Assignments.	Changes of Name or Address.
	Number received.	Number entertained.	Number withdrawn or abandoned.	Number rejected.	Number pending at end of Year.		Number entered.	Applications abandoned.	Oppositions abandoned.	Number pending at end of Year.						
1907 ..	88	69	1	18	—	96	3	1	—	2	16	—	—	—	11	—
1908 ..	148	137	2	8	1	154	5	4	1	—	12	—	—	—	3	—
1909 ..	118	98	3	9	8	111	2	—	—	2	26	—	12	—	37	—
1910–11 ..	164	123	10	16	13	128	11	5	—	3	44	—	17	—	4	—
1911–12 ..	92	76	1	2	13	63	6	3	1	2	41	—	18	5	15	—
1912–13 ..	192	168	3	12	9	186	11	4	3	4	36	—	9	—	8	—
1914 ..	93	60	6	4	23	74	7	4	1	2	20	—	9	—	4	—
1915 ..	75	61	7	1	6	69	3	2	—	1	21	—	16	—	3	—
1916 ..	131	104	5	12	10	88	5	2	1	2	21	—	9	—	6	3
1917 ..	129	89	10	11	19	83	3	1	1	1	38	—	33	6	2	1
1918 ..	133	101	8	8	16	135	—	—	—	—	101	11	32	—	11	—
1919 ..	250	187	7	7	49	109	3	1	—	2	61	3	21	3	11	53

7. The receipts from the various sources on account of trade marks amounted to Rs. 5,081. This represents an increase of Rs. 928·87 on the amount received in 1918. A further sum of Rs. 407 was recovered by the Government Printer for additional space (*i.e.*, space in excess of 2 inches which is allowed free of charge) in the *Government Gazette* in respect of trade marks advertisements. For details of receipts and expenditure see Table II. below :—

Table II.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure during the Year 1919.

RECEIPTS.*		Rs.	c.
Trade Marks.			
Inspection or search ..	..	23	0
Applications ..	..	875	0
Powers of attorney ..	..	704	75
Declarations of nationality	..	35	0
Amendments ..	..	202	50
Oppositions ..	..	30	0
Registrations ..	..	2,240	0
Affidavits ..	..	7	0
Changes of address ..	..	132	50
Transmissions or assignments	..	71	0
Renewal ..	..	661	0
Restoration ..	..	40	0
Certified copies ..	..	10	0
Copying fees ..	..	37	0
Other documents ..	..	12	25
		5,081	0
Designs.	..	20	0
Total (Trade Marks and Designs)	..	5,101	0

EXPENDITURE.		Rs.	c.
Personal emoluments ..	..	2,242	43
Incidental expenses ..	..	11	94
Total Expenditure ..	..	2,254	37
Surplus ..	..	2,846	63
Total ..		5,101	0

* A sum of Rs. 407, as against Rs. 212 in 1918, recovered by the Government Printer for additional space in the *Government Gazette* in respect of trade marks advertisements, is not included.

II.—DESIGNS.

8. Only 1 application for registration of a design (under Ordinance No. 7 of 1904) was received in 1919. In addition to this, there were registered during the year two applications of 1918. Receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 20, as against Rs. 38·50 in 1918.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, February 23, 1920.

N. W. MORGAPPAH,
Acting Registrar-General.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL ON THE REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES FOR THE YEAR 1919.

OF the various heads of business conducted in my office during 1919, the work connected with the registration of business names was about the heaviest. Though the Ordinance introducing this new feature came into operation in November, 1918, the work was not in full swing till about the middle of 1919. In 1918 there were only 168 applications for registration. As six months' time from the commencement of the Ordinance was allowed for registration in the case of firms and persons who either were carrying on business before the Ordinance came into force or commenced business within two months thereafter, the bulk of the work came in a rush towards the end of the six months. During the first week of May alone there were as many as 1,524 applications for registration, about a third of which was received on the last day of the week.

2. Apart from the scrutiny and registration of the numerous statements of particulars furnished by the applicants, there was an overwhelming mass of correspondence to be attended to in connection with them. The following is a comparative statement of the correspondence done during the last three years in the Companies and Trade Marks Branch, to which the registration of business names has been assigned. The increase in the year under review is almost entirely due to the registration of business names, and gives an idea of the volume of additional work thrown on the office as a result of the new Ordinance :—

Number of communications—	1917.	1918.	1919.
Received	1,772	2,102 ..	9,419
Despatched	2,241	2,681 ..	13,058

3. Early in the year a notice printed in English and the vernaculars drawing the attention of business and professional men to the principal requirements of the Ordinance was circulated throughout the Island. This was very helpful to the general public. Owing to a misunderstanding of the requirements of the Ordinance and to the heavy penalties provided under it for default, statements of particulars for registration were furnished by a number of petty traders to whom the Ordinance did not apply. This entailed on my office a very considerable amount of correspondence, extending in a number of cases over several months, for before the applicants could be definitely informed that they did not come within the scope of the Ordinance, it had to be ascertained in each case whether the applicant was carrying on business as a nominee or trustee, or was acting as a general agent for a non-British firm (section 3), or had at any time changed his name (section 2 (*c*)).

4. Indifference on the part of some local traders, and even of certain professional men of standing, with regard to letters of inquiry caused much inconvenience to the office, and delay in completing registration in many cases. In the case of some Indian firms, chiefly of rice dealers, who furnished defective statements of particulars and had to be communicated with for further information before their business names could be registered, it was several months before it was known that they had left the Island soon after difficulties arose in June in the rice trade.

5. *Prosecutions.*—In the North-Western Province there were 14 cases instituted against traders for failure to exhibit their certificates in some conspicuous position at their principal place of business. In all the cases the offenders were convicted, and the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 82·50.

6. *Legislation.*—The penalties provided under the Ordinance for failure to file the necessary documents within the prescribed time being of a considerable and serious character, and the infringement of the law in this respect being in most cases due to ignorance of the requirements, the inexpediency of prosecuting in every case of default was represented to Government by my predecessor, and on his recommendation an amending Ordinance (No. 27 of 1919) was passed vesting in the Registrars the power to compound for these penalties at their discretion in cases where the default has not been due to deliberate intention.[4] In pursuance of this provision, which came into effect on September 12, 1919, there were nominal penalties recovered amounting to Rs. 41.

7. The table below shows particulars of registration effected and of the income derived during the year in the several Provinces :—

[For Table I. see page G 2.]

It will be observed from the foregoing table that the work of the Western Province, which is attended to in the Head Office, the Registrar-General being the Registrar of that Province, was as much as that done in all the other Provinces put together. This, added to the work involved in the organization of this new business, was a great strain on the head office staff. The work done in this connection by Mr. P. D. Ratnatunga, the Head Clerk of the Branch to which this business is assigned, deserves special mention.

Table I.—Particulars of Registration effected and of Income derived during the Year 1919.

Province.	Number of Applications (Statements of Particulars) received during the Year.				Number of Certificates issued.	Number of Applications pending on December 31, 1919.	Number of Business Names removed from the Register.			Fees, Stamps, and Penalties.				
	Firms.	Individuals.	Corporations.	Total.			Firms.	Individuals.	Total.	Fees.	Stamps on Affidavits.	Fines under Ordinance No. 27 of 1919.	Court Fines.	Total.
										Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ..	1,132	1,305	9	*2,446	†2,280	106	18	22	40	12,359 50	724 0	21 0	—	13,104 50
Central ..	543	188	1	732	721	11	10	1	11	3,605 0	245 0	2 50	—	3,852 50
Northern ..	147	375	3	525	400	125	—	—	—	2,600 0	54 0	10 0	—	2,664 0
Southern ..	75	46	—	121	121	—	3	2	5	612 50	16 0	—	—	628 50
North-Western	280	193	—	473	473	—	4	3	7	2,387 0	146 0	7 50	82 50	2,623 0
Eastern ..	103	79	1	183	183	1	7	6	13	915 0	72 0	—	—	987 0
Sabaragamuwa	96	67	1	164	163	1	2	3	5	840 0	59 40	—	—	899 40
Uva ..	89	150	1	‡240	228	9	1	1	2	1,200 0	15 0	—	—	1,215 0
North-Central .	36	3	—	39	38	1	—	—	—	190 0	22 0	—	—	212 0
Total ..	2,501	2,406	16	4,923	4,607	254	45	38	83	24,709 0	1,353 40	41 0	82 50	26,185 90

* Includes 207 applications received from those to whom the Ordinance did not apply.
† Includes 147 certificates issued in respect of applications received in 1918.
‡ Includes 3 applications withdrawn.

8. The following table shows the nationalities of the firms and persons (including corporations) registered under the Ordinance up to the end of the year 1919 :—

Table II.—Statement of Nationalities of Firms and Persons registered during the Year 1919.

Nationality.	Number of Firms.	Individuals.	Corporations.	Total.
British	2,372	2,185	9	4,566
French	2	11	—	13
Japanese	1	4	1	6
Greek	2	2	—	4
Portuguese	—	3	—	3
Russian	2	—	—	2
Swiss	2	—	—	2
Chinese	1	—	—	1
Dutch	—	—	1	1
British and French ..	2	—	—	2
British and Japanese ..	2	—	—	2
British and Greek ..	1	—	—	1
British and Portuguese ..	2	—	—	2
British and Swiss ..	1	—	—	1
British and Danish ..	—	—	1	1
Total ..	2,390	2,205	12	4,607

As will be seen from the above list, the foreign businesses are for the most part French. They do not, however, all belong to Frenchmen; the majority of them are owned by French subjects from Pondicherry. The next most numerous foreigners doing business in the Island are the Japanese.

9. Registrations effected show that, apart from the number of foreigners who have actually established places of business in the Island, 75 non-British firms have their agents in Colombo for the general purposes of their business here. Of these, 20 are Japanese, 17 American, 11 Dutch, 9 French, 3 Italian, 3 Danish, 3 Swiss, 2 Russian, 2 Chinese, 2 Spanish, 2 Norwegian, and 1 Swedish.

10. Under section 14 of the Ordinance, 83 business names were removed from the register, the firms to which they belonged having ceased to carry on business.

11. There is still a fairly large number of business men who have not furnished particulars for registration, while of those who have applied for registration, some have yet to furnish further particulars to complete the registration.

12. The income and expenditure during the year are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure during the Year 1919.

Receipts.	Rs. c.	Expenditure.	Rs. c.
Fees received	24,709 0	Personal emoluments	5,154 86
Stamps on affidavits	1,353 40	Printed forms	489 51
Departmental fines (under Ordinance No. 27 of 1919)	41 0	Incidental expenses	17 2
Court fines	82 50	Total expenditure ..	5,661 39
		Surplus	20,524 51
Total ..	26,185 90	Total ..	26,185 90

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, February 23, 1920.

N. W. MORGAPPAH,
Acting Registrar-General.

PART IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

EDUCATION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION FOR 1919.

CHAPTER I.
INTRODUCTORY.

THE present report covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 1919. The statistics dealing with numbers of pupils and schools show, as in all recent reports, the position on March 31, the date on which nationality returns are filled up. The financial figures are those for the financial year October 1, 1918, to September 30, 1919. In the case of grant-in-aid schools, the sum given as the total cost to Government is the total of the grants paid to all schools which have received grants during that period.

Twenty-four new grant-in-aid schools were registered during the year, and 10 schools were registered for examination only; these latter schools, if their progress is satisfactory, will receive grants as soon as funds permit, provided they satisfy the requirements of the new Government policy in regard to vernacular schools which is stated in Chapter VI. *infra*.

CHAPTER II.
GENERAL SUMMARY.

The total number of pupils returned as attending schools in Ceylon is 402,049; of these, 377,949 are attending Government and grant-in-aid schools, and 24,100 are attending unaided schools. In 1918 the total number of those attending schools was 410,307. There is, therefore, a decrease of 8,258, due in great measure to epidemics; the influenza outbreak considerably reduced the attendance, and the shortage of food in the middle of the year, which kept a large number of children away from school. In some districts prosecutions for non-attendance at school were temporarily suspended; the falling off in school attendance was largest in the Northern and Western Provinces.

In 1919 the number of Government schools was 884, with 130,389 pupils. The numbers for 1918 were 864 and 125,779, respectively. There is, therefore, an increase of 20 schools and 4,610 pupils.

The grant-in-aid schools in 1919 numbered 2,098 with 247,560 pupils, as against 2,088 schools and 255,083 pupils in 1918. There has, therefore, been an increase of 10 schools and a decrease of 7,523 pupils. The decrease in attendance at Government and grant-in-aid schools amounted to 2,913 pupils out of a total decrease of 8,258, the decrease is, therefore, accounted for by a falling off in the number of children attending unaided schools and grant-in-aid schools. The number of unaided schools which reported to Government in 1919 was 1,011, with 24,100 pupils. In 1918 there were 1,198 schools, with 29,445 pupils. There is, therefore, a decrease of 187 schools and 5,345 pupils. The return of unaided schools, though compiled as carefully as circumstances allow, can never be regarded as wholly trustworthy. The decrease in the attendance at unaided schools shows that these schools are being closed down, or that they are appealing to smaller numbers, which is not unsatisfactory, as the schools which are not registered for grant by the Department are, with very few exceptions, schools which do not satisfy requirements as regards staff and accommodation. The decrease in numbers at grant-in-aid schools is due to the increase in numbers attending Government schools and the laxity in enforcing attendance, which is too frequently found in the case of aided schools. Allowing, however, for these explanations and for the influence of illness and food shortage, the fact remains that the number of children attending school is less than in the previous year. One remedy is to build more Government vernacular schools and to take over those schools which are not at present being managed efficiently by other agencies. In Chapter VI. the statement of the new Government policy in regard to vernacular education is fully stated, and it will be seen that steps are to be taken which will, it is hoped, lead to improved attendance at efficient schools. It must be remembered, however, that unless deterrent fines are inflicted on parents who fail to send their children to school, attendance cannot be maintained; during the outbreak of illness and scarcity of food parents were frequently discharged in the village courts; when these special grounds for exemption are removed, Presidents of the Village Tribunals and headmen should be insistent on enforcing attendance.

The figures for the different districts show that the proportion of children under instruction to the population has been maintained. In the Western, Southern, North-Western, and Northern Provinces the parents realize the importance of education, and the proportion of children under instruction to the population is 1 to 8 in the Western Province, 1 to 10 in the Southern and 1 to 11 in the North-Western Provinces. In the Northern Province, where compulsory vernacular education was introduced for the first time in 1916, the proportion is 1 to 8. The district with the lowest proportion of children under instruction is the Province of Uva, where it is 1 to 33. The nature of the country, with its steep hills and long distances between villages, accounts largely for this. The proportion for the Island is one child under instruction for every eleven persons, which may be regarded as satisfactory, but can be improved.

In Indian reports the number of children of school-going age is calculated at 15 per cent. of the population; this includes boys and girls. The percentage of girls attending school is probably less than half the percentage of boys. It should also be recognized that it is only within the last three years that attendance in many of the larger towns and in the Jaffna District has been made compulsory.

The decrease in attendance must, therefore, have been spread over all the districts, which is further evidence that, generally speaking, attendance has been maintained, allowing for the exceptional number of exemptions granted by the Village Tribunals owing to the causes stated above.

Shortage of food cannot be accepted without reserve as sufficient excuse for non-attendance. In the Kurunegala District, through the generosity of members of the Low-country Products Association, the children in several schools were given free meals, which was a valuable precautionary measure against child mortality, as children weakened by influenza and lack of food are the first victims to any fresh outbreak of illness. In Colombo the Municipality voted a sum of Rs. 10,000 for free meals for the children in the town schools, and in the Maligakanda, Green street, and Dematagoda schools meals of barley and sago conjee were given from June 24, 1919. There are no better agencies for relief of distress than the schools, which by the provision of free meals to the children ensure that, at any rate, the childhood of the country shall not suffer unduly. 83,487 meals were supplied to children in the town of Colombo, or an average of 683 children a day were fed through these agencies, and the school kitchens were utilized for the feeding of those who could not afford to obtain a meal owing to the high price of rice during most of the year.

The total expenditure of the Department for the period October 1, 1918, to September 30, 1919, was Rs. 2,912,345·86. The nett cost to Government, after deducting sums credited to revenue on account of school fees and the sale of books and stationery, was Rs. 2,841,736·77.

The annual cost to revenue of each pupil in a Government vernacular school was Rs. 4·59 for each boy and Rs. 4·61 for each girl, exclusive of the charges incurred through the District School Committees for construction and maintenance of buildings; including this expenditure, the cost to Government of each child educated in a Government vernacular school was Rs. 6·13, as compared with Rs. 5·34 in 1918. The average grant paid for each pupil in a grant-in-aid English school was Rs 13·18, as against Rs 10·57 in 1918, in a grant-in-aid vernacular school it was Rs 3·97, as compared with Rs 3·80 in 1918. The increase in the average grant in grant-in-aid English schools was due to increased grants earned by these schools by improved efficiency and employment of more trained teachers; in grant-in-aid vernacular schools by increased bonuses to teachers and all-round improvement. In efficient vernacular grant-in-aid schools a grant of at least Rs 5 to Rs 6 should be earned, and the average amount shows that a large proportion of these schools do not maintain a high standard of efficiency.

CHAPTER III.

ADMINISTRATION.

I was on leave from April 7, 1919, to November 25, 1919, during which period Mr. E. Evans, Assistant Director, acted as Director. Mr. A. S. Harrison, Inspector of Schools, acted as Assistant Director from May 21, 1919, to the end of the year, Mr. E. Evans having gone on leave on December 1, 1919.

Mr. C. A. Wicks, Inspector of Mathematics and Science Work in Schools, was on leave from May 21.

Mr. A. R. P. Leetham continued to act as Inspector of Schools throughout the year.

There were no changes amongst the District Inspectors. The number of Sub-Inspectors was 30; the distribution was as follows: 13 in the Western District, 8 in the Central, 4 in the Southern, 3 in the Northern, and 1 in the Eastern Districts. A Senior Sub-Inspector, Mr. S. Candiah, continued to act as Inspector for the Eastern Province. The number of these Sub-Inspectors is quite inadequate.

These officers are directly responsible for the examination of 2,693 vernacular schools and for the vernacular classes in 55 Anglo-vernacular schools, which means on an average 90 schools to each Sub-Inspector. There are 200 days in the year on which the schools are open, and, considering that in many parts of the Island it takes a Sub-Inspector at least a day, and not infrequently two or three days, to get to a school—one-half of his time is probably spent travelling from school to school—it will be seen that the number of schools and the time allowed for their examination only admits of a visit of a day, and in very few cases two days, to each school, and makes surprise and incidental visits practically impossible.

There are 107 vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools in Ceylon with over 300 children, which should take a Sub-Inspector a week to examine properly. In addition to this work, the Sub-Inspectors examine the vernacular literature in 204 English schools. On the reports of these Sub-Inspectors depends primarily the allocation of Rs. 855,000 in grants, bonuses, &c.

It is hoped to increase the number of Sub-Inspectors from next year.

CHAPTER IV.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

(1) THE ROYAL COLLEGE.

Mr. Lewis Walker, Acting Principal of the Royal College, reports:—

The year saw many changes on the staff. In January the Rev. C. F. Angus, M.A., Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, joined temporarily as Classical Lecturer, and Messrs. J. M. and E. L. Fonseka were added to the staff. In March Mr. O. M. F. Sampayo replaced Mr. B. H. Dunuwille. In May the Principal, Mr. Charles Hartley, M.A., retired after twenty-three years' service, and Mr. Lewis Walker, M.A., was appointed Acting Principal, while Mr. P. Saravanamuttu, B.A., joined as Acting Lecturer in Mathematics. In August the Rev. C. F. Angus returned to England on the return from war service of Mr. L. H. Sampson, B.A., the Lecturer in Classics. Messrs. R. S. V. Poulier, B.A., and P. Saravanamuttu, on being appointed to Civil Service Cadetships, were replaced by Messrs. H. J. Wijesinghe and W. R. Watson, B.A. Messrs. Gulesekeram, M.A., and V. Balasundaram also joined the staff, and Mr. H. P. Anthonisz resigned. In September Mr. O. M. F. Sampayo left the College. At the end of the year Messrs. C. A. de Zylva and W. D. E. Perera left the College staff, and Mr. F. D. Wijesinghe was transferred to the Training College to study for higher qualifications. During the year there was considerable sickness and temporary absence amongst members of the staff, owing chiefly to outbreaks of influenza. The death of Mr. Richard Perera, a member of the staff, is recorded with regret.

In August the position of the junior members and the prospects of the staff were considerably improved by the introduction of a new scheme of salaries, which requires higher qualifications and ensures increased emoluments.

The following table shows the condition of the school during the last two years :—

	1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
Average number on register ..	479	503	Number of boys admitted ..	57	97
Average attendance ..	441	450	Number of boys withdrawn ..	76	54
Percentage of attendance ..	80	89	School fees ..	Rs. 30,911	Rs. 32,515

The attendance was largely influenced by outbreaks of influenza.

The special prizes for 1919 were awarded as follows :—

His Excellency the Governor's Prize ..	N. W. Morgappah	De Soysa Science Prize ..	M. A. Paul
Turnour Prize ..	M. V. del Tufo	Rajapakse Prize ..	C. B. P. Perera
Director's Prize ..	T. A. Ginige, R. Sathanandam	Shakespeare Prize ..	D. R. Rutnam
		De Heer Memorial Prize ..	N. W. Morgappah

In July three candidates were presented for the London University Intermediate Examination in Arts, and four for the same examination in Science. Of these, two passed the latter examination.

The following are the results of the Cambridge Examination of December 1918 and 1919 :—

	No. of Candidates.	No. of Passes.		No. of Candidates.	No. of Passes.
Senior, 1918 ..	33	20	Senior, 1919 ..	30	19
Junior, 1918 ..	48	31	Junior, 1919 ..	63	45

The College showed a good record in athletics and activities out of school hours. The cricket eleven came out second in the Intercollegiate Cricket Competition, the football eleven had a very good record, and in the athletic sports there was a record number of competitors. The school house competition was again keenly contested between the three houses, Colpetty, Cinnamon Gardens, and Bambalapitiya. The championship was won by Bambalapitiya. A musical society was started in September for the first time in the history of the College, and a successful first concert given in the school hall in December.

The College library has been enriched by many new books and pictures.

The new Royal College buildings were commenced in August, 1919, and a sum of Rs. 8,643·20 was spent during the year. It is improbable, however, that the new buildings will be completed before the middle of 1922, and if a start is to be made with the University College, temporary accommodation must be found for the Arts students. Unfortunately it is very difficult to secure the building required in the neighbourhood of the "Educational Triangle," but I have hopes of obtaining quarters for these students next year.

The science laboratories made good progress, and should be available by September, 1920.

The proposals of the Committee appointed to report on the equipment and materials required were approved by Government, and indents will now be despatched to England. A sum of Rs. 67,000 was included in the Estimates for this purpose.

I was able while in England to take further action to give effect to the recommendations of Lord Chalmers that the Ceylon University College should be affiliated to the University of Oxford. The Hebdomadal Council by a resolution passed in October, 1914, had agreed to appoint a Committee of the Council to advise on the courses, and assist generally in the selection of professors and on any other matters connected with the University College. The University was unable to commit itself to any undertaking to affiliate the University College, but agreed to consider the proposal later. The resolution of the Council was to take effect up to October 1, 1920.

Owing to the difficulties in selecting a site for the University College and determining the future of the Royal College, no further action had been taken in regard to the Oxford Committee, and no Committee had been appointed.

I was able when at Oxford to consult Mr. H. T. Gerrans of Worcester, who has shown much interest in the proposals, and he moved the Hebdomadal Council to appoint a Committee and extend the term of its activities for a further period of five years.

The Committee appointed is composed of Mr. Henry T. Gerrans, M.A., Fellow of Worcester; Sir Ernest J. Trevelyan, D.C.L., Fellow of All Souls; Rev. George B. Cronshaw, M.A., Fellow of Queen's; Mr. Wilfred G. Kendrew, M.A., Non-Collegiate, Junior Proctor; Mr. Percy E. Matheson, M.A., Fellow of New College; Mr. Stephen M. Burrows, M.A., Exeter College; Mr. Charles H. Sampson, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose.

Two meetings of the Committee were held at Oxford, at both of which I was present, and the following important resolutions were passed :—

(1) As the Committee would probably be requested to conduct the first Intermediate Examination, they were of opinion that it might not be premature for them to recommend Council to propose at an early date, after the issue of the results of that examination, a decree admitting students of the Ceylon University College to the privileges of the Statute on Colonial and Indian Universities (for junior status only), provided that they were satisfied with the standard of the examination.

(2) That the stipend of a professor should be £800 per annum.

(3) The Committee would assist in recommending suitable candidates for professorships to the Colonial Office.

The Oxford Committee will be of great assistance to the University College in every branch of its work, and their co-operation and advice, which they are most ready to give, should ensure the University College course of studies being put on a thoroughly sound basis.

I was also able, while in England, to meet Sir Michael E. Sadler, K.C.S.I., Chairman of the Calcutta University Commission, and consult him with regard to the best lines to be followed in the working of the University College in Colombo, and the eventual establishment of a University which will naturally follow. Ceylon has undubtedly greatly benefited by the attention paid to primary education, and by avoiding the danger of too rapid a development of higher education at the expense of the schools. The school boy in Ceylon is a school boy, and not merely a young student; though examinations are by no means neglected, there is far more school life and school spirit than is usually found in the East. In

Ceylon, however, there is undoubtedly room for development. The Ceylon school boy needs a broader outlook; the love of study, intellectual progress, literary pursuits need encouragement. There is no point in education at which the student can be told to "stand—so far and no further"; but if the student is to reach his goal by the right road, he must advance by steady progress. In Ceylon there has been such progress; there is room for advance.

Higher education in Ceylon is not going to be the work of a day—far better that it should be built up by careful preparation and steady development than that it should be super-imposed upon a fabric unable to support it. The spade work has to be done by the Education as well as by the Public Works Department.

The number of students proceeding from Ceylon to England to complete their education appears to be increasing every year. I was able to meet the Ceylon students in London and Oxford, and a few of those at Cambridge. It is very necessary that students from Ceylon proceeding to England should take steps to ensure their admission to a University or College before they leave. There have been many disappointments in the past owing to the great difficulty now found by all students, both English, Indian, and Colonial, in securing admission to the Universities, whose accommodation has been taxed to an extent never previously known. The attention of the schools was called during the year to the advisability of students calling on the Director of Education before leaving for England and obtaining an introduction to Sir William Mercer, K.C.M.G., one of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, who takes the greatest interest in the youth of Ceylon, and who has been of great assistance to those who have applied to him for help in securing admission to English educational institutions.

It is very advisable that the Ceylon boy going to England should be able to apply for advice and help to some one who has the experience, the knowledge, and the desire to assist him.

In preparation for University courses, lectures were given by Mr. W. T. Stace, C.C.S., on Greek Philosophy, which will be republished in book form by the "Ceylon Morning Leader" Press. Lectures were also given by Mr. Leigh Smith, Principal of the Government Training College, in English Literature; by the Rev. Father Le Goc in Botany and Nature Study.

(2) UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS AND LONDON INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

In 1919 the two scholarships were awarded on the results of the Intermediate Examinations of the University of London, one for Arts and the other for Science, to Mr. D. C. R. Goonewardene of St. Joseph's College, and Mr. L. J. de Silva of St. Thomas's College, respectively, as recommended by the University.

For the Arts Examination 43 candidates presented themselves for the entire examination. Seven of these entered both for a pass in the Intermediate Examination in Arts and for the Government Scholarship in Arts; 36 entered for a pass in the Intermediate Examination, but not for the Scholarship; in addition, one candidate entered for the Scholarship only. Seven candidates entered for the examination "excluding English," and four candidates entered for "English only." Of the 43 candidates who entered for the entire examination, three passed; of the seven candidates for the examination "excluding English" two passed; of the four who entered for "English only" two passed.

For the Science Examination 37 candidates presented themselves; of these, 12 entered for both the Intermediate Examination and for the Government Scholarship in Science; 25 entered for the intermediate Examination in Science, but not for the Scholarship; in addition, four entered for the Scholarship only. Of the 37 candidates for the Intermediate Examination in Science, 15 passed.

The results of the Arts Examination are very poor, but those of the Science Examination show an improvement on the previous year.

A third University Scholarship is to be awarded "to encourage the scientific study of agriculture" on the results of the London Intermediate Examination in Science to be held in July, 1920, if a sufficient number of entries are received. In order to qualify for this Scholarship the candidates must pass in (*a*) the three compulsory subjects, Botany, Zoology, and Chemistry, (*b*) either Physics or Geology, and (*c*) English Literature and Essay prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

The holder of the Scholarship will be required to enter into a bond agreeing to take an approved course in Agricultural Science in England, and on the completion of the course to return to Ceylon and engage in work in which his agricultural training will be put to use.

(3) OTHER LONDON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation.—For the January examination 195 candidates presented themselves, of whom 55 passed. For the June examination 180 candidates presented themselves, and 53 passed (9 in the first division). These results, though not as good as they should be, are a considerable improvement on those of the previous year, both in numbers and percentage of passes.

In the January examination, out of 117 private candidates, 19 passed, in the June examination, out of 97, 16 passed. It is hoped that when the University College is opened more candidates will take the London Matriculation Examination—which or a pass up to matriculation standard in the Senior Cambridge will be accepted as a qualifying test for the admission to the University College—from the schools. The highest percentage of passes obtained by a school entering more than 10 candidates in January was 6 passes out of 10 candidates from St. Thomas's College, and in June 8 passes out of 12 candidates from the Royal College.

Both Sinhalese and Tamil are accepted as optional languages for the London University Examinations.

The University of London passed the following resolution in connection with the Matriculation Examination held at Colonial centres:—"That one special optional language for every 100 normal entries be included in the list of subjects which may be taken without additional fee at a Colonial Matriculation Examination."

As the number of normal entries for the examination at Ceylon centres now exceeds 200, Sinhalese and Tamil will be accepted without additional fee for the examination to be held in June, 1920, and thereafter.

First Examination for Medical Degrees.—Sixteen candidates presented themselves; 9 passed.

Second Examination for Medical Degrees, Part I.—Six candidates presented themselves, of whom 3 passed.

Intermediate Examination in Laws.—Eight candidates presented themselves ; 5 passed.
Bachelor of Laws Examination.—Two candidates presented themselves, of whom 1 passed.
Bachelor of Arts Examination.—Eleven candidates presented themselves, 4 of whom passed.
Bachelor of Science Examination.—Four candidates presented themselves, 3 of whom passed.

(4) CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS.

The results of these examinations for the last three years will be found in Appendix, Part I. (1*a*), (published separately). The general results of the examinations held in 1919 show that the standard of improvement attained in the previous years continues to be maintained. The percentages of passes in the whole examination for the last three years are 45, 50, and 63, respectively. In 1919 the percentages of passes among Junior boys, Junior girls, and Senior boys have risen to 58, 67, and 65, respectively, while the percentage among Senior girls continues to be 85. It is also gratifying to note that the number of entries and passes in every grade has increased.

For the first time Sinhalese and Tamil were taken in this examination. There were 38 entries in Sinhalese and 68 in Tamil for the Junior Examination, and 106 and 80 respectively for the Senior Examination. There is no evidence that the study of the classics has suffered in consequence of the inclusion of these languages. Opportunity has, however, been afforded to clever boys to enter from schools which have not specialized in the teaching of Latin ; more candidates have been able to devote more time to English, and a higher standard of proficiency in their own native languages may be anticipated now these languages are accepted for examination purposes.

When on leave I visited Cambridge and discussed these examinations with the Secretary for Examinations of the Cambridge Syndicate, who was so good as to show me the papers to be set in Sinhalese and Tamil. The local pundits have pronounced favourably upon them, and considered that they required a high standard of knowledge.

Though hygiene was not included in the syllabus or subjects for the Cambridge Examinations in 1919, special arrangements were made for the inclusion of this subject both in the Junior and Senior ; it was taken by 25 candidates in the Junior and 6 in the Senior.

In order to encourage the study of agriculture and the teaching of agricultural subjects in schools, the Hon. Dr. H. M. Fernando has offered annually a scholarship or scholarships tenable for one year to the Ceylon candidate who obtains the highest marks in Botany and either Chemistry or agricultural science in the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, provided also that the candidate obtains a pass in the examination. The holder of the scholarship will be required to enter for the University Scholarship in Natural Science referred to above. The first scholarship will be awarded on the results of the Cambridge Senior School Certificate Examination to be held in December, 1919.

The Ceylon Saiva Paripalana Sabha (an Association for the promotion of the Hindu religion and the interests of the Hindus of Ceylon) is offering three scholarships of the annual value of Rs. 120 to Hindu boys and girls in the Northern and Eastern Provinces on a consideration of the detailed results of the last Cambridge Junior Certificate Examination. Preference will be given to candidates who have obtained honours in the examination and in Tamil.

(5) ORIENTAL STUDIES.

Considerable progress was made during the year in the encouragement of Oriental Studies. The conversion of the "Committee on Oriental Studies" into "The Society for the Promotion and Encouragement of Oriental Studies" had the immediate effect of extending the interest taken in these subjects and of increasing the applications for membership of the Society, which at present numbers 248 members :—152 Buddhist monks and 96 lay men. Owing to the very large number of applications for admission to the Society, it was decided to limit membership to 250 (150 Buddhist monks and 100 lay men).

Two meetings of the Standing Committee and one meeting of the Society were held during the year. A considerable amount of business was transacted by the circulation of papers amongst the Standing Committee. The inspection of pirivenas by a special Inspector appointed for the purpose (Mr. W. A. Samarasekera) proved very successful in encouraging and reviving the work done in these centres of Oriental learning. Fifty-one pirivenas paid each a fee of Rs. 25 for registration and inspection, and of these, 45 were inspected in the districts of Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Negombo, Ratnapura, Kurunegala, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, and Kegalla, the remaining 6 could not be inspected owing to sickness and food scarcity. The largest number of registered pirivenas are in the Galle (11) and Matara (9) Districts, which have always been centres of Buddhistic and Oriental learning.

As the result of these inspections and the reports made on the work of these pirivenas, the following four pirivenas : Pravachanodaya Pirivena, Kalutara District ; Sangaraja Pirivena, Kandy District ; Sailantayatana Pirivena, Galle District ; Gunaratne Mudalinda Pirivena, Matara District, were registered for an annual Government grant of Rs. 400 per annum, and prizes of books were awarded to eight pirivenas who had done good work. It was found that there was a great lack of uniformity in the work of these pirivenas, there is a scarcity of teachers, and history and arithmetic are neglected. In ancient times the system of tuition for beginners was reading and committing to memory a book or books giving in verse vocabularies of words and a list of the roots of verbs to cultivate a retentive memory and a wide vocabulary amongst the students. The system has now been revived in many pirivenas, and the work has been generally re-organized and put on a far more efficient footing. It has been decided to hold a meeting next year of the Principals of registered pirivenas and to invite Indian pundits to attend to draw up a curriculum suitable for all pirivenas. The improvement in the work of the pirivenas was shown in the results of the Oriental Studies Society's Examinations, though the number of candidates—118—was less than in 1918, when it was 134, the results showed a marked progress : in 1918 only 17 candidates passed the Preliminary, 4 the Intermediate, and 2 the Final ; in 1919 34 passed the Preliminary, 9 the Intermediate, and 4 the Final Examinations. Nearly all the candidates were students of pirivenas. The Vidyodaya College presented 28 students, of whom 17 passed. The Inspector of Pirivenas is also paying attention to the libraries and collections of olas and manuscripts at the different pirivenas. He reports that the oldest ola manuscript found in the pirivenas is a copy of Wisaddhimagga, an epitome of Buddhism by the Ven. Buddhaghosa, who wrote it to prove his ability to translate Sinhalese commentaries into Pali, which he afterwards undertook, with great success. This manuscript is to said to be a thousand years old, and it is now kept at the Sadananda Pirivena in the Negombo District.

It is hoped that a portion of the funds of the Buddhist Temporalities when established on a sound footing may be devoted to the encouragement of these pirivenas, and to the erection of better buildings and the provision of larger staffs of teachers.

The prize distribution of the Vidyodaya College was held on October 22, under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor.

The Society regrets the death of Ven. W. Dhammaratana, High Priest, Principal of Ananda Pirivena, who was a learned member of the Society.

Mr. W. A. de Silva, a Member of the Standing Committee, has offered a prize of Rs. 100 for the best prose work in Sinhalese suitable for reading in schools, which will be judged by a Sub-Committee of this Society.

The first journal of the Society was published in December, containing 104 pages of interesting commentaries on the Sinhalese, Pali, and Sanscrit languages and history contributed by the leading scholars in Ceylon.

The Ven. Suriyagoda Sumangala, a Member of the Standing Committee of the Society, was given a scholarship of £300 per annum for two years at Oxford, contributed half by Government and half by Dr. C. A. Hewavitarne. The priest's travelling expenses and outfit were also provided by Government. The Ven. Suriyagoda Sumangala has matriculated at Manchester College, Oxford, and good reports have been received of his progress and devotion to his studies. It is hoped that a two years' course at Oxford will enable him to acquire a further knowledge of Oriental Studies and modern investigations in this field, which will fit him to be a lecturer on the subject at the University College. It is believed that this is the first occasion on which a robed Buddhist priest has entered an English University as a student. This was possible for the Ven. Suriyagoda Sumangala, as he had already acquired a good working knowledge of English.

Further efforts have been made to encourage the study of English by the Buddhist priests. The class at the Vidyodaya College now consists of 54 priests, and is well attended. An extra grant of Rs. 500 is awarded to the College to assist in the cost of tuition, books, &c.

An appeal was made to leading Buddhists for funds to enable classes in English to be held for Buddhist priests at the Training College, and a sum of Rs. 920 was received, of which Rs. 200 represented annual subscriptions.

The classes at the Training College, which are conducted by trained students with considerable teaching experience, were attended by 66 priests, who were formed into two divisions, for reading, writing, and conversation in English. The reports received speak well of their progress. In the Lower Division eight priests are reported to be fit for the third standard and fourteen for the second standard, and in the Higher Division two priests have passed the fifth standard in English.

It is proposed next year to form a special night class in English at Maligakanda Government School for Buddhist priests. Applications have been received to start English classes for priests in Kandy and Galle.

CHAPTER V.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

In 1919 there were 205 grant-in-aid English schools attended by 34,518 pupils, of whom 26,843 were boys and 7,675 were girls. The number of schools has increased by 5, and the number of pupils by 740. Besides these, returns have been received from 57 unaided English schools attended by 2,539 pupils; the number of pupils shows a decline of 64. The average grant per head has risen from Rs. 10·67 to Rs. 13·18. The increased grant is due to there being more efficient schools and more schools which have qualified to earn grants under the increased rates introduced by the 1918 Code. The increase in grants is, in fact, still greater, for these figures are based only on grants paid on examination results, and do not include additional grants given for buildings and equipment, which have been steadily increasing, the vote for equipment being a new one. In 1919 a sum of Rs. 12,234·78 was expended on providing class furniture for the higher classes in girls' English schools from this equipment vote. The very inadequate and unsatisfactory seating accommodation provided for the elder girls in the girls' English schools was bound to have a prejudicial effect on their physique, and it was accordingly decided to assist all grant-in-aid girls' English schools with grants for the supply of chairs with backs and separate desks for the higher classes up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 to any one school—the schools were supplied with detailed particulars showing the type of desk and chair required. Microscopes and special apparatus for scientific work are being sent to the schools, and grants have been given to the poorer schools to assist in the equipment of their Boy Scouts.

The building grants were increased from Rs. 37,000 to Rs. 50,000. Grants were made to 19 schools towards the cost of the erection of new buildings, laboratories, &c. Grants of Rs. 3,000 and over were made to St. Benedict's College, Mahinda College, C.M.S. Ladies' College, and Trinity College, Kandy.

Much requires to be done in the larger English schools to improve their boarding accommodation and sanitary and bathing arrangements. It is hoped next year to provide a special vote for this purpose.

The work of classifying schools according to the new rules was gradually dealt with in the course of the year, and the 205 English schools are now classified as follows :—

Fully organized secondary schools	21
Elementary schools with secondary department working up to the Senior School Certificate Examination	19
Elementary schools with secondary department working up to the Junior School Certificate Examination	11
Efficient elementary schools	28
Non-efficient elementary schools	89
Primary schools	37

The classification of English schools is not altogether satisfactory. There are far too many schools appearing under the head of Non-efficient Elementary Schools; many of these should be treated as primary schools only, or be removed from the list.

The demand for English in Ceylon is greater than ever; it is becoming daily the recognized medium for all higher education and for all employment, except the most subordinate.

The poorest parent desires his son to learn English, if only that he may acquire sufficient knowledge to read and write a telegram or an advertisement in English. It is only a question of time for English to be recognized as at least the essential second language to be taught in every school in the Island.

The standard of work in the village schools in Ceylon is remarkably high. Boys remain on and obtain passes in the eighth standard, which demand an advanced knowledge of arithmetic, geography, composition, language, and Literature. The cry in the country is that this advanced education, which parents desire for their boys, shall at least include English. Without a knowledge of English the large reading class now found in Ceylon—owing to compulsory education this class is steadily increasing, and both Sinhalese and Tamils have a great love of reading—is confined to a literature which may be compared with the pre-Renaissance literature in England, many of the best works in Sinhalese being written in a language which is not spoken to-day. Though Tamil literature has to some extent continued to maintain its reputation, and Sinhalese pamphlets and brochures, chiefly dealing with religious questions, the ruins of Ceylon, and the ancient history of the Island, have a large circulation, and are issued in increasing numbers, yet it must be recognized that it can only be through the translator that the vernacular students can get into touch with modern literature.

There is scarcely a subject referred to in a daily newspaper of to-day on which a student could find further information in a work in the vernacular. It must be realized that education is daily turning out intelligent boys and girls who have had an excellent education in the vernacular and who when they leave school have acquired some knowledge of agriculture, sanitation and hygiene, the geography of the world, and the history of their own country, and who, if they wish to pursue the study of these subjects, can only do so through the medium of vernaculars, the literature in which is narrow and limited.

The vernacular press, which is generally ably edited and has a wide circulation, can do much to meet the demands of this large reading class, but it must be remembered that the ablest and best equipped students are naturally being drawn towards the study of English, and that they find the necessity of expression in English as the only medium in which they can both pursue their studies and present them to the world. There is no class whose wage-earning capacity will not be increased by a knowledge of English.

It may be maintained that a knowledge of English may have an unsettling effect on the labour of this country; that the cultivator who knows English will no longer wish to cultivate his field; that the cooly will wish to become a clerk. But though there are, of course, grounds for such apprehensions, those who express them lose sight of the fact that progress cannot be retarded, though it must necessarily mean a considerable amount of change, and that more efficient mental equipment must be of value in any branch of work. It is also not proposed to give the same amount of English education to everybody. In the first place, it would be impossible to do so. It is extremely difficulty to get English teachers now for Government and grant-in-aid English schools outside the towns, and it will be very many years before qualified teachers can be obtained. To attempt to teach English in every school would defeat its object; it could only result in the creation of an *unspeakable* English, a "pidgin" language; as it is, even in the towns to-day, we find the English of Shakespeare and Spenser being taught, and boys poring over Scott's novels, who can scarcely express themselves coherently or grammatically in English.

The importance and value of a sound knowledge of *oral* English is too frequently lost sight of. Conversation is not practised in our English schools as it should be, and in all branches of education reading and writing are taken to represent language, and speech is accepted as the gift of God. The Education Tower of Babel is largely built of set books, which destroy coherent speech.

What is required and what is demanded of the very large majority of schools is a sound knowledge of colloquial English, the capacity to be intelligible in and to understand spoken English. In the largest village schools, where alone at first can English be introduced, it is not proposed to extend the teaching above the third standard in English. If the pupil has the means and the capacity, he can continue his studies in the Anglo-vernacular or English school, the most intelligent boys being encouraged to do so by provision of scholarships. The village school boy will have had a sound grounding in English, and the very large majority of such boys should have acquired all the English they will need.

The first difficulty to be encountered is the provision of teachers. At present for the teaching of English the smaller schools rely almost entirely on the passed Cambridge student, on the law student who wants to earn a little money while reading for the bar, and on the examination failure who has taken English for the Cambridge or London Matriculation Examination and has failed in it, but considers himself quite qualified to teach it. There are, of course, many good teachers of the "old school" who, even though uncertificated, have acquired a sound knowledge of English. Excellent work, too, is being done by women teachers, whose pronunciation and command of the language are often better than the men's. Generally speaking, however, it may be said that the smaller English schools—those classed as non-efficient elementary schools and primary schools—the Anglo-vernacular schools, and the English tutories, which have been springing up all over the country, rely almost entirely for their English staff on youths who cannot immediately find a more lucrative profession, or who as examination failures cannot hope to secure clerical posts. Such teachers are almost certain to be dissatisfied with their work. They are, too frequently town products: town-clothed, town-educated, town-distracted. Village life has no appeals for them, and they regard their position in a village school as unworthy of their abilities. Their aim is to obtain employment elsewhere, and their only object to impress the village school with a sense of their superior accomplishments. It says much for the teaching profession in Ceylon, which is, I believe, distinguished by the number of its devoted and earnest men, that these youths do as well as they do in spheres from which it would seem that their education had deliberately excluded them; they are too frequently themselves the products of that misdirected education, which it is the object of sound elementary English education to correct. Steps are now being taken to recruit for these schools the type of teachers required by—

(1) The establishment of vacation classes in English for village schoolmasters. These classes were started originally in 1918, and are intended to be held for two years, or possibly three, when the progress of the teachers can be judged. There are now 40 teachers attending these classes, which are taken by trained teachers and members of the Training College staff. Instruction in drill and drawing is also given to these classes.

(2) The opening of a boarding school for vernacular school assistant teachers and passed third-year monitors at the Henaratgoda Gardens. The teachers and monitors are paid Rs. 15 a month to cover their board and lodging and all expenses while at Henaratgoda. The course is to be a two-year one in English and agriculture, for which the Henaratgoda Gardens afford an excellent centre. Special practical instruction is given by the Foreman there, and at the end of this course the students will be required to pass an examination and satisfy the examiner in practical teaching that they can take an English class. They will then be eligible for appointment as English assistants in Anglo-vernacular and large vernacular schools, in which the teaching of English is allowed.

It was decided to select 40 teachers and monitors for the schools. Over 300 candidates applied, all of whom, though coming from vernacular schools, had some smattering of English which they had acquired in their spare time. They were examined by the Inspector for the Province, who expressed his great surprise at the standard of English they had already reached by their own unaided efforts. Considerable difficulty was found in making a selection.

Mr. W. D. A. Gooneratne, Muhandiram of Mawatagama, generously gave Rs. 2,000 for the erection of class rooms for these students. The school was started on July 7.

Special attention is paid to conversation, and oral work, phonetics, and recitation. It is found that the students enjoy reading and learning by heart simple verse, and find it much easier than prose. This subject also encourages correct pronunciation and enunciation.

The agricultural work is at present confined to preliminary experimental science, plant life, and field work, and practical gardening in the garden attached to the school.

The school is known as the Henaratgoda Garden School. It has been referred to at some length, as it is the first experiment of the kind. It gives an opening to the village teacher to become a teacher of English, in addition to his own subjects, and to acquire a knowledge of agriculture, which will be useful to him later in developing his school garden, and during the course he has the advantage of a corporate life in a boarding house.

It is hoped to establish more of these schools in Ceylon, and that generous donors will come forward with offers of buildings and land for the purpose. I should like to see each mission and educational society with a garden school of its own for the training in English and agriculture of the most promising of its younger vernacular teachers. It is hoped, too, by this means eventually to staff with men, who have already been trained in the educational department as monitors and assistant teachers, village schools where English can be usefully introduced.

The difficulty of finding teachers for English schools can only be met, however, by improved rates of pay, which will attract the best type of youth in the country to schools in all parts of the country. It is this educated youth we need most in our schools. The Inspector of Schools, Western Province (Mr. E. H. Vanderwall), reports that there has been "a gradual elimination of the incompetent assistant master," "but only to some extent, by the employment of the law student." The Inspector, Central Province (Mr. E. de la Harpe), states "the dearth of male teachers for elementary English schools continues to exist. The difficulties of the managers of such schools are increased by the tendency on the part of these teachers to move from one school to another when an opportunity offers of getting a slightly higher salary. One can hardly blame them; they are poorly paid." The question of pay of teachers in English schools is one of urgent importance, and with the increased cost of living affecting all classes, it is very necessary to improve these teachers' prospects and to afford them immediate relief. A scheme is being put before Government which will, it is hoped, enable increases in grants to be devoted to the pay of the teachers.

The Department was throughout the year very short-handed in Inspectors of English schools.

Mr. Harrison, Inspector of General Elementary Work, was acting as Assistant Director; Mr. Wicks, Inspector of Mathematics and Science Work, went on leave on May 21; Mr. L. McD. Robison, Inspector of English, Geography, History, and Latin, was on leave throughout the year.

Mr. A. R. P. Leetham, who acted for Mr. Robison, reports:—

Writing.—More attention has been paid to this matter, and there has been considerable improvement in handwriting. After boys have left the lower forms there is a tendency for masters to neglect writing, and boys, if not checked, develop a slovenly hand. The model aimed at is the Civil Service style, and this should be insisted upon throughout the school. It is of little value to write this style in copy books, when boys are allowed to write an entirely different one in their exercises.

Recitation.—This is by no means satisfactory. It is during the periods given to recitation and reading that boys should be taught to articulate and give the correct pronunciation and accent. Greater efforts on the master's part are necessary. The object of these lessons is neither to memorize not to scramble through a certain number of pages of printed matter. Boys should be taught the organs of speech, and how to use them.

English.—There has been an improvement in English during 1919, which, I think, is due to the attention given to grammar. The teaching of grammar, especially to those whose vernacular bears no resemblance to English, is essential. It is only by a good knowledge of grammar that children are able to see why a certain form is correct or incorrect, and it supplies the child with a test he may apply in cases of doubt. The rules should be taught inductively and applied deductively. Reasons for every answer should be given.

Parsing and Analysis are a part of the syllabus of the Cambridge Local Examinations for English boys and they are even more necessary for Ceylonese.

Letter Writing should form part of the syllabus in every form.

Boys from third form should be shown how to make a *précis* from their reading or history books.

In Forms I. and II. compositions on easy and familiar subjects, rather than reproduction, should be given, for the latter has little value to boys, who generally have good memories.

The conjugation of the English verb, the use of tenses, auxiliaries, and the sequence of tenses should be known in these forms.

English Texts.—More time should be given to the study of characters, and the description of incidents in the story, and less attention to details and meaning of uncommon words. The plot should be thoroughly understood, as well as the historical and geographical background. Frequent oral questions on the text are very necessary.

History.—It is astonishing that so low a standard had been reached. The text book generally in use, "Britain and Her Neighbours," is an attractive book. The low average of marks obtained in the school and inspection examinations can only indicate that the teachers do not present their subject in an interesting manner. Frequently the lessons have not been prepared. The master should be able to show the origin and sequence and relation of events, by which alone his pupils gain a proper notion of history. In a few schools this has been done; but I found in most schools that the boys' knowledge consisted in a vague appreciation of individual facts.

The making of notes should be encouraged in all the classes. In the lower forms, after the lesson has been examined and discussed, one *written* answer at least should be made to some question connected with the subject.

Geography.—This important subject is being dropped in many schools because it "does not pay" in public examinations. The standard of work in the majority of schools was decidedly low. Boys do not learn geography only by drawing maps on temperature, rainfall, and productions. The subject might be made much more interesting by the introduction of more *practical* work. Political geography ought not to be neglected.

The weakness in Geography I attribute to the masters' methods of teaching, rather than to their pupils' inability to grasp the subject.*

Latin.—Many teachers do not know the language well enough to take the subject. It is, therefore, taught indifferently in many schools where the English is poor, and I consider that in many cases much valuable time, which should be devoted to English, is wasted. Some schools actually give as much or more time to Latin than to English. A small proportion of boys require this subject for their professional career, yet boys are taking it, many of whom know their Latin grammar better than their English! Too much time is usually spent in the translation of the text books, which are generally memorized from "cribs." I have found that the teaching by the "direct method" has been a failure. There is weakness in "unseens" and continuous prose in most schools, the latter being generally ignored.

Greek.—Only three or four schools teach this language systematically, and a satisfactory standard has been reached, considering the fact that the boys commence its study somewhat late.

The following extracts from the Provincial Inspectors' Reports on English education in the different Provinces are of interest:—

Mr. Vanderwall, Inspector of Schools, Western Province, reports:—

English is still far too weak a subject in many schools, although they present considerable variety in this respect. The old-fashioned schoolmaster, who confined the energies of his class to the literal and detailed acquisition of one reading book or often only part of one, is fast disappearing.

In many schools several books are now read during the year, with the best possible results. To read half a dozen books and understand their general drift and purpose serves a far better educational purpose than to labour through the details of one, and means better English in the end.

The co-ordination of oral and written English composition in the lower schools has gradually built up secure foundations for the English of the higher classes . . . .

There is some improvement in pronunciation, but old habits die hard, and the efforts being made are disproportionate to the extent of the evil. Boys are close imitators. Nearly always a teacher's bad pronunciation is reflected in his class.

An excellent guide to correct pronunciation and elementary phonetics is provided by the Oxford Readers, Reformed Series for India (Oxford University Press). The use of these valuable readers, for which teachers' guides are also provided, is recommended . . . .

The improvement in handwriting in recent years is a gratifying record, and is evidence of the efforts of the trained teachers . . . .

Arithmetic has received a much-needed stimulus by the introduction of oral work into the regular school time table. No oral arithmetic worthy of the name can be done unless teachers work with a properly graded system of notes of lessons . . . .

A good deal of useful work is being done in geography on modern lines. The mapping books, as a rule, are of a high order, but these degenerate sometimes into mere unintelligent draughtmanship.

Boys who have no knowledge of how rainfall is measured, or what the annual rainfall of their own town is, produce excellent rainfall maps of other countries. Others with very uncertain ideas on the subject of monsoons accurately copy maps dealing with winds and currents.

There is the danger in some schools of omitting altogether the political side of geography, which also requires to be known.

The "Britain and Her Neighbours" series and other pictorial texts have done a good deal to help boys to grasp the historical atmosphere and to understand the true relations of history . . . .

Anglo-vernacular schools, which provide a full course in the vernacular and a practical course in English reading, writing, and conversation, fill a very useful place. Some of the most successful men in business and other walks of life have had their entire education in the Anglo-vernacular schools.

The better schools of this type change gradually into separate English and vernacular schools. But the headmaster's ambition to change the status of his school is more often a matter of prestige than of utility. So long as the vernacular is a separate subject of study, there must be a demand for Anglo-vernacular schools throughout the country. There is a great need for good Anglo-vernacular teachers, both head teachers and assistants. If some of our Anglo-vernacular schools have fallen into disrepute, it is not the syllabus which is at fault, but the teachers who have failed to rise to its requirements.

The fees for English in Anglo-vernacular schools were reduced during the year, and readers are given free in certain standards as a further encouragement to parents to let their boys learn English.

Mr. de la Harpe, Inspector of Schools, Central Province, states:—

The English schools have, on the whole, made satisfactory progress during the year. The value of separate class rooms—even though these are made by using portable wooden screens to partition the classes—is beginning to be realized. What gives one much food for thought is the quality of the English which most of the boys attending these schools acquire. Their language and idiom are poor, and they lack facility in expressing their ideas on the simplest of topics. I attribute this to (i.) insufficient practice in school in conversation (which is generally confined to the special classes worked under the third syllabus), and in the writing of essays in simple conversational English; and (ii.) insufficient reading, which is apparently confined to the set books. As regards the latter, I am pleased to note that some considerable progress is being made in many schools which have adopted my suggestions *re* silent reading. Geography is a subject that requires more intelligent teaching than it receives now; there is too slavish an adherence to the text book, and too little use is made of the atlas and of map drawing by both teachers and pupils. A series of five or six maps following naturally one from the other should be drawn of each region and country that is studied.

Mr. Tillainayakam reports a general improvement in teaching in the Northern Province:—

Subjects are better correlated . . . . writing shows a slight improvement on the whole . . . . mental arithmetic is receiving more attention, and considerable advance is being made in the teaching of geography, the importance of proper teaching aids—pictures, models, sand trays, &c.—is more generally, though still insufficiently, recognized.

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* The Training College has suffered from the want of a lecturer who has specialized in Geography. The Assistant Master of Method to be appointed to the Training College will, it is hoped, be specially qualified to train teachers in this subject.—E.B.D.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

The Elementary School-leaving Certificate examination affords an excellent test of the work in the elementary schools and on the elementary side of the secondary schools, and a pass in this examination is yearly increasing in value, as it is recognized that the standard in English required is a searching and thorough one. Special facilities were given to enable teachers in Government Anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools to enter for this examination.

In 1919, 357 candidates presented themselves for the March examination, of whom 104 passed; and 620 candidates presented themselves for the October examination, of whom 265 passed. In all 977 candidates took this examination in 1919, as compared with 896 candidates in 1918. The percentage of passes in the March examination was 29, and that in the October examination was 43; whilst the percentages of passes at the two examinations of 1918 were 36 and 33 respectively.

The only schools which obtained over ten passes in 1919 were St. Benedict's College, Colombo (22), St. Aloysius's College, Galle (18), and Kantherodai Institute, Jaffna (16). Schools which showed fairly good results were Clifton Girls' High School, Maligakanda, with 12 presented and 10 passed; St. Joseph's Preparatory School, with 10 presented and 8 passed; St. Servatius's School, Matara, with 9 presented and 8 passed; Tellippallai School, Jaffna, with 7 presented and passed; Wolfendahl Girls' School, with 5 presented and passed; Ambalangoda Wesleyan School, with 6 presented and 5 passed; Mallakam School, Jaffna, with 7 presented and 5 passed; Galle Wesleyan Girls' School and Alavetty School, Jaffna, each with 6 presented and 4 passed; and Udugampola Government School, with 5 presented and 4 passed. Several of these are small schools, which serves to show that, though the percentage of passes is small, it is possible for a small outstation school to form a good eighth standard class. The success of a village school—Udugampola—is remarkable, and shows a decided advance both in the teaching and in the proficiency of the boys in a Government Anglo-vernacular school, and that it is possible for village boys to attain a standard in the village school which will ensure them admission to all branches of the Clerical Service, for which a pass in this examination is accepted.

A gold medal has been presented by Mr. Kadiramer of Batticaloa to the Eastern Province candidate who does best in English in the Elementary School-leaving Certificate examination.

Extracts from the reports of the examiners on this examination are issued to all schools as affording useful advice and suggestions for the elementary work, and the increased percentage of passes appears to show that these reports are useful.

There was the usual crop of "howlers," which are not confined to the youth of any one country, some of which may be quoted, not as reflecting on the general intelligence of the students in Ceylon, but for any amusement and edification they can afford to those who read administration reports :—

"Lord Shaftesbury's tomb is made of little children's tears."
"He learnt Latin at a midnight school."
"By the industrial revolution, I understand that it is a bad thing to stir against the Government."
"With due defiance and submission he stated his case before the King."
"Britannia needs no bull walks."
"Captain Drake was the ancient Mariner."
"Admiral Beatty sent Jack Cornwalls' body home in despatches where it was buried with royal honours."
"Mary went to call the cattle home and she was overset by the landwind and perished her more and more."

CHAPTER VI.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

In 1919 there were 862 Government vernacular schools attended by 90,957 boys and 32,428 girls, and 1,855 aided vernacular schools attended by 129,027 boys and 73,649 girls. This gives a total of 2,717 vernacular schools attended by 219,984 boys and 111,077 girls. As compared with the previous year, the number of Government vernacular schools has increased by 19, the number of boys on the list by 2,379, and the number of girls by 1,737. The number of aided schools has increased by 10, the number of boys on the list has decreased by 5,028, and the number of girls by 2,757. There is a decrease of 3,669 in the number of children attending vernacular schools during the twelve months since the last returns were collected.

The average attendance at vernacular schools is 220,245, or a percentage of 66·5. In 1918 the percentage was 68·4. In Government schools the percentage is 72, and in grant-in-aid schools 63·3.

The demand for education is general throughout Ceylon, and the falling off in attendance has been explained above; it is certainly not due to any decreased interest in education. The number of boys and girls in the higher standards has increased everywhere. The Vernacular School-leaving Certificate examination has tended to bring about this desirable result. 243 certificates were issued for passes in Government schools, and 148 for passes in grant-in-aid schools in 1919.

It is difficult, however, to secure the attendance of the bigger children in those districts where they can easily obtain employment, for instance, in the neighbourhood of rubber plantations; at a school in the midst of rubber estates I was informed by the teacher in explanation of the small numbers above the fourth standard that all the big children had gone "milking," viz., rubber tapping.

One of the most important events of the year in connection with vernacular education was the declaration of Government policy in regard to the recognition and establishment of grant-in-aid and Government schools. It was definitely laid down that Government was not generally prepared to finance new schools opened by bodies which do not represent the predominant religion in the district where the school is to work, and where there is already an existing school. While it is fully realized that excellent work has been and is being done by many mission schools, it is felt that public money should be devoted rather to increased expenditure on Government undenominational schools, or schools in which the children, with few exceptions, belong to the denomination conducting the school, than in assisting in the multiplication of schools conducted by different religious and rival agencies. Where schools have been and are being successfully conducted by mission or private agencies, these will continue to receive grants from Government, but all such agencies are reminded that an increase in such schools and their registration and the payment of grants to them can only be justified by local demands for these schools or the necessity for providing schools for the children belonging to the religious body conducting

the school. It is not proposed to withdraw grants where the payment is justified by the existence of an efficient school satisfying the needs of the neighbourhood, but where the schools do not satisfy these requirements, they cannot expect to be supported by Government assistance, when it may be found that the local needs are better satisfied by the establishment of a Government school, or a school of the same denomination as the large majority of the parents. This declaration of policy was accompanied by increases in grant, which it is estimated will involve an additional expenditure per annum of Rs. 264,175 by Government on grant-in-aid vernacular schools. The additional grant is to be devoted primarily to the payment of teachers' salaries.

The policy aims at preventing unnecessary multiplication of schools, and at securing greater efficiency in teaching staff, accommodation, and equipment in all schools. It will only be applied very gradually. The policy has been generally approved as being in the interests of education; it will probably lead to a diminution in the number of aided schools and to the establishment of a large number of Government schools, and the grant to District School Committees for the erection of new schools was raised in the Estimates for 1919-20 from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 200,000.

While many mission schools have failed to satisfy the requirements of the Department in regard to buildings and equipment, it should never be forgotten in any account of the progress of vernacular education in Ceylon that it was the missions who originally made compulsory education possible in Ceylon, and that in many of the most remote and backward districts in Ceylon the only school provided for the people was by mission agency. Government has been saved in the past a very considerable expenditure in the establishment of schools, and it has only been of recent years that the liability to provide educational facilities throughout the Island has been recognized by Government. The Government schools now being erected throughout Ceylon win the admiration of all visitors to the Island, and were regarded by the Educational Commissioner to the Government of India on his visit to the Island at the end of 1918 as model vernacular schools.

Amongst the new schools were the new infant schools at Kirindiwela and Udugampola, built at a cost of Rs. 9,850 and Rs. 8,450, respectively, to accommodate 250 and 300 infants drawn from the large boys' and girls' vernacular schools in these villages. It is hoped considerably to increase the number of these infant schools, which ensure for the smaller children individual attention and infant teaching which they never obtained when they were herded together in the large open village school, where their presence merely added to the general din, and where they were left to the mercies of monitors.

The training of infant teachers both for English and vernacular schools is now receiving special attention at the Training College; these village infant schools have been given the same equipment in hand work and kindergarten games as is found in some of the best infant departments in the English schools.

The pay of monitors has been improved, and new regulations have been made with regard to the number of times they can come up for their examinations; they are also permitted to secure employment at other than Government schools while waiting for posts as teachers. At the end of 1919 there were 454 third-year monitors, 321 men and 133 women, waiting for posts in Government schools. The monitor system works very well, and ensures a steady supply of well-educated and efficient teachers for Government schools. Government has sanctioned an increase of 43 head teachers and 60 assistants from October 1.

It is to be hoped that the establishment of more garden schools and English classes will afford further opening for these monitors, who should also prove a most valuable source of supply to the Agricultural Department when vernacular agricultural instructors are employed and trained by that Department.

I annex extracts from the reports of the Provincial Inspectors. Mr. Vanderwall, Inspector of Schools, Western Province, writes on vernacular education:—

To those acquainted with the poor schoolrooms of twenty years ago, the well-designed and well-constructed school buildings of the present day standing on extensive grounds of their own, with teachers' quarters, school gardens, playgrounds, &c., come as a revelation. They are an education to the villager, with their practical illustrations of light, ventilation, cleanliness, and order.

Certainly the village schoolmaster fills an honoured and honourable, if not a lucrative, post, and some of the best men in the community aspire to it and serve long periods of training and waiting to reach it.

In vernacular schools discipline usually offers no difficulties. Rowdiness and resistance to authority are practically unknown. The thirst for knowledge is all-absorbing, and the teacher's task is an easy one.

The hand work, maps, charts, and drawings produced in some of our vernacular schools are not inferior to the best work done in any schools in the Island.

The vernacular schools are moving on with the tide of progress. But it is curious that, in spite of modern text books, old and discarded methods of arithmetic still survive.* These methods are a pious inheritance passed on from teacher to scholar, who in turn becomes teacher again, and are difficult to eradicate. A knowledge of English is spreading. Many vernacular head teachers can read English. With a more diffused knowledge of English and the capacity to assimilate what is best in English text books progress will undoubtedly follow.

Excellent results have followed from the inspection system, which is replacing the individual examination system in some of our large vernacular schools. The schools have responded splendidly. They are anxious to discover and remedy defects and to adopt improved methods.

I consider the future full of hope.

Four schools in the Western, one in the Central, two in the North-Western, and three in the Southern Province were classified as efficient in virtue of the good work done by them for many years past, and are to be known as Inspectors' schools.

The schools so selected are C/Kirindiwela, C/Mirigama, C/Tihariya, and C/Henegama, in the Western Province; K/Nugawela, in the Central Province; KU/Balalla and KU/Weuda, in the North-Western Province; and G/Weragoda, MR/Narandeniya, and H/Nihiluwa, in the Southern Province.

Mr. de la Harpe, Inspector, Central Province, reports:—

There is a growing demand for English education in the villages other than those in which there are Anglo-vernacular schools. As a temporary expedient, a teacher who has a fair knowledge of English is allowed to teach reading, writing, and conversation in the school bungalow after school hours. I believe that the time is now ripe for re-organizing our Anglo-vernacular schools and opening a fairly large number of them each in the centre of a group of vernacular schools.

* The arithmetic syllabus for vernacular schools has now been amended.

Mr. Tillainayagam writes of the vernacular schools in the Northern Province :—

I must endorse the opinion of my predecessor that the poverty of the vernacular schools in this district is largely due to over-competition. I agree with him in thinking that the new policy of concentration and model Government schools should go a great way to improve matters.

Mr. Candiah, Acting Inspector of the Eastern Province, reports of the schools in that Province :—

Increased attention is being paid in this Province to improve in every respect the conditions of the schools, both English and vernacular. In the vernacular schools the 60 cents bonus is highly appreciated, with the result that a high percentage of eligible pupils are being presented for examination. The managers are also keen on securing the services of efficient and certificated teachers. In the infant departments attached to some of the large vernacular schools, efforts are made to keep the place more attractive, and to make the work more interesting.

Most of the vernacular schools are provided with fairly good buildings with sufficient accommodation. Some of the buildings recently put up by the Wesleyan Mission in Kalmunai circuit deserve special mention.

Conferences of vernacular teachers were held at Batticaloa, Kalmunai, and Trincomalee. The keen interest taken by the managers and teachers was noticeable by their attendance in large numbers. Demonstration in physical drill was also one of the items in the programme.

The majority of the teachers seem to realize the importance of discipline, which continues to be satisfactory. The physical drill, which finds a place in the time tables of many schools, contributes a great deal towards its maintenance.

Most of the existing Government schools are serving as model schools in many respects, and it will be an advantage to the cause of education if more schools are opened at suitable centres.

Mr. Welayden, Inspector of Schools for the Southern Province, who has an intimate knowledge of vernacular schools, reports :—

There was much activity in the Province in reconstruction of, and extension to, buildings and in providing permanent latrines. There is yet much to be done in this line, especially in way of providing separate bungalows for the increasing number of girls in mixed schools and for infants in large and crowded schools.

Schools of such size and importance as Hikkaduwa, Induruwa, Kosgoda, Ihalagoda, and Kataluwa, in the Galle District ; Mirissa, Godauda, Tihagoda, Narandeniya, and Aparekka, in the Matara District ; and Nakulugamuwa, Nihiluwa, and Beligalla, in the Hambantota District, ought to have separate bungalows for infants, and wherever practicable the small boys and girls should be brought under one roof and put in charge of female teachers.

The circular on cleanliness in schools has, in general, had a good effect. Both teachers and pupils are now more clean and tidy in person and dress than they used to be in the past, and the schoolrooms and teachers' quarters are kept in a much better condition. It is a common thing to see in a morning children with bunches of cultivated or wild flowers in their hands wending their way to school. In some schools there has, in this matter of taking flowers for the adornment of the school, arisen a healthy rivalry between children of different villages attending the same school, and the children are having for this purpose flower gardens of their own.

The leaflet on rules of the road, &c., has been of great help to teachers for imparting useful and valuable instruction to pupils in regard to road and railway travelling and postal matters. In many schools the children know and practice the rules of the road, and are able to give intelligent answers to questions on postal matters and railway travelling.

The leaflet referred to by the Inspector was one issued during the year to all vernacular schools, giving instruction as to the rules of the road—there is always likelihood of an accident to children playing on the high road outside the school—railway travelling, *e.g.*, taking tickets, waiting for the train, &c., and postal matters. These leaflets are to be bound in the readers of different standards— and to be treated for examination purposes as part of the reader in which the children are to be examined,

Attempts have been made to improve the class readers. An excellent collection of action songs by the well-known Sinhalese dramatist Mr. Proctor John de Silva has been recommended for use in schools, and it is proposed to hold competitions between schools in the same district in the singing of songs from this book and the "Balabodhayana."

Translations have been issued of "Great Englishmen," by Miss Synge, Part I. for fourth standard ; "The British Empire," by S. H. Roberts for seventh and eighth standards.

"The Ruined Cities of Ceylon," by H. W. Cave, has been translated, and will, it is hoped, shortly be issued by Messrs. H. W. Cave & Co.

Lay's "Pupil's Class Book of Geography"—"Asia" (MacMillan)—is in the press. This will be the first attempt at translating a modern geography into the vernacular. The geography books in the vernacular are not satisfactory.

"Facts and Figures about Ceylon," being extracts from "Ceylon at the Census of 1911," and "How Man conquered Nature," by M. C. Reynolds, are now ready for the press, and the second part of "Great Englishmen" is under revision.

It must be with the help of translations of modern educational works that educational progress can be effected in the vernacular schools. Boys and girls above the fifth standard are well able to understand and appreciate good modern text books if translated into simple and intelligible Sinhalese.

There are now four Government town schools in Colombo. The school at Dematagoda was completed during the year, and the fourth, adjoining the Technical Schools, will be opened as the Maradana Town School next year.

Grant-in-aid managers are being offered special encouragement to open more and extend existing schools in the town of Colombo.

The amount subscribed and promised for scholarships for boys from the vernacular schools amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 83,583, which should cover the endowment of 69 scholarships. The first examination was held on April 11, 1918 ; there were 357 candidates, of whom 20 were selected. These boys entered the Practising School as a special class under Mr. J. E. V. Peiris in May, 1918, and during the two years they have been at the school have done remarkably well, and are now reported to be up to the sixth standard. A second examination was held on December 5, 1918, and the second lot of 20 scholars was admitted in January, 1919. A third examination was held on December 5, at which there were 330 candidates, being 64 more than in 1918. The successful candidates came from the following districts :—Colombo (4), Kalutara (3), Galle (2), Chilaw (2), Negombo (2), Kandy (2), and one apiece from the Ratnapura, Kegalla, Matara, Matale, Jaffna, and Batticaloa Districts. One boy is the son of an elephant catcher from a remote school in the Ratnapura District, another the son of the widow of a poor fisherman in the Matara District, and the majority were sons of village cultivators ;

several occupations were represented by the parents of these boys. The third batch will be admitted early next year. Forty boys are housed in "Scholarship House," and the 20 selected in 1919 will live in a new house rented for them. It is hoped that in time a separate boarding house may be built for them adjoining the Training College grounds. I consider that if this scheme is to prove the full success it should be, and it has, I believe, the warm support of all communities in the Island, steps should be taken early to provide a properly equipped boarding house for these boys. They should number 100 in January, 1922, and the advantages of their being boarded together are obvious. The experiment is one of peculiar interest, as, I believe, it is the first attempt in the East to form a special class of village boys, all under eleven years, who know no English, to give them individual attention, to board them together, and to teach them English by the direct method. It is hoped that at the end of five years they will be up to the scholarship form of boys of sixteen at the Royal College, in spite of the fact that they have only commenced learning English at eleven years of age, as they are the picked boys of the vernacular schools. This Scholarship Class should afford most valuable information in the future as to the possibilities for boys who have had their early training in village schools, and who have only taken up English after they have acquired a knowledge of their own mother tongue and learnt their mathematics and other subjects up to the fifth and sixth standard in Sinhalese and Tamil.

It will also be of interest to see how boys from the north and the south, from the east and the west, compare, and the subjects in which the Sinhalese and Tamil boys respectively do best. There are two scholarships reserved for Muhammadan boys, but no candidates of the required standard have yet been secured for these scholarships.

Continued interest has been shown throughout the year in vernacular education, and there have been generous donations of buildings and land for the erection of schools.

The Chairman, District School Committee, Kegalla, reports the offer of free buildings and sites for five girls' schools in that district; the Chairman, District School Committee, Ratnapura, also reports that a new girls' school was built by the villagers and given over to his Committee, and that the villagers have agreed to put up buildings for three more girls' schools in this district:—Two to be built with round timber and a tiled roof; while Haramanis Appu Mudalali, of Teppanawa, has offered to put up a substantial and permanent building with sawn timber and a tiled roof for the third school.

The Government Agent, Province of Uva, states that the villagers undertook the construction of a school in 1918, and that it is now nearing completion. In the Matara District a site was given by five villagers for a Government school. In the Puttalam District the villagers contributed labour free towards the repairs to the schools in the Demala hatpattu. In the Kalutara District two new schools—one for boys and one for girls—were put up by the villagers and gifted to the District School Committee; while the Moors in a village in this district contributed the cost of the erection of a Muhammadan school. Offers of free sites for three schools in the Kandy District were accepted by the Chairman. In the Colombo District Muhammadan school buildings were provided at the expense of the villagers in four villages.

CHAPTER VII.

TRAINING SCHOOL AND TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. Leigh Smith, Principal of the Government Training College, reports on the year's working of the College:—

We began the year with 169 students in all, of whom 89 were on the English side and 80 on the vernacular. Of those who were taking the English course, 5 were graduates, 11 were second-year men students, 8 were Anglo-vernacular men students, and 24 were first-year men students; one of whom was an Anglo-vernacular. Seventeen were second-year women students, and 24 were first-year women students, of the women students, 9 were second-year kindergarten students, and 12 were first-year kindergarten students. Of the vernacular students, 20 were second-year men students, 20 were first-year men students, 20 were second-year women students, and 20 were first-year women students. At the end of the year 72 students left the College, of whom 32 were English students, 15 men and 17 women students. Of these men, 4 were graduates; of the women students, 8 had been trained for work in girls' schools, and 9 for work in kindergarten schools; of the 40 vernacular students who left the College, 20 were men and 20 were women students.

Staff.—The following changes occurred amongst the staff during the year:—Miss Daly, the Mistress of Method, went on leave in March, and while on leave resigned her post. The Training College Women's Department was much indebted to her for the four years' effective work which she put in at the College, and the two kindergarten schools, the one preparatory to the Royal College and the other attached to the Practising school, both owe much to Miss Daly. Her place was taken for a term by Mrs. Alderson, and for a further term by Miss Beattie, a secondary school teacher from England on vacation leave in Ceylon. We are much indebted to both for valuable assistance rendered. During the year we suffered two other losses—Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam received well-merited promotion by becoming Headmaster of the Garden School at Henaratgoda. His work with the Anglo-vernacular class and in the Practising School was taken by Mr. A. Gnanapragasam, an old Training College student. Mr. E. W. Kannangara, tutor in mathematics and Latin, passed by competitive examination into the Civil Service. His place was taken by Mr. J. M. Obeyasekere, late of St. Thomas's College, where he passed his Intermediate Examination. Mr. T. D. H. Abeygunewardene, a trained student of the year 1918, was appointed to the Training College at the beginning of the year. His work lies with the second-year Scholarship Class, and also with the students whose drill and hygiene work has been put under his charge. Mr. Abeygunewardene is also in charge of the drill and games of the Practising School, while he also controls the activities of the Wolf Cubs. Miss Tirimane was appointed Form Mistress of the third standard in the Practising School. I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Harding and the other members of the staff for their services to the College during the year.

Students (English Course, Men).—I am glad to be able to report that the health of the students was much better than in the previous year. Influenza again attacked the students during the first term, but to nothing like the same extent as it had done in the previous terms, though, unfortunately, two students died during the year; G. D. P. Liveris, a promising Anglo-vernacular student, and Hewapathirane, who had only been in the College a few days. One student, P. T. Arumaswami, left the College on health reasons, after being here only a short time. On the whole, however, and despite a serious shortage of rice, which resulted in the whole College being put on half rations during two days in July, the health of the students was good. The work done throughout the year was done willingly and well, though it suffered to some extent from absences, and the discipline and the conduct of the men were satisfactory.

Students (English Course, Women).—The health of the English women students was uniformly good. The new double storey buildings of the women students were completed by the end of July, and the transference of the Sinhalese women students to their own quarters enabled us to house 14 English women students, and

before long, with few exceptions, all women students will be resident. There is at present accommodation for 33 English-speaking students and 40 vernaculars. This will have important results on their efficiency, as work can be done under much better conditions, and with less distractions, by resident students. The discipline and conduct of the women students have been quite satisfactory throughout the year, and for this I am much indebted to Miss Moreira.

VERNACULAR DEPARTMENT.

The number of students at the beginning of the year was as follows :—

First-year men students	20*
Second-year men students	20†
First-year women students	20*
Second-year women students	20*
Total ..	80

* All from Government Schools. † 19 from Government Schools, and 1 from Mission School.

Of these students, 32 men were low-country and 8 men up-country, 33 women low-country and 7 women up-country.

Health of the Students.—After a very unfortunate start in the first term 1919, when much time was lost through influenza, the health of the students improved considerably, though, unhappily, one of the first-year students, P. H. C. de Silva, a very promising student, contracted enteric, and died at the General Hospital on July 24, 1919. This is the first occasion on which a vernacular student has died during his College course.

Changes in the Staff.—At the beginning of the year Messrs. M. D. Pragnaratna and M. L. P. Manthriratna were appointed to take the places of Messrs. V. D. C. de Silva and D. H. Dharmawardene. The lectures on Sinhalese literature and grammar, which were formerly given by Pundit W. D. C. Wagiswara, have this year been given by visiting lecturers, whose lectures were of value to the students. The lectures were given by Mudaliyar W. F. Gunawardene, Mudaliyar A. M. Gunasekara, Mr. W.A. Samarasekara, and Mr. N. H. Jinadasa.

Examination Results.—The 1918 results were received in the College during 1919, and proved satisfactory, all candidates, 22 men students and 20 women students, gaining second class certificates. The out-going students of 1919 all worked well, and should all of them obtain a first or second class certificate.

Other Activities.—The Students' Debating Society held weekly Meetings. The Vernacular Magazine was produced term by term, and has now become an established feature of the College life, while it is useful also in keeping the former vernacular students in touch with the College. Sports were actively pursued, volley ball was played by all the vernacular students, whose team had the satisfaction of defeating the English students' team. At the annual athletic sports of the College certain events were set aside for the vernacular students, who performed very creditably, one of them winning the Victor Ludorum Cup presented by the Principal.

Garden Work.—The garden activities of the vernacular students were up to their usual standard. The shield offered by Mr. C. T. Symons for the most consistent garden work done by a vernacular student was won by H. G. Jayasena for the second time. The Ceylon Agricultural Society's medals were won by H. G. Jayasena and K. L. Perera.

This year an additional garden activity has been the growing of paddy. A portion of the vegetable garden has been set aside for this, and an excellent crop has resulted. The students have been initiated into the work of transplanting paddy, and the general work in this line has been so satisfactory that it is now intendedto put more land under paddy cultivation.

The library, lantern lectures, &c., have all continued to flourish. Drill throughout the year has been in the charge of Mr. Amarakoon, and all the vernacular students have received a thorough training in this important branch of work.

The women vernacular students have had a successful year, and have continued to keep up a Literary Society, and are also actively interested in the Vernacular Magazine. The Girls' Vernacular School still continues, though the numbers are low. There are 19 at present on the register, with an average attendance of 11.

I wish to express my thanks to Mr. C. Abeysekara and his staff and to Miss Moreira and her staff for the whole-hearted and energetic work done by them in connection with the work of training the vernacular students, men and women, respectively.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL.

In addition to the kindergarten school attached to the Practising School, the Training College also controls the kindergarten school, consisting of 5 forms, from which boys pass into the Royal College. In 1919 the number of new admissions was 79. The number of boys on the register was 170, with an average attendance of 148. Forty-five boys passed into the Royal College at the end of the year. An important part of this school was the nursery class opened for children of three and four years of age. In this school the kindergarten students of the College find opportunities for practice under the supervision of the Mistress of Method and the teachers of the permanent staff. Useful reports are issued by the latter on the work of the different students, and I am much indebted to them for the work done in the school, and for the ready way in which they co-operate in the training of students.

The Director on his return from England brought a letter and photograph from Madame Maria Montessorri for the kindergarten children, which were much appreciated, and are now framed and hung in one of the kindergarten class rooms.

THE PRACTISING SCHOOL.

The number of boys on the list at the beginning of 1919 was 384, with an average attendance of 324. The numbers in 1918 were 264 on the list, with an average attendance of 204. These numbers include scholarship boys and kindergarten. One boy passed the Elementary School-leaving Examination during the year. For this examination a class of some 16 boys has been formed, of whom it is hoped that most will pass in the March Examination, 1920. Considering that it is only in the last three years or so that an Elementary School-leaving class has been formed, satisfactory progress has been made, and the result on the school of having a school-leaving class has been very satisfactory. Previously boys left the school about the sixth standard, with a view to going to a school where they could take a final examination. Now they remain at the Practising School. In addition, a small class was formed at the beginning of 1919 of boys who were not regarded as strong enough to take the School-leaving Examination. They were put under the charge of a first-year student, M. D. Costa, and given practice in typewriting, shorthand, and commercial subjects generally. In addition, two of these boys, through the kindness of Mr. E. E. Davidson, were allowed to attend his lectures on commercial geography at the Technical Schools. The results achieved by this class have been good, several boys having secured employment through its medium, two with Mr. Lund of the Railway Telegraph Department, and others in the Fort. In time it is hoped that this class will become, instead of a refuge for the weaker boys of the eighth standard, a class to which those who have passed the Elementary School-leaving Examination will naturally proceed.

The literary club of the Practising School has held regular meetings during the year, and boys of standards V. to VIII. have taken part. The members of the club are responsible for the programme, and their meetings are presided over by the Vice-Principal or one of the members of the staff. The sports have maintained a good standard during the year; football, cricket, and boxing have been well supported. We were much indebted to the Principal of the Royal College for permission to use two pitches on the Royal College grounds. The school competed for the second time in the Public School Boxing Competition. One of the boys was successful in winning the cup given to the winner of the light weight competition. Events were arranged for the Practising School at the annual athletic sports, the entries for which were good, and the competition excellent. At the physical drill competition the Practising School competed in the class open to schools with less than 400 boys on the roll, and did very well, coming second with 79 points, being beaten only by the boys of the Police Brigade, who secured 87 points.

The Boy Scouts have flourished under the supervision of Messrs. Wijesinghe and Joseph. Four patrols were formed; and weekly practice went on. These boys did useful work throughout the year. Last year also saw the formation of a Wolf Cub Troop under Mr. Abeygunewardene, who was assisted by some of the students, especially by Mr. T. U. D. Silva. This troop was composed mainly of boys in the second-year scholarship class, but there were also a few from the Practising School. The magazine run by the boys continues to flourish, and appears monthly. It is edited by two boys under the supervision of Mr. Seneviratne.

The second of the scholarship classes, under the Director's scheme, entered the College this year, and did good work under Mr. J. E. V. Pieris. There were 19 Sinhalese boys and 1 Tamil. They had the advantage of the whole three terms of the year, whereas their predecessors only had two terms. Mr. Abeygunawardene was in charge of the second-year scholarship class, which continued to progress well. Garden work and manual training were added to their work, and the boys were also encouraged to take part in boxing, with the result that one of the class represented the Practising School in the bantam weights at the Public School Boxing Competition. The staff of the Practising School has done good work this year under Mr. Jayatilleke, and the kindergarten portion of the Practising School, with its Nursery School under Miss Cooke, has increased in numbers to over 100. The year's work in the Practising School was brought to a close by the third annual prize giving and concert. At this concert the boys presented a play, Sheridan's "Pizarro." This was quite creditably done, and I am pleased to say that much of the credit for its success is due to students of the College who coached the boys throughout the last term.

Foreign Practice (*English Course, Men*).—Mr. Harding, Vice-Principal and Master of Method, reports that, as in former years, facilities for the school practice of the students was greatly increased through the kindness of the Rector of St. Joseph's College, the Director of St. Benedict's College, and the Principal of Ananda College.

(*English Course, Women*).—The women students again enjoyed the opportunity of having teaching practice at Bishops' College, St. Bridget's College, C. M. S. Ladies' College, and Methodist College, Colpetty, and we are much obliged to the Principals of these Colleges for their kindness in allowing them these opportunities.

(*Vernacular Course, Men*).—During the year the second-year students were taken to Green street, Maligakanda, and Dematagoda, the three schools recently opened by the Education Department. We are much indebted to the Director for permission to use these schools for the purpose of foreign school practice.

Visiting Lecturers.—The Rev. Fr. M. J. Le Goc, of St. Joseph's College, again gave the second-year men a course of lectures in nature study, which was of great value to them. It is hoped that in future years these students who have attended Fr. Le Goc's lectures will themselves become teachers of nature study in the schools to which they may be appointed. Lectures in hygiene and physiology were given by Dr. Lucian de Zilva, and on the eye by Dr. Nell, to the second-year men students, while a similar course was given by Dr. C. E. Anderson to the second-year women students. These lectures are of great value to the students. To Mrs. Harding we are again indebted for services, given gratuitously, to the students, both men and women, in promoting concerts, and encouraging the College music.

The Library.—Mr. Harding reports that the library has been well used. It is put in charge of the second-year students, one of whom looks after the books, and another after the periodicals and magazines. We are now getting somewhat cramped for accommodation in our library quarters, but when the new buildings for the men students, which have already been planned, are put up, the new common room for men students will to some extent meet the difficulty of want of accommodation, and of a quiet place for reading and study.

Visits.—Mr. Harding was able to arrange the usual visits to places of interest, *e.g.*, the Observatory, the Government Printing Works, the Survey Office, and the "Morning Leader Printing Works." We owe a debt of gratitude to the authorities of the above-named places for the trouble they took to make these visits of educational value and interest to the students.

Varied Activities.—The Training College Literary and Debating Society did very good work throughout the year, and we are grateful to the many lecturers from outside who contributed to make the programme of the year so successful and so interesting. For the greater part of the programme, however, the students of the College are responsible, and the consequent practice in speaking that most of them thus get is of great use in the training of students. The annual athletic sports were held in the second term of the year and were a great success. All departments of the College took part in them, including the women students, for whom races were arranged. I should like to thank the past students (English course) of the Training College, who very kindly presented a cup to be held by the Victor Ludorum among the English-speaking students. The Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. S. Pagden, attended the sports, and Mrs. Pagden gave away the prizes. The women students' sporting activities were catered for by tennis throughout the year. The second-year students did good work during the year in giving lantern lectures to the boys of the Practising School, one student giving the lecture and another working the lantern. Some seventeen of the students underwent a course of "Rover" instruction with a view to qualifying themselves as leaders of scout troops. These students were under the charge of Mr. Abeygunewardene, and, with him, went to a camp at Henaratgoda, where they received an intensive course of training of great value to them. Half the expenses of this course were borne by the Boy Scouts Association, to whom we are indebted for this assistance. In addition, Dr. R. de Silva gave the "Rover" Scouts a course in first aid, which was very much appreciated by them. The drill of the men students was under the charge of Mr. Abeygunewardene. They were all examined by Mr. Samarasinghe, Drill Inspector, with satisfactory results. I am glad to say that it was possible during the last terms of the year to arrange a drill course for the women students. This had to be given up sometime ago owing to the resignation of the Drill Inspector. It has now been possible to arrange with Mrs. Knott, wife of the Army Schoolmaster, to take the drill of the women students of the second year once a week.

Dramatic performances were given during the year. The women students gave "Quality street," and the success of the production was due to Mrs. Alderson and Miss Carter, Inspectress of Schools, who very kindly gave much of their time to the coaching of the performers. The men students presented scenes from Shakespeare in the second term, and a play called "The Conspiracy" in their third term. The success of both these performances was largely due to the careful and indefatigable coaching given by Mr. Gratiaen. These performances are of very great value to the students from the point of view of elocution and voice production, and to some extent make up for the fact that we have not as yet in the College a regular course of voice production.

Girl Guides.—The women students had a flourishing company under the auspices of this organization, and had much encouragement during the year from helpers such as Mrs. Fleming and Miss Hornby. It is hoped that the movement will take firm hold in the College.

ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS TREATMENT.

During the year we had visits from Dr. Perrin Norris and Dr. Gunasekera. Dr. Norris gave some exceedingly interesting and useful lantern lectures to the vernacular students, men and women, and to the English students. In consequence of the lectures many of the students took the treatment. This was carried out by Dr. Gunesekara. The College has now at various terms been fortunate enough to have lectures from Dr. Howard, the first to take up anchylostomiasis work in Ceylon, Dr. Jacocks, and Dr. Perrin Norris.

PEACE DAY.

The Peace Day was celebrated by all the students of the College, English-speaking and vernacular. Special arrangements were made to give the vernacular women students full opportunities of partaking in the celebrations. A sum of Rs. 100 was allowed by Government for the expenses of entertaining them, the illuminations were witnessed on Peace night, and the students were taken the next day in gharries through the Fort to see the decorations, and, in addition, a sports meeting was arranged, at which prizes were competed for. In connection with the entertainments to the vernacular women students, I should like to thank Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Leefe for their great kindness in entertaining these students to a cinematograph show and afterwards to tea. The students greatly enjoyed the outing.

TRAINING COLLEGE UNION.

The Old Students Union had a very successful year under Mr. Holsinger, and wound up with a very well organized and well-carried out Educational Conference. This was opened by the Director of Education, and was addressed by representatives from all parts of Ceylon. The Union Journal, "The Ceylon Educational Review," also continued its excellent work under the editorship of Mr. Sivagurunathan.

VISITORS TO THE COLLEGE.

We were favoured with a visit from the Educational Commission that has being touring Japan and the Philippines, and is now in India. At the head of the Commission was the Rev. A. G. Fraser, well known in the Training College. He very kindly addressed the students on work in the Philippines and in Japan. Other members of the Commission were Miss Allan, Principal of Homerton College, Cambridge, and Professor D. J. Fleming of America. Mr. Wodeman, Assistant Government Agent of the Western Province, attended some of our literary club meetings and spoke at some of them. He also presented a prize for reading to the best reader of an unprepared passage. Mr. F. Lewis gave a lantern lecture on "The Empire," under the auspices of the Girls' Friendly Society. Miss Strout gave the men and women students a series of lectures on temperance and on smoking, which were much appreciated. The Hon. Mr. P. Ramanathan also visited the College and was shown over every department. In conclusion I have to thank the Director for the great interest taken in the Training College, and for the many ways in which his help and advice have always been at my disposal.

The principal needs of the Training College are :—

(1) New quarters for the Principal.
(2) New boarding establishment for the men students.
(3) A well-equipped dispensary where first-aid lessons can be given.
(4) A library and common room.
(5) New art class rooms ; plans for these have been prepared.
(6) Improved accommodation for the Practising School.
(7) Practising girls' schools for the women students—English and Vernacular.
(8) The early appointment of—
  (*a*) A Mistress of Method to fill Miss Daly's place ;
  (*b*) An Assistant Master of Method, who will be able to give special instruction in the teaching of geography.
(9) A boarding house for the scholarship boys.
(10) The publication of lectures given to the vernacular students in book form, and the translation of English school books for use by these students.

The situation of the Training College is in many respects excellent, the beautiful grounds of the College and the propinquity of the University College and Royal College are great advantages, but there are disadvantages for the vernacular students in the distance from vernacular schools and the quarters of the town where vernacular pupils can be obtained, the vernacular women especially suffer from lack of a practising school. It will probably be found in the near future that a move—possibly to Henaratgoda—will afford better facilities for the training of vernacular teachers. The increased accommodation which will be available will all be required for the English students.

Other Training Colleges and Schools.—The Training Colony at Peradeniya continued to do excellent work, largely due to the influence and enthusiasm of Mr. and Mrs. Gibson. There were 90 students on the roll. Of the 11 women students who entered for the second class certificate examination, 9 passed, the other 2 receiving third class certificates. Of the 15 men who entered, 13 passed, the other 2 failed in one subject each, and will be given third class certificates.

Seven women students entered for the first-year examination, 6 passed. 14 men students entered for the same examination, and 12 passed. 16 women students prepared for the Government Entrance, all passed. In all there were 56 passes out of 63 students presented. Entrance classes for men and women have now been recognized, and grants are paid on admissions. 17 new men students were admitted in January, 1920. Special attention is paid to agricultural work, and a start has been made with industrial work, for which a special grant of Rs. 1,000 has been offered by the Department.

The Joint Training School at Copay obtained the following results :—11 passes in the admission class, 15 in the first year, and 11 in the second year, out of 22, 29, and 19 candidates entered. Improvements have been effected in the Practising School, but the supervision and hostel arrangements cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

The Buddhist Training School at Nittambuwa started in January, 1918, is showing progress. Five candidates passed the Admission examination and six the second year out of 12 candidates entered.

Mrs. Musæus Higgins' Training School for Sinhalese girls continued to do excellent work and obtained the following results :—17 passes in the Admission class, 12 in the first year, and 12 in the second year out of 18, 13, and 18 candidates entered.

Vernacular Training Schools (Aided) and Teachers' Certificate Examination.—For the Grant-in-aid Training School Entrance Examination there were 69 male and 85 female candidates; 40 males and 68 females passed the examination. For the first-year examination 83 males and 43 females presented themselves, of whom 57 males and 30 females passed. For the second-year examination the candidates were 65 males and 53 females, and 45 males and 34 females succeeded in passing the examination. For the teachers' examination for the third class certificate there were 104 males and 87 females, of whom only 19 males and 11 females obtained the certificate. For the second class certificate there were 313 males and 45 females; of these, 72 males and 3 females succeeded in gaining the certificate. Although these results show some improvement on those of last year, the work of the untrained candidates who took these examinations continues to be poor.

Government Pupil Teachers' Examination.—Third class certificates were awarded to 110 male pupil teachers and 43 female pupil teachers on the results of the Third-year Pupil Teachers' Examination. Grant-in-aid pupil teachers were examined at centres in January, instead of at their respective schools. Twenty male pupil teachers and 31 female pupil teachers gained third class certificates.

CHAPTER VIII.

TECHNICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The Technical Schools have passed through a series of changes, which have retarded their progress.

From the retirement of Mr. T. Cockerill in August, 1918, Mr. W. N. Rae, who was also acting as Professor of Chemistry and Lecturer in Physics, acted as Chief Instructor. It was not until a year after Mr. Cockerill's retirement that his successor, Mr. Kennard, assumed duties.

Mr. Kennard reports :—

I assumed duties on August 19, 1919, relieving Mr. W. N. Rae, who was acting as Chief Instructor since the retirement of Mr. T. Cockerill, in addition to his own duties.

The vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. W. Gunaratne has been filled by Mr. E. J. Jayaweera. A successor to Mr. E. J. Jayaweera has not yet been appointed.

Mr. M. R. Peiris, Instructor in Mathematics, has been seconded for service in the Census Department from January, 1920, and Mr. A. Kandiah is appointed to suceeed him temporarily.

Mr. P. L. A. Perera has been appointed as Temporary Assistant Instructor in Telegraphy since May, 1919, and is assisting in teaching telegraphy to the Railway clerks.

Building.—A fire occurred at the Telegraph School in March, 1919. Considerable damage was done to the buildings, furniture, fittings, &c., and great difficulty was experienced in providing accommodation for the evening classes. This school is now being re-constructed, and will be available for use in a short time.

Day Classes : Inspectors.—There were thirteen students in the Telegraph and Telephone Inspectors' Training Class. Twelve of these students sat for the examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

The results were as follows :—

	Candidates.	First Class.	Second Class.
Telegraphy	12 ..	5 ..	7
Telephony	8 ..	3 ..	4

Mr. P. de S. Samararatne was third in order of merit in the world in both subjects, thus qualifying for two bronze medals.

One student was discontinued.

A class in signalling for twenty-four Railway clerks was held from July onwards and carried on during holidays. These men completed their training in December.

The number who attended the *art classes* during the three terms are as shown :—

Classes.	First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term.
A	14 ..	15 ..	20
B	1 ..	2 ..	1
C	14 ..	13 ..	12
D	9 ..	9 ..	10

Evening Classes have been held in the following subjects :—

	Instructors.
Building Construction	Mr. A. Woodeson (on leave) Mr. A. D. Parham (acting)
Mechanical Engineering	Mr. W. T. A. Browne
Machine Construction and Drawing ..	Mr. T. Hall (on leave) Mr. J. S. Spiers (acting)
Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing ..	Mr. J. D. Mair
Electric Wiring	Mr. S. Mack
Motor Engineering	Mr. E. F. van Dort
Drawing Class for Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, &c. (Sinhalese)	Mr. D. J. Perera

The number who attended these classes are as shown :—

Classes.	First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term.
Building Construction ..	57 ..	60 ..	63
Mechanical Engineering ..	50 ..	45 ..	38
Machine Construction and Drawing ..	27 ..	28 ..	21
Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing ..	23 ..	18 ..	28
Motor Engineering	19 ..	25 ..	11
Electric Wiring	20 ..	10 ..	27
Drawing Class for Carpenters ..	20 ..	15 ..	21

Examinations were held in Building Construction, Plumbing, and Sanitary Engineering, Machine Construction, Carpenters' Drawing Class, Mechanical Engineering, and Electric Wiring, and certificates were awarded to the successful students, and the results are as shown :—

	Number of Candidates.	First Class.	Second Class.
Building Construction (three sections)	62 ..	45* ..	46*
Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering ..	18 ..	6 ..	8
Machine Construction ..	17 ..	4 ..	3
Carpenters' Drawing Class ..	16 ..	2 ..	4
Mechanical Engineering ..	24 ..	10 ..	7
Electric Wiring	16 ..	6 passes.	

* These numbers refer to the total number of passes in each section.

Commercial Classes:—

Subjects.	Instructors.
English	Mr. E. E. Davidson Mr. A. R. P. Leetham
Arithmetic	Mr. J. Bleakley
Commercial Geography	Mr. E. E. Davidson
Modern Business Routine	Mr. S. P. Kandiah
Bookkeeping	Mr. J. E. David Mr. D. O. Wijesinghe
Shorthand	Mr. J. C. Rodrigo Mr. J. R. Toussaint
Typewriting	Mr. J. C. Rodrigo

Number attending these classes are shown below :—

Subjects.	First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term.
English	195	97	54
Arithmetic	60	29	21
Commercial Geography*	—	—	10
Modern Business Routine	35	11	15
Bookkeeping	65	60	53
Shorthand	119	59	42
Typewriting	64	42	37

* The class in Commercial Geography was started in September, 1919.

The students of these classes are mostly clerks in Government Service and mercantile firms, who appear to be very keen on their work with a view to better their prospects.

Mr. Rae reports on the science work at the Technical School Laboratories :—

Dr. A. F. Joseph, Professor of Chemistry at the Ceylon Medical College, was appointed Government Chemist to the Soudan Government in June. His post has not yet been filled.

I was appointed Assistant Government Analyst in October, 1919. My post has not yet been filled, and I have continued to act as Analyst and Lecturer in Physics at the Ceylon Medical College.

There have been no changes in the course of instruction during the year.

Four students in training completed the two years' course in July.

Father John Bastianpillai and Mr. K. S. Arulnandhy obtained first class certificates, and Miss F. van der Gert and Mr. B. E. W. Jehoratnam second classes. In December Miss B. Jansen completed the course and obtained a second class. Five new science students in training were admitted in October, including one woman; the number of science students now in training is ten.

In October four candidates presented themselves for the B.Sc. Examination of London University, of whom three passed; they were all students at this laboratory. At the previous examination five out of six passed.

The cost of materials and apparatus continues to rise; it is now between 200 and 300 per cent. of the pre-war costs.

The new buildings should be ready for occupation by the end of the year, and should make a very great deal of difference to the efficiency of the work, which has long suffered for lack of space.

No time has been available for research work during the year, and no papers have been published.

The number of students in the various classes are :—

	First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term.
Chemistry.			
Elementary	46	30	45
Intermediate	83	59	65
Advanced	5	6	7
Others	4	6	1
Total	138	101	118
Physics.			
Elementary	75	54	70
Intermediate	37	34	3
Advanced	3	3	0
Total	115	91	73

One of the greatest educational needs of Ceylon is improved technical education. The appointment of local men to higher posts in the Public Works Department, Irrigation, Survey, Agricultural, Forest, and other Departments must largely depend upon their being given every facility to obtain a sound preliminary training in engineering and in technical subjects, which should be supplemented by a liberal endowment of scholarships to enable promising students to pursue their studies in England, America, and possibly India. The success of and the demand for the night classes clearly show that men are forthcoming, but these classes must be merely supplementary to, or in preparation for, day classes, which can only be established when the Technical Schools can be put to their legitimate use, and the science work removed to the new laboratories to be completed next year in connection with the University College.

The work of the schools should then be re-organized, and the staff of instructors brought up to the strength required. It must be recognized that in any engineering course workshop experience is essential, and the co-operation of the technical departments must be secured.

The *Commercial Classes* made a good start; in fact, the numbers were more than could be efficiently dealt with, and they naturally fell off, as many of those who attended were only anxious to obtain further suggestions in connection with their work or extra coaching before taking up examinations. A special point has been made of the English teaching, as it is realized that success in every branch of commercial work depends primarily on a sound knowledge of English being first acquired.

There is great demand in this Colony for good shorthand typists, and special efforts are being made to train such at the Technical Schools. It is hoped to establish classes in these subjects for Boy Scouts.

Commercial classes have now been established in several of the large English schools, and grants have been given to assist in the erection of class rooms, the purchase of typewriters, and other special equipment, and for the employment of commercial instructors.

The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce Examination syllabus has been revised with the assistance of a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, who have been most helpful and encouraging.

The results of the examination in 1919 were :—

	Entered.	Passed.
Mercantile Clerks' Certificate	47 ..	6
Shorthand Typists' Certificate	35 ..	1

These results cannot be regarded as satisfactory. They show, however, that the examination now attracts a large number of candidates—the number of entries in 1918 was 62—and the great need for a sound commercial education.

A special syllabus for Standards V. to VIII. has been drawn up leading up to the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce Examination, and attendance grant will be paid on such classes, provided there is a minimum of ten boys in the class, at Cambridge Senior rates, and a bonus of Rs. 30 will be paid for each pass in the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce Examination.

The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce will award two silver medals, one to each of the best candidates in the two sections of this examination, which has been divided into two parts, one for the Shorthand Typists' Certificate, the other for the Mercantile Clerks' Certificate, and also a bonus of Rs. 100 to the most successful teacher who presents not less than eight candidates. When in England I saw the London Chamber of Commerce authorities, who are responsible for their examinations, and arranged for these examinations to be held in Ceylon, and for English being accepted as the second language. Previously the requirement that a second modern language must be taken had prevented many from entering for this examination.

Thirty-seven students have entered their names for the examination of the London Chamber of Commerce, which will be held in May, 1920.

Commercial education will only be a success in Ceylon if it can be shown that it leads to remunerative and responsible positions. The encouragement given to it by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce will, it is hoped, be followed by further opportunites being afforded to successful candidates, who must, of course, prove themselves to be fit for higher posts. It rests with the elementary schools and commercial classes to show that they can train the men required. Special arrangements will be made next year for classes for mobilized men of the Ceylon Light Infantry, who will thus be given the opportunity of studying subjects which will be useful to them in civil life during their spare time.

Industrial Education in the schools has received further encouragement. I annex a report by Mr. E. F. van Dort, who was acting as Inspector of Industrial Work :—

The following are the industries carried on in schools :—Carpentry, cloth weaving, printing, bookbinding tailoring, shoemaking, smithy work, cane or rattan work, school chalk making, ekel basket making in boys' schools. Kalutara basket making, mat weaving, and ekel basket making in girls' schools, also a few girls are being taught cloth weaving in the Somawathie Weaving School near Negombo.

Carpentry.—Twenty-three schools are engaged on this industry, and 17 more are either being equipped or are awaiting sanction to start work. This is one of the industries which the pupils find useful after leaving school, and which trade many follow. There is always a demand for carpenters, but unless trained teachers are appointed to teach this industry, the qualification of those turned out will be poor, as it has been hitherto.

Cloth Weaving.—Five schools are engaged at this industry, and 12 more are either being equipped or awaiting equipment. The cost of equipment is high, as are the working expenses, although the material turned out can be sold at a profit.

Printing.—Four schools are engaged on this industry. This is an old established industry, and there is an ever-increasing demand for good workers.

Bookbinding.—This is a simple industry, and should go together with printing. Four schools are engaged in this work.

Tailoring.—Two schools have this industry. The influx of trained tailors from India prevents the larger employment of local tailors.

Shoemaking.—Two schools are engaged in teaching this industry. I have not been able to learn of a single pupil who has followed this trade after leaving school.

Smithy Work.—Two schools are engaged in teaching this industry. There is always a ready demand for good blacksmiths.

Cane and Rattan Work.—Three schools are engaged in teaching this industry ; though mostly a home or village industry, if worked with trained teachers there is much scope for improvement. The articles made of this material being strong and lasting are readily marketable.

"*Battalee*" *Work.*—This is a sister industry to the above. Two schools are working with this material, but owing to caste prejudice the village children do not readily take to it. The articles can always find a ready sale.

School Chalks.—Two schools are engaged in this work, being fully equipped for it. There has been an improvement in its manufacture, but the boys are not working very willingly, as they find the lime used is affecting the skin of their hands. If this industry is carried out by trained teachers, on a proper working system, much could be produced. There is a good market.

Ekel Work.—This class of work is not widely known. Two schools are engaged at it, and the work turned out is fair. The articles made of this material are strong, and the material lends itself to elegant shaping. The material (coconut ekel) is obtainable almost throughout the Island. The baskets are made quickly, as the condition of the material (tender ekel) does not allow of prolonging the work ; it must be used on the day it is gathered. Both boys and girls could work at it. I am confident this industry could be enlarged, like the Kalutara basket making, and will be as popular.

Lacquer Work.—One school is already equipped with material and instructor, and can begin work at once. Two are to be equipped. This industry is dying out, and will require an effort to revive it.

Kalutara Basket Making.—This industry has now been definitely established, and is being taught at 22 schools, teachers being appointed to supervise the work, working between two schools.

Mat Weaving.—Five schools are engaged in this work.

Pottery.—One school is being equipped to start on this industry, and when a fair start is made, it will open a new field of work for all adjoining villages.

Coir Work.—One school has all the material close at hand, but a suitable teacher has not been found yet to take charge of this work. An equipment of looms and machinery are required.

I found all through my work last year that no satisfactory improvement could be made in the various industries unless the teachers are trained in the different trades at some central school ; the present teachers, although they are practical men and women at these various trades, follow simple and old established rule-of-thumb methods.

Drawing if taught as a compulsory subject with every industry will be of great benefit to those learning any of the trades.

Central Industrial Bureau.—A Central Industrial Bureau, for the sale of articles, for supplying schools with material, and where the best work turned out could be viewed, will be of the greatest service to all.

The Inspector of Schools, Central Province, reports:—

Industrial work in Government vernacular schools continues to make satisfactory progress so far as mat and basket weaving, lacquer work, and cloth weaving are concerned. I am, however, not satisfied that sufficient progress is being made as regards carpentry. This can scarcely be remedied until provision is made for a class for carpenters, who will be put through a course of elementary drawing suited to their requirements, and of a carefully considered scheme of work to make them, not merely good carpenters, but also good carpentry instructors.*

An exhibition of school and village industrial work will be held at the Training College in January 1920, and, judging by the number of articles already sent in for exhibition, it should prove a success, and draw attention to the variety of articles which can be made in the schools.

There is no question that industrial classes appeal to the parents and children, and that time for them can be found in the village school curriculum on Saturday, which is a whole holiday, and on at least two afternoons a week, the school work being over by midday in most schools. What is needed, however, is inspection by qualified inspectors, who can suggest improved methods, and who can actually demonstrate them. Arrangements are being made with the Salvation Army for the employment of a weaving instructor from South India. It has been found very difficult, however, to secure the type of man required to supervise village industries. A central depôt in Colombo is also needed, but there should be no difficulty in arranging for fairs at the Training College and sales at the Government Town Schools. Care must also be taken to see that the children get the proceeds of their industry.

There are at present in Ceylon 39 industrial schools, including the Maggona Reformatory, for youthful offenders. Fourteen of these schools are for boys only, 22 are for girls, and 3 are mixed schools. All these schools are conducted by Missions: Roman Catholic, Church of England, Church Missionary Society, Wesleyan, and American. They receive grants from Government, which amounted in 1918–19 to Rs. 27,346. Three schools receive lump-sum grants; the rest are paid grants on examination results and capitation grants.

The trades taught and the number presented for examination by the industrial schools in each trade are lace-making (871), carpentry (282), embroidery (217), bookbinding (136), tailoring (106), gardening (56), printing (49), smithy work (34), dressmaking (33), cooking (22), and shoemaking (11).

The number of boys on the list at the *Maggona Industrial School* on December 31, 1919, was 292, being 40 more than at the same date in 1918. The admissions during the year were 127, the number discharged 54. The number discharged by order of His Excellency the Governor or the courts was 32, and there was 1 death. There was no successful escape during the year, and 1 boy who escaped in 1918 was arrested in 1919.

The principal trades taught and the number engaged in them are gardening (142), carpentry (44), tailoring (43), bookbinding (30), smithy work (15), printing (13), and kitchen work (5).

The Tamil and Sinhalese schools maintained high percentages of passes, 95 and 86 per cent., respectively.

The Manager reports:—

Although the general state of health cannot be said to have been wholly satisfactory, it shows a decided improvement on that of the previous year. The boy whose death is recorded succumbed to chronic diarrhœa contracted in 1918. There were 26 cases of dysentery, all of which occurred between January 1 and May 31; and most of these were relapses from diseases contracted during the previous year. From May 31 to the end of the year the general state of health was quite good, notwithstanding the shortage of rice then prevailing and the inconvenience of overcrowding.

The practice hitherto followed of recommending only sickly boys for discharge does not appear to have given good results. A first departure from the old method was made in 1918, when 12 boys were discharged for good conduct, by order of His Excellency the Governor, on the signing of the armistice. This year the experiment was repeated on the occasion of the signature of Peace, when a list, including the names of 29 juvenile offenders of good character, was submitted to His Excellency, who was pleased to order their discharge. We find now that this new step had a most beneficial influence on the conduct and even on the health of those who were left behind; the eldest amongst them especially making visible efforts to give satisfaction.

Most of the boys discharged during the year were unable to find employment according to the trade they had learned here, owing, I believe, to the unsettled conditions of industry, consequent on the war. The vast majority of them seem to be now employed in agricultural work.

The health of the boys has been further improved by the drill which is now regularly taken and by a better diet. This school does excellent work, and the devotion of the Reverend Fathers and the Brothers to their work commands admiration.

New buildings are urgently required. There is at present considerable overcrowding.

School Gardens.—The following report has been furnished by the Superintendent of School Gardens:—

Mr. C. Drieberg, the Superintendent, was on leave for two weeks from February 1, and again for 2½ months from November 22, preparatory to retirement from the Public Service. Mr. Alex. Perera, Senior Inspector of School Gardens, was appointed to act for the Superintendent, in addition to his own duties, with effect from that date.

The total number of registered Government School Gardens at the end of the year stood at 389, showing an increase of 13 over the previous year, whilst the total number of gardens attached to grant-in-aid schools was 95, an increase of 20. Besides the 33 schools gardens registered during the year, 150 others await registration, which cannot be given at present owing to lack of funds to meet cost of equipment and inspection, and the need for more inspecting officers. Financial help, however, will be given by the District School Committees. It will, therefore, be possible to equip an additional number of new school gardens. Several registered school gardens have been supplied with additional implements; yet a considerable number remain to be provided, which, it is hoped, to do this year. In some schools, owing to the want of good fencing, crops were destroyed by cattle, and thefts of garden produce were not infrequent. Notwithstanding these difficulties

* Such a class is now held at the Technical Schools, and it is hoped to arrange for others at outstations.

the teachers have worked hard to keep their gardens in good condition. It is gratifying to report that they have also done all they could to increase the food supply of the Colony, while they did not lose sight of the main objects of the school garden. Rs. 1,500 was distributed among 111 schools, the highest awards in prizes of Rs: 20 were obtained by NG/Hunumulla, C/Kiriwattuduwa, KL/Alutgama, B/Horadugoda, MR/Narandeniya, H/Nihiluwa, KU/Madagalla, KU/Itanawatta, KU/Kankaniyamulla, KU/Makandura, KU/Boyagane, A/Tammuttegama, K/Gunnepana, K/Gunnepana Girls, K/Idamegama, K/Nugawela, BB/Tennapanguwa, KB/Bosella, KB/Beddewela, R/Pallekanda, R/Puwakgahawela, R/Balangoda Girls', and K/Mahamedagama.

The highest award in 1918 to any single school was Rs. 25, but owing to the increase in the number of good gardens attached to registered schools, it was found necessary to reduce the amount of the awards, as the allocation for making such awards has not been proportionately increased.

A donation of Rs. 25 kindly offered by Gate Mudaliyar A. E. Rajapakse of Negombo for the best school garden in the Negombo District was divided between the school gardens at Hunumulla and Alutepola, the former getting Rs. 15 and the latter Rs. 10.

Mr. M. B. Mapitigama, Ratemahatmaya, Paranakuru korale, offered a gold medal for the best kept school garden in his division, and Bosella Boys Vernacular School was recommended for the prize.

Two prizes were also offered by the Committee of the Ibbagamuwa Agricultural Show for the best and second best school gardens in Hiriyala hatpattu. Madagalla and Ibbagamuwa gardens were recommended for the first and second prizes respectively.

A classified list of school gardens, prepared by Mr. L. de Z. Jayatilleke, Inspector of School Gardens, and approved by the Director of Agriculture, is now in the hands of the Government Printer.

Central School Gardens.—Lectures and demonstrations on nature study were conducted at schools selected for the purpose. Teachers and pupils from neighbouring schools, and in some cases villagers as well, attended these lectures. On the whole, this scheme is working satisfactorily.

Home Gardens.—The number of home gardens was larger than in 1918. A sum of Rs. 700 voted by the Director of Agriculture was distributed among 103 pupils of 68 schools.

Mr. A. H. Senaratne, of Badalagama Estate, Wariyapola, kindly offered prizes for the best two home gardens in the Dewamedi hatpattu. Mr. Senaratne has renewed his offer and increased the prizes to five, the first two consisting of cups, value Rs. 25 and Rs. 15, respectively, for competition among Dewamedi and Katugampola hatpattu home gardens.

Government Stock Garden.—Additional nurseries of economic plants and food crops were opened up to meet the demand of the increasing number of registered school gardens. With the limited vote for their upkeep, I am glad to report that the work of the stock garden was maintained in as good a condition as could be expected. Surplus seeds, &c., received from 40 schools, were distributed among other schools. 24,350 packets of vegetable seeds were provided for home gardens. 603 packets of flower and 2,825 packets of vegetable seeds, and 32,851 ornamental and economic plants were distributed among school gardens during the year.

Apiculture.—On the suggestion of Mudaliyar Ilangakoon, made at a meeting of the Ceylon Bee-keepers' Association *re* the encouragement of bee-keeping in schools, the various District School Committees were applied to for assistance. I am glad to be able to report that the response to the request for funds to provide standard hives and other bee-appliances has been very encouraging.

Poultry Scheme.—The scheme for the improvement of village poultry, initiated with the help of the Hon. Dr. H. M. Fernando in 1918, received considerable attention during the year under review. Two new schools were supplied with pens of poultry in June last, *i.e.*, the C. M. S. schools at Padukka and Kesbewa, and fresh supplies of fowls, provided by Mr. Reginald Fernando, were given to Roman Catholic School, Wahakotte, and the C. M. S. School, Teldeniya, where work is being carried on in a satisfactory manner.

The Inspector of Schools, Central Province, reports :—

It is much to be regretted that the scheme for the cultivation of home gardens by the boys who attend Government vernacular schools has not proved as successful as it might have been, owing to the inability of the Sub-Inspectors to find the time to visit such gardens for the awarding of prizes. The scheme is one that deserves fostering.

Government has now approved the appointment of two special Inspectors of Home Gardens; difficulty was experienced, however, in securing suitable men for the post. The scheme is one which has proved a marked success and deserves every encouragement, more especially at the present juncture, when it can be so helpful in increasing food production.

The Inspector of Schools, Southern Province, reports :—

To almost every Government school in the Province, where there is suitable land, is attached a garden and most of the gardens are registered for supply of implements and seeds, and for instruction and inspection by officers of the Agricultural Department.

The Agricultural Inspector attached to the Province held, in addition to his periodical inspections, four demonstrations at G/Nagoda, MR/Narandeniya, MR/Kotapola, and H/Mandaduwa. The demonstrations were popular and well attended, and the one held at Mandaduwa was a great success.

The shortage of rice proved an incentive to the extending of the economical side of the garden, and many teachers added their scanty patches of yams, peas, beans, bandakkas, tomatoes, and Indian corn to garden produce.

The tomato, which was scarcely to be seen in the interior of the Province a few years ago, is widely cultivated and largely used by the rich and poor alike. The tomatoes grown at H/Ranna school were of an abnormal size for the district, and compared favourably with those grown up-country under better conditions of climate and soil.

The home gardens that won prizes and certificates were for the most part those attached to the best school gardens, and to which teachers had paid some attention. There is no better way of spreading the usefulness of the school garden among the cultivators than by means of the home gardens. To work the scheme successfully special instructors and supervisors are necessary.

The agricultural class for vernacular schoolmasters at Peradeniya did excellent work and all the students completed their course satisfactorily. There were twelve schoolmasters in this class throughout the year, and gold and silver medals were awarded to the two who did the best work. It is hoped that in course of time, with the assistance of these classes and the garden schools, that there will be teachers who have had an agricultural training at all the big schools with gardens. The Agricultural Department has applied for the assistance of village schoolmasters as agricultural instructors attached to the local Food Production Committee. Four assistant teachers were seconded for service as temporary agricultural instructors in the Kegalla District. There is excellent material available for the training of agricultural instructors and sub-inspectors, and the number of passed monitors in excess of school requirements may well be utilized for this purpose.

Mention should be made of an interesting experiment by Mr. H. L. de Mel, C.B.E., in the establishment of a farm school at Medamulla for workers and sons of workers on his estates. Those admitted in the first instance will be over 14 years of age. The course includes, besides continuation classes in English and Sinhalese, instructions in practical farm work, carpentry, and care of animals, while provision is also made for visiting the sick in the neighbourhood and for instruction in simple rules of hygiene and sanitation.

The school was opened in November with 16 resident students and a plot of 31 acres for their practical work.

It is hoped that similar schools may be established elsewhere by large landowners to encourage the better educated boys from the villages to continue their studies, and at the same time to take up agriculture as a profession.

CHAPTER IX.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

The number of girls attending Government schools in 1919 was 32,570, the number attending grant-in-aid schools was 89,019. This gives a total of 121,589, and a decrease as compared with 1918 of 818. The number of Government girls' schools was 192 and of Government mixed schools 108. The number of grant-in-aid girls schools was 361 and of grant-in-aid mixed schools 1,378. The large number of grant-in-aid mixed schools is due to the fact that many of them are really boys' schools, in which a few small girls are taught; in all these schools female teachers are employed, and needlework is compulsory for the girls. The number of girls attending unaided schools is 9,378. This gives a total of 130,967 girls under instruction, about 42·5 per cent. of the girls of school-going age.

Higher Education in English Schools.—The number of girls attending registered English schools was 7,675, or a little more than 22 per cent. of the total number of pupils attending these schools. In the previous year the number was 7,524. In the Senior Cambridge Examination of 1918 there were 27 girl candidates, of whom 23 passed; and in the Junior 122 girls, of whom 66 passed. Two obtained honours in the Senior and one in the Junior.

In the Cambridge Examination in 1919 there were 128 girls entered for the Junior and 67 girls for the Senior, of whom 82 and 54, respectively, passed. Four obtained honours in the Senior and nine in the Junior—very creditable results.

There are now in Ceylon ten girls' schools with their own laboratories and science equipment, the pupils of one school share a laboratory with the adjacent boys' school, and four other schools possess a certain amount of equipment, but without special accommodation for this subject.

The high standard at present reached in the girls' schools in Ceylon is one of the most hopeful signs of educational progress in this country. If the women thoroughly realize the importance of education, there need be no anxiety for the future generations. The men of to-day require well-educated wives, and a pass in a public examination goes a long way towards recognition as a dowry.

The girls' schools, too, are generally superior to the boys' schools in the correct pronunciation of English, the use of class libraries, the neatness of the work, and legibility of the hand writing.

There is, however, still much to be done to improve the girls' schools in Ceylon. The accommodation in many of the boarding schools is far from satisfactory, especially in regard to bathing and sanitary requirements, the equipment is poor, and too little attention is paid to the physique of the girls.

The courses, too, are made to depend far too much on examination subjects, with consequent cramming for passes, and the too frequent attendant evil of special tuition outside class hours. Womanly accomplishments are too commonly neglected. More time should be given in the girls' schools to arts and crafts. Music is generally taught, and judging from the entries in the public musical examinations—in 1919 there were 291 entries in Theory and 283 in Practice in the Trinity College of Music Examination, of whom 256 and 252 respectively passed, for the examination of the Consolidated Board of the Royal Academy and the Royal College of Music the entries were 75 in Theory and 580 in Practice, of whom 72 and 546 respectively passed—the subject is a very popular one.

Singing is popular in most girls' schools, and the annual singing competition was held on July 23 and 24, and excited the usual enthusiasm and interest. Seven schools competed. The Senior Shield was won by St. Margaret's school; the Junior Shield by St. Clare's, Wellawatta. A shield kindly offered for the boys' schools by Mrs. Meaden was won by Wesley College.

Through the kindness of Mr. A. C. G. Wijeyekoon of Kandy, who has offered a shield for singing, a competition open to the English schools in the Central Province will be held at Kandy next year.

Miss Milne, the Inspectress of Drawing, reports on the drawing done both in boys' and girls' schools :—

Since drawing has been inspected as a separate school subject, particular interest has been aroused on the part of both teacher and scholar, and there has been improvement in the standard and style of the work.

In many schools a year ago random tests of all kinds, including copy work from incorrect drawings on the board and pictures in catalogues, were chosen. The books were coverless and torn, and it was often difficult through the dirt to discern the attempts at drawing. The reason given for this lamentable condition of the books was that an inspection had not been anticipated.

Where the work was more proficient, it appeared that the aim was to produce a number of "effective" or "pretty" pieces of work. The value of drawing as teaching method in education or even as a basis for future artistic work was seldom understood.

Throughout the year the conditions with regard to the management of lessons have improved. In many cases the desks have been so arranged that the children no longer face a strong light. Collections of objects have been gathered together to form a nucleus for a drawing museum. Books are kept in an almirah at school, and thus prevented from becoming dirty as when taken home daily. The work itself is tidier, more finished, and more correct, and there is a definite scheme in the tests set during the session.

Except in a very few schools, where it is evident that the drawing for the past few years has been taught with efficiency, the general standard of work, however, is still decidedly below what should reasonably be expected.

The work annually exhibited at the Arts Society Exhibition, with the exception of the studies in design, which show clearly that there is talent and appreciation if it can only be developed, is lamentably poor, and quite unworthy of the high standard of intelligence reached in other branches in the girls' schools. The efforts of a Government Inspector or Inspectress of the drawing of the schools can never be sufficient, and must necessarily be largely confined to inspecting and advising on completed work. I believe that if one of the big girls' schools in Ceylon or a combination of several of them would get out a first class art master or mistress from England to improve the art work in the school and give classes in Colombo and elsewhere, they would be largely attended, and would do much to improve the standard in this subject.

An art studio under first class management is the greatest need to improve the study of art in Ceylon; an Art Gallery will only be fully appreciated later.

Needlework is a subject which has reached a very high pitch of excellence in Ceylon. In many of the bigger English schools I consider that the syllabus may well be modified. In fact, a wide measure of liberty should be given to girls' schools to work on syllabuses of their own, provided, of course, that such syllabuses are submitted to and approved by the Education Department, the object being rather to encourage these schools to strike out on lines of their own and such as they consider best suited to the class of girls in their schools than to restrict them to set subjects and examination results.

The vast majority of girls are not being educated for any profession, and those who are will naturally take the prescribed courses; for the rest what is needed is to quicken their intelligence, to interest them in education as the interpretation of the life around them, and to give them a training which will make them not only better fitted to be good wives and mothers, but will also encourage them to take their part in all the social welfare and social service movements of the time.

The recommendation of the special committee appointed in 1918 that a Supervisor of Domestic Science should be appointed from England was approved by Government, and Miss E. C. H. Barrow was appointed, and is expected to arrive in Ceylon early next year. Two class rooms, which formed the old kindergarten block in the old Training College, have been fitted up as a lecture room and a model kitchen; designs and equipment lists which were kindly supplied to me by the Bingley Training College have been followed. A house will be required later, in which the teachers, who are to go through a course of training, can reside, and which they can "run" on Domestic Science lines. Encouragement will be given to girls' schools to introduce this subject by special grants for equipment, for the employment of teachers trained in the subject and passes in it. Examination will be held and certificates awarded. Classes will be early started for the instruction of local teachers.

Miss N. C. Carter, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, reports on the work of the girls' schools:—

The number of girls' schools visited for inspection for grant during the year was 58, out of which 33 are in the Western Province, 4 in the Southern, 7 in the Northern, 8 in the Central, 2 each in the Eastern and Uva Provinces, and 1 each in the North-Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. Three new schools were registered: One in Kalutara and 2 in Colombo. Forty-six of these schools have organized kindergartens, 26 of which have three or more divisions, while the remaining 20 have two. This shows that parents are beginning, not only to realize the importance of culture for women of Ceylon, but also the need for sending the children (boys and girls, for both are found in our kindergartens) to school at a suitably early age. The gain by so doing is three-fold:—

(1) The school affords facilities for training in habits and occupation that are lacking in many homes.
(2) The children learn English at an early age, and consequently with greater ease than if the study were begun later.
(3) The pupils pass through the school to the Elementary School-leaving Certificate and Cambridge Examinations at an earlier age than formerly, a distinct gain in a country where girls tend to leave school young.

The average age in each class is becoming younger, and, though anything in the way of forcing the children on the part of either parent or teacher cannot be too strongly deprecated, it will be a great day when the child of 10, 11, or 12 in Standards II. and III., so often now a trial to the teacher, a giant among her companions, and labouring herself under a sense of being stupid, will be a *rara avis*.

The work of the trained teacher has been more apparent in the kindergarten than anywhere else. Even during her first year of teaching she frequently finds herself in charge of the organization of the kindergarten department, and in some cases an excellent response has been made. The simultaneous development of order, spontaneity, discipline, and imagination is the task that lies before her, and it is no easy one. It demands care and thought, and it reflects credit on many of our trained kindergarten teachers that the scholars do "play while they play, and work while they work."

The weakest point in kindergarten work at the moment is the hand work. There are few schools where this is really artistic or useful, or so planned as to develop mind, hand, or thought. It cannot too often be reiterated that the purposes of hand work are manifold, and it should serve as a means of expression, a basis for conversation and teaching, and an aid to manual dexterity. A class that can make or tear out paper furniture but cannot talk about it or arrange it has not achieved the desired end. On the other hand, I can call to mind two classes, of which one had made note books—scrap books, which really called for artistic arrangement and neat fingers, and gave pleasure to the eye; while the other had so furnished a doll's house that every child had a real knowledge of simple house architecture and decoration. Handwork is not an end in itself, but a means to an end, and our kindergarten teachers should consider this.

In the lower and upper schools progress has been steadily made, and in some cases a higher standard has been reached. The older girls have responded to the effort made to prescribe suitable books for them in literature instead of having to study boys' books. A keen interest has been taken in the subject, and the girls' powers of appreciation and understanding have correspondingly increased. Poetry still has too little claim upon the interest both of teacher and taught. The pupils have little innate taste or appreciation of poetry, and the pieces chosen by the teachers are frequently ill-suited to develop these qualities. Books such as Laureata, the Lotus Pool, the Treasury of Verse, the Golden Staircase, Golden Treasury, and the Child's Garden of Verse afford an excellent selection. Too much time is spent on line-by-line analysis of the poem, instead of an attempt being made to understand the idea and the spirit.

No attention is paid to the authors and his or her life, and poetry is still regarded as too much of a task, and a question of memorizing rather than as literature. Several schools have added hygiene to their curriculum during the year, in all cases with satisfactory results. The girls display an aptitude for this subject, and the work done has been good.

It is unfortunate that in so many of the girls' schools the vernacular work is so weak. The vernacular should be regarded as a second language, much as French and German are regarded in girls' schools in England. It should be a matter of course that Sinhalese or Tamil be taken as the language in the Cambridge examination.

The English in the schools is good, and a high standard is reached both in oral and written work. In history and geography there is too much tendency to use the text book as a reader instead of as a basis for teaching. The arithmetic is almost uniformly weak. This is due to lack of clear teaching and to over-pressure being put upon the scholars. Few of them really grasp the work.

The number of pupil teachers is still small. This is unfortunate, as the course is admirably suited to the schools, and is profitable for those who have passed the Elementary School-leaving Certificate or the Junior. A systematic course of study at the age is of good value to many of those who either do nothing or drift as uncertificated teachers. The recent introduction of bursaries should prove a help to both school and scholar, and I trust that there will be an increase in the number of pupil teachers in the girls' schools.

The health of the children in the schools is good; and teachers are beginning to pay more attention to this very important point. On the other hand, the effects of the food crisis can be clearly traced in an increasing general debility and lack of energy. This will seriously affect the work in the schools unless relief is forthcoming.

The number of women candidates for admission to the Training College is well maintained. There were 50 candidates for 21 vacancies for English students and 143 candidates for 20 vacancies for vernacular students; all these candidates had excellent literary qualifications. In the Sinhalese Female Monitors' Examination there were 156 candidates in the first year, 104 in the second year, and 114 in the third year, of whom 75, 54, and 42 respectively passed.

The high standard of needlework in the vernacular schools was well maintained, and will always be connected with the unsparing energy and interest shown by the Inspectress, Mrs. Evans. I hope that it may be possible to find more markets for the sale of the needlework done in the villages, which has only to be known to be appreciated. A stage has now been reached where the bigger girls on leaving school should be encouraged by the establishment of dressmaking and needlework centres, by the supply of material, and by the establishment of a depôt in Colombo to earn a living by their proficiency with their fingers.

The number of girls attending Government and grant-in-aid vernacular schools was 111,138, showing a decrease of 957, as compared with 1918, due to the causes already stated.

The Inspector of Schools, Southern Province, reports :—

"It is gratifying to note that the people in backward districts in the Province are beginning to realize the importance of female education. In several schools, particularly in Giruwa pattuwa west and Morawak korale, a corner had to be found for girls in many boys' schools. Remote boys' schools like H/Katuwana and H/Bowala applying to be made mixed schools is a cheerful omen.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

Estate Schools.—The number of children attending school on estates was 10,308, as compared with 11,251 in 1918, of whom 9,061 were boys and 1,247 were girls. The Education Ordinance has never been enforced with regard to girls on estates, and it is scarcely surprising that only about one-eighth of them attend school. The number of registered estate schools in the list of grant-in-aid schools was 256, a decrease of one school. The number of estate schools examined for grant during the financial year was 213, as compared with 219 in the previous year. The Sub-Inspectors employed during the year in inspecting the arrangements for teaching on estates which have no registered school visited and reported on 93 schools during the year.

A satisfactory feature in the education of estate children has been the attempt by a few estates to combine it with the feeding of the smaller children and infants, and it is hoped that more may be done in this direction. It is proposed to hold a conference of estate teachers at Peradeniya next year and to draw up a revised syllabus for estate schools. The new Education Ordinance deals with the hours in estate schools, and imposes liabilities on parents to send their children to school. The education in these schools should be of the simplest, combined with drill and action songs.

Muhammadan Schools.—There are still four Government Muhammadan schools in which the Koran teachers are paid by Government. In all schools recently established by Government for Muhammadans the work of the Government teacher is confined to the Code subjects in Tamil; but facilities are given for Koran teaching, if a teacher is provided by the Muhammadan community. The number of Muhammadans in Government schools was 4,928, as compared with 4,163 in 1918; and in grant-in-aid schools 6,556, as compared with 6,418 in 1918, which show an improvement in a year in which it was very difficult to secure regular attendance.

The attendance of Muhammadan children is not, however, what it should be, and the community does not take the interest in education that it should. Several attempts have been made to encourage the efforts of individuals to open Muhammadan schools, and I am glad to note that there are signs that Muhammadans in Ceylon are recognizing that if they are to hold their own with other communities in Ceylon, it is essential that their children should be educated. A society has been formed and a fund raised by voluntary contributions, which should enable a considerable sum to be devoted to providing and maintaining schools for Muhammadans. The enforcement of compulsory education in the town of Colombo should have the effect of making Muhammadans realize that if they wish to have separate schools for their children, they must themselves contribute to this end, as has been done by the other races in Ceylon.

Prison Schools.—The schools at the Welikada, Mahara, Kandy, and Jaffna prisons are working, on the whole, satisfactorily. The number on the list at Welikada in March was 150, an increase of 60; there are six standards and an alphabet class. At present only Sinhalese is taught; there is need of a Tamil School. At Mahara there were 71 on the list in March, 49 in the Sinhalese and 22 in the Tamil Departments. The Sinhalese branch works up to the eighth standard and the Tamil to the fifth. At Kandy there were 68 on the list, and at Jaffna 44. The Inspectors report that the results are satisfactory.

The School for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind continued to do excellent work, and deserves the support of all classes in Ceylon. There were 45 boys and girls in the Deaf and Dumb department, and 35 blind children.

Industrial work is done; weaving is being taught by a trained instructor. One of the deaf and dumb boys has learnt tailoring, and is instructing a class of boys, with success. Rattaning chairs, fancy needlework, and lace work are also taught.

More accommodation is urgently needed. Provision is needed for the accommodation of 250 deaf and blind children between the ages of 3 and 16 and of 25 teachers and students.

CHAPTER XI.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND HYGIENE.

The interest taken in drill and games in all schools in Ceylon is noteworthy, and, quite apart from their value to the youth of the country, the improvement effected in the health of the teachers is noticeable.

The reports of the Inspectors afford evidence of the general interest taken in outdoor exercises.

Mr. Samarasinghe, Inspector of Physical Drill and Games in English schools, reports :—

Considerable progress has been made in physical activities in English schools during the year, chiefly owing to the enthusiasm shown by managers, principals, and teachers.

There are already 153 "Cammack"* certificated teachers in English schools. Some of the bigger schools conduct their own competitions amongst the various classes every term for a shield, which is offered by the manager or principal. This acts as a stimulus to the existing keenness among the boys. Considerable attention is being paid to games in schools. Old Sinhalese and Tamil games are being introduced, with great advantage, into English schools.

During the year three classes for the training of teachers were held at Galle and Weligama. There was great competition for admission to these classes. The course was completed by the end of the year, and the teachers will shortly be examined in the practical work before being awarded certificates.

The following are the numbers of each class :—

	Applicants.	Admitted.	Number of Schools Represented.
English Class, Galle ..	51	45	16
Vernacular Class, Galle ..	85	64	46
Vernacular Class, Weligama ..	128	88	51

The annual Physical Drill Competition for English schools was held at the Havelock Racecourse on July 18. Eighteen schools and nearly 1,500 boys competed for the two challenge cups presented by Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa and Colonel T. G. Jayawardene. Two cups were also kindly presented by Mr. C. E. A. Dias to the winners of the two Sections A (bigger schools) and B (smaller schools). The two successful schools were St. John's College, Panadure, and the Police Depôt school, Maradana. His Excellency the Governor kindly distributed the prizes. Arrangements are being made to hold similar competitions in important towns.

Mr. Amarakoon, the Sub-Inspector in these subjects for the vernacular schools, reports :—

Physical drill has now been introduced in most of the vernacular schools in the different Provinces of Ceylon. At first the village boys found it difficult to understand the new drill and appreciate its usefulness ; but this year has seen a remarkable progress and enthusiasm for drill. A drill competition between schools in two divisions of the Colombo District was held at Padukka, at which about 700 boys from 8 schools entered. The drill was excellent, and it was found difficult to select the best team. The shield presented by the Director was won by the Rukmale Anglo-vernacular Buddhist School. Planters and other leading residents in the neighbourhood generously contributed prizes and provided free meals for the competitors. The following statement shows the results of drill examinations held by me at Government and grant-in-aid schools during the year :—

Province.	No. of Government Schools Inspected.	No. of Grant-in-aid Schools Inspected.	No. of Teachers who were examined in Drill for Certificates.	No. of Passes.	No. of Failures.	No. awaiting Examination at end of Year.
Western ..	123	57	236	200	36	7
Central ..	9	1	9	9	—	29
Sabaragamuwa ..	13	—	14	14	—	—
Southern ..	17	19	36	30	6	5
North-Western ..	7	2	10	9	1	—
North-Central ..	2	—	2	2	—	—
Uva ..	2	—	1	1	—	1
Total ..	173	79	308	265	43	42

The drill competitions referred to by the Inspectors undoubtedly afford considerable encouragement to teachers to maintain their drill classes at a high standard of efficiency. The general turnout is remarkably smart, boys coming in from remote village schools in banians with coloured facings and khaki shorts. In the village school display inter-school competitions in volley ball and Sinhalese games are included, and there is great rivalry amongst the schools. I have noticed when driving round the country in the evenings games of volley ball being played at village schools in which the village headman and registrar frequently take part and watched by numbers of the villagers who take a keen interest in the merits and demerits of the performers.

All the District Inspectors refer to the interest taken in drill and games in their reports. Mr. Van der Wall (Inspector, Western Province) writes :—

A healthy sign of the times is the vigour and zest with which vernacular schools take to games. The Cammack system of drill and games has revivified the somewhat apathetic village youth. The schoolmaster lays aside his traditional dignity and clad in vest and shorts goes through the physical exercises with his boys. The old relations between schoolmaster and schoolboy have changed for the better and provided a better understanding.

Mr. de la Harpe (Inspector, Central Province) reports :—

The teachers and assistants and third-year monitors of the Government vernacular schools, and some of those from grant-in-aid ones, assemble on the first Saturday of each month at Kandy, Kurunegala, and Anuradhapura, and form classes for practice in Cammack drill and games. It is expected to start a similar class in Matale next year. The number who attend at each of these centres is as large as can be, and the enthusiasm and interest taken are great ; teachers walk many miles and spend a comparatively considerable sum of money to attend these classes. Following upon the drill and games, a conference of a little over an

* The Government certificate to teach drill is known as the "Cammack" certificate as the first instructor of these classes was Mr. R. W. Cammack of the Y. M. C. A.

hour's duration takes place, during which school topics are discussed. The Sub-Inspector of the district is present at the practice in drill, &c., and presides at the conference. The drill and games learnt so far have already been introduced into the schools, and are much appreciated by the children.

Mr. Welayden (Inspector, Southern Province) also reports on the drill and games in the Southern Province :—

The new system of physical drill having spread into a few schools in the Province, there was a demand from many parts for drill classes for teachers, and the issue of the Sinhalese translation of Dr. Gray's Physical Drill Book was a further incentive to the demand.

Mr. Samarasinghe, the Inspector of Physical Drill and Games in English Schools, held three classes, two at Galle on Fridays and Saturdays respectively for teachers from English and vernacular schools, and one at Weligama on Saturdays for teachers of vernacular schools. Teachers, both of aided schools and of Government schools, came in large numbers, showing great eagerness to join the classes. The Inspector had to disappoint many in order to put the classes on a workable basis. The English class at Galle had 45, and the vernacular 64. The class at Weligama could not have been reduced to less than 88, and had to be taken in two sections. The teachers worked with zest and enthusiasm, and almost all kept up to the end of the twelve weeks' course. It is proposed to have two more classes in 1920, one at Matara for the teachers of the district who were unable to join the class held at Weligama, and the other at Tangalla for the teachers of the Hambantota District.

Considerable attention is now given to games. The boys in many schools are getting familiar with volley ball, dodge ball, club hustle, relay races, &c., and are freely indulging in them, as well as in the old native games of *Halmelay*, *Surang*, *Eluvancheeray*, and *Kondan*, though in most cases not under conditions conducive to health and discipline.

Games played on dusty roads or on uneven bare gravel ground cannot bring the desired effect on the body and mind of children. What is wanted for many a school is not a large and expensive playing field, but a large compound with an even surface or some open space close by. Unfortunately the bigger schools in crowded localities are the worst off in this respect.

Efforts are being made to secure drill grounds for the older schools, and in the case of all new school buildings the provision of a large compound for drill and games will be required.

Mr. H. R. Gunaratne, a teacher at the Museus Training School, brought out a Sinhalese book entitled "Games on Modern Physical Education Lines," which may be useful in the vernacular schools, though most of these schools have already been supplied with a book giving particulars of Sinhalese games compiled by the Sub-Inspector. I hope, however, to see the Boy Scout Movement introduced in these schools and scout games played. Many village schools have now "scouts." The troops require organization, and it is hoped next year that a Sub-Inspector with a considerable knowledge of scout work will be able to take up this branch of work.

Hygiene and Sanitation.—Lectures on sanitation for vernacular teachers were held at the Medical College from August 1 to 26, and were well attended. The teachers were also taken round several institutions in Colombo.

The *Medical Inspection of Schools* was started by the appointment of Dr. H. E. Ekanayake from March 18. This marks an important advance, and I hope in time it may be possible largely to increase the number of school medical officers, to appoint school nurses, and to secure the "following up" of the cases reported from the school by the appointment of Children's Care Committees.

The co-operation of the schools in school medical work is most necessary. "The teachers are both the sentries and the advance guard of the school medical service." It is proposed to issue circulars to the schools embodying the results of the Medical Officer's inspection, and giving practical information as to remedial steps to be taken.

The classes in first aid and medical treatment of children for men and women teachers from vernacular schools were successfully continued at Mrs. J. P. Obeyesekere's hospital at Watupitiwala. 67 teachers passed the oral and practical examination, being required to obtain 33 per cent. on each section and 40 per cent. in aggregate. Of these, 11 are women teachers and 56 men. The first two places were taken by women, who obtained 91 and 90 per cent. respectively. One teacher who attended the classes sent in a list of over 50 cases of simple hurt, cuts, abrasions, &c., which he had been able to treat since attending these classes. The first 50 successful teachers are to be each awarded a first-aid outfit for use in their schools.

Cadet Corps.—Lieutenant E. Fulcher, Assistant Adjutant, Cadet Battalion, furnishes the following report on the Cadet Corps :—

The College Cadet Companies showed steady improvement. A camp of instruction was held at Diyatalawa from April 22 to May 1. The Cadets were inspected by His Excellency the Governor on April 28, who congratulated the Battalion on the steadiness of all ranks on parade and the soldier-like way in which they performed movements. The death of Private Jayatillake from influenza was much regretted by all ranks of the Battalion.

The strength in camp was as follows :—Major Evans, Commanding Ceylon Cadet Battalion ; Captain J. A. Thompson, Royal Sussex Regiment, Adjutant, Ceylon Defence Force ; Lieutenant E. Fulcher, Assistant Adjutant, Ceylon Cadet Battalion ; 11 Officers ; and 370 Cadets.

The progress made by the Cadets during 1919 was good ; especially in the new departure "signalling." Another feature of the 1919 training was the entry by the Ceylon Cadet Battalion (for the first time in their history) of two teams for His Excellency the Governor's Cup. The Kandy team composed of 1 Officer and 10 Cadets drawn from Kingswood, St. Anthony, and Trinity Colleges, did the march of 6 miles in one hour and 10 minutes in full marching order, immediately came into action at 500 yards, advanced to 200 yards at the double, obtaining the highest number of hits with bayonets fixed amongst all teams competing.

Nine junior teams competed for the Empire Shooting Competition, their performance, on the whole, was good, but could be better if training had been started earlier in the year. In this case more ·22 rifles are wanted, which the Director of Education has kindly indented for from England. It is hoped yet to see a Ceylon team head the list.

The real test of the training of Cadets can best be observed during the annual sports and drill competition. The Battalion now really needs its own instructional staff. Captain H. P. Mackay, Adjutant, Ceylon Light Infantry ; Lieutenant E. Fulcher ; and Instructors of the Ceylon Defence Force have primarily their own offices to fulfil. They devote as much of their time as is possible to Cadet training, but if one bears in mind that there are 686 Seniors and 1,857 Juniors in the Battalion, and that all stores and inventories, to say nothing of a great amount of correspondence, have to be kept and carried on in the same manner as in other Ceylon Defence Force units—the main idea being that the Cadet Battalion is the best training ground for future Volunteers—it is obvious that the officers above mentioned cannot do full justice to their task.

The strength of the Battalion on December 31, 1919, was as follows:—

College.	Seniors.	Juniors.	College.	Seniors.	Juniors.
Royal	66	155	Prince of Wales	56	100
St. Thomas's	69	145	St. John's	72	131
Wesley	41	90	Holy Cross	—	80*
St. Joseph's	48	148	St. Thomas's, Matara	—	57*
St. Benedict's	71	221	All Saints, Galle	—	62*
Trinity	67	167	Ananda, Colombo	—	55*
Kingswood	49	132			
St. Anthony's	53	95		686	1,857
Richmond	47	106			
St. Aloysius'	47	113			

* New schools admitted during 1919.

Boy Scouts.—The Boy Scout movement has made satisfactory progress during the year. Mr. Vernon Grenier acted as Colonial Commissioner, and Mr. J. H. de Saram of the Education Department as Assistant Colonial Commissioner. Miss N. C. Carter, Inspectress of Schools, undertook the duties of Commissioner for Wolf Cubs. There are 61 registered troops, 14 cub packs, and 2,285 scouts and cubs. The number of troops has increased by 17, and number of scouts by 451. 67 have qualified as King's Scouts, 80 as First Class Scouts, and 407 as Second Class Scouts. In addition to these 1,347 badges have been earned during the year. The tests are conducted by independent and skilled examiners approved by the local associations.

The King's Flag for the Colonies (excluding Australia, Canada, and South Africa) was won for the third time in succession by Dharmaraja College, Kandy. His Excellency the Governor presented the trophy to the winners in Colombo on August 1, 1919, before a large gathering.

A Rover Troop of senior scouts was formed among the student teachers of the Government Training College. Twenty-three students received regular instruction in scoutcraft and troop management, and 13 of these left the College in December, and have already established new troops or strengthened old ones. The First Trincomalee Troop was established in January by one of these students.

Scoutmasters' classes were also conducted in Colombo and Henaratgoda. The Kandy Local Association has established two troops among the poor children of the town, and all instruction is being imparted in the vernacular. Sea scout patrols have been formed.

I visited the Imperial Headquarters while in England and discussed with the Chief Scout and the Overseas Commissioners the present position of the movement in Ceylon and its further development. The Chief Scout sent an encouraging message to the Ceylon Scouts.

There is considerable scope, as has been pointed out above, for carrying the movement into the vernacular schools. Its value to the boyhood of Ceylon is very great, and the scout spirit is now a recognized asset in school life. There should be more school troops.

CHAPTER XII.

CONFERENCES.

A Teachers' Conference was held at the Training College under the auspices of the Training College Union on December 18, 19, and 20. Lectures were given by Dr. H. E. Ekanayaka on "Medical Inspection of Schools"; by Miss N. C. Carter, on "School Management"; by Mr. H. L. Van Buuren, on "The Teaching of Elementary Agriculture in Schools"; by Miss E. F. Mason, on "Art Teaching in School"; by Rev. P. T. Cash, on "Ceylon Spiders"; by Mr. F. H. V. Gulasekeram, on "The Teaching of Mathematics"; and discussions followed, and were also held on "Commercial Education" and "The Teaching of Geography."

A useful Conference of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors was held at the Government Training College on January 31 and February 1, at which the following subjects were discussed, chiefly in reference to the work of the vernacular schools:—(1) Action Songs; (2) Lessons on the Pictures hung in the Schools; (3) Rules of the Road to be issued to Schools; (4) Syllabus of the Government Monitors' Examination; (5) Syllabus of the Grant-in-aid Pupil Teachers' Examination; (6) Reduction in Official Correspondence; (7) Training of Monitors in Government Schools; (8) Measures to be taken to increase the Numbers in the higher Standards of Vernacular Schools; (9) Salaries and Allowances of Sub-Inspectors; (10) The Entry of Circulars in Log Books; (11) The Attendance at Vernacular Schools; (12) Introduction of the Efficient School System of Examination in Vernacular Schools; (13) The Vernacular School-leaving Certificate Examination; (14) The Equipment of Government Schools; (15) Proposals for holding a Conference of Sinhalese Teachers; (16) Measures to be taken to popularize School Games and secure Playgrounds for Schools; (17) The Encouragement of Inter-school Competitions in Drill, Singing, &c., (18) The Vernacular School Scholarship Examination; (9) The Report on Examination in Vernacular Schools; (20) Improvement in the Present System of issuing Leaving Certificates; (21) Text Book Committee Report; (22) The Sinhalese Paper in the Elementary School-leaving Certificate Examination. Action has now been taken on all the resolutions passed at the Conference.

A Tamil Teachers' Conference was held at Jaffna on June 2, which was successfully organized by Mr. Tillainayakam, Inspector of Schools, Northern Province. There were competitions in model and criticism lessons between teachers from different schools. There was also a drill display and an exhibition of school games. I am glad to note that many of the Sub-Inspectors have arranged for conferences of teachers in their divisions over which they preside, and at which methods of teaching, &c., are discussed, and model and criticism lessons are given.

CHAPTER XIII.

LEGISLATION.

The new Education Ordinance was drafted during the year and introduced into Council on September 26. It was passed on February 4, 1920. The Bill re-organizes the Department of Education: Part I. of the Bill contains the provisions which deal with the statutory establishment of the Department, at the head of which is placed the Director of Education. The officers of the Department are enumerated in section 4 of the Bill, and in section 5 the principal duties of the Director are laid down.

Part II. of the Bill deals with the constitution and work of the Board of Education. It is to be composed of not less than sixteen and not more than twenty members nominated by the Governor, of whom the Director and Assistant Director of Education and two Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council are to be four (section 6). The Director is to be Chairman (section 8), and the duties of the Board are not administrative or executive, but the Governor or Director may refer any matter for their advice. But the most important function of the Board is the making of the code of regulations, which are to govern the education system of the Colony, both secondary and elementary.

Part III. deals with religion in Schools on the existing lines.

In addition to estabishing a central controlling authority, the Bill in Part IV. thereof provides for Local Committees, which are to assist the central authority in working the educational system. Every Municipal town, and every District Council as defined in the Local Government Bill which has been published with a view to introduction into the Legislature, is to be an education district; and for each district an Education District Committee is to be created. This Committee is to consist of not less than six or more than nine members, of whom not less than two are to be nominated by the Municipal or District Council within whose administrative limits the particular education district is contained, and the rest by the Governor (sections 17 and 18). The Chairman is to be annually elected by the members of the Committee from amongst their own members (sections 19 and 20). These Education Committese are to meet once at least in every two months.

Part V. deals with estate schools. In section 33 a prohibition appears against the employment of children between six and ten years of age on estate work; and by section 34 the duty is thrown upon a parent of causing every one of his children between the ages above mentioned to attend school.

Part VI. of the Bill consists largely of machinery. By section 38 all persons who desire to open a school or classes must, one month before doing so, give notice to the Director; and by section 39 provision is made for the inspection of all schools.

Part VII. embodies the financial provisions.

The existing educational system of the Colony is financed as follows:—

(i.) By grants expended through the Director.
(ii.) By the allocation of a proportion of the amount received from the labour tax.
(iii.) By the amount received in respect of fines imposed for breaches of the Education Ordinances and by by-laws made thereunder.

It is considered that the time has come when all public expenditure on education should be wholly paid out of general revenue.

The procedure adopted in the Bill is that all public moneys spent on education should come out of the public chest, and that the amount thereof should be placed on the Estimates of the Legislative Council.

CHAPTER XIV.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

The Expenditure of the Department for the financial year 1918–19 amounted to Rs. 2,919,992·56, showing an increase of Rs. 230,861·33 over that of the previous year. The nett cost to Government was 2,841,306·97, as shown below:—

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.
School fees, Royal College	31,643	0
School fees, Government Technical Schools	7,658	17
School fees, Government Training College	7,572	50
School fees, Nanu-oya English School	284	0
School fees, Primary English School	14,022	40
Boarding fees, Training College	8,076	50
Fees recovered for examinations	6,545	50
Sale of stationery, registers, &c.	2,883	52
	78,685	59
Nett Cost	2,841,306	97
Total	2,919,992	56

The expenditure of the Department may be classified as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Administration.				
Cost of direction	106,708	8		
Cost of inspection	131,957	96		
			238,666	4
General Instruction.				
Government schools	732,463	15		
District School Committees	195,259	23		
Grant-in-aid schools	1,370,049	76		
Tamankaduwa schools	1,500	0		
Oriental Colleges	1,800	0		
Scholarships and prizes	62,696	90		
			2,363,769	4
Special Instruction.				
Government Training College	84,471	2		
Government Technical schools	36,082	57		
Grant-in-aid to Training Schools	11,350	0		
Grant-in-aid to Industrial schools	35,182	36		
Grant-in-aid to orphan and ragged schools	1,400	0		
Maggona Reformatory	32,542	0		
Deaf, dumb, and blind schools	3,000	0		
Cadet Battalion	10,830	28		
Donation	2,674	99		
			217,533	22
Miscellaneous.				
Cost of publication of books	2,635	19		
Cost of holding lectures, &c.	3,923	31		
Cost of holding examinations	15,205	29		
Building grants	39,600	0		
Cost of building for elementary education in Colombo	38,660	47		
			100,024	26
Total			2,919,992	56

E. B. DENHAM,
Director of Education.

MEDICAL.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS FOR THE YEAR 1919.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the health and sanitation in Ceylon and on the administration of institutions of the Ceylon Civil Medical Department for the year ended December 31, 1919.

SECTION I.—POPULATION.

2. The estimated population of Ceylon on December 31, 1919, inclusive of immigrant coolies (but exclusive of military and shipping), was 4,757,596 (of these, 7,349 were Europeans). This total is an increase of 71,233 on the previous year's estimate of population.

SECTION II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

3. *Vital Statistics.*—161,403 births were registered, which is equivalent to 33·8 per 1,000 of the population per annum, as compared with 183,384 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 21,981. The deaths registered in 1919 totalled 168,323 as compared with 149,407 (an increase of 18,916 over the previous year), which is equivalent to 35·3 per 1,000. The total number of persons treated in the hospitals in 1919 was 133,195, of whom 12,637 died. The numbers for 1918 were 105,450 patients, with a mortality of 9,827. At dispensaries 1,499,891 persons were treated, who paid 2,254,162 visits in 1919, as against 1,203,063 persons, who paid 1,833,462 visits in 1918.

4. With regard to the causation of deaths, the following table shows the same, registered under the several classes of disease, for the year under review :—

I.—General diseases—		VI.—Non-venereal diseases of genito-urinary system and annexa	1,060
(*a*) Epidemic diseases	29,515	VII.—The puerperal state	3,664
(*b*) Septic diseases	127	VIII.—Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues	10,950
(*c*) Tuberculosis diseases	3,819	IX.—Diseases of bones and organs of locomotion	13
(*d*) Venereal diseases	215	X.—Malformations	11
(*e*) Cancer or malignant diseases	494	XI.—Diseases of early infancy	7,261
(*f*) Other general diseases	13,610	XII.—Old age	5,085
II.—Diseases of the nervous system and organs of special sense	16,983	XIII.—Affections produced by external causes	2,537
III.—Diseases of the circulatory system	935	XIV.—Ill-defined diseases	29,356
IV.—Diseases of the respiratory system	16,312		
V.—Diseases of the digestive system	26,376		

5. The more notable causes of death were the following diseases :—

1. Diarrhœa	15,402	10. Anchylostomiasis and its *sequelæ*	2,608
2. Infantile convulsions	14,797	11. Puerperal septicæmia	1,685
3. Pneumonia	10,752	12. Malaria	1,124
4. Rickets	6,807	13. Enteric fever	658
5. Anæmia	4,868	14. Tetanus	298
6. Intestinal parasites	4,329	15. Rabies	57
7. Dysentery	3,785	16. Deaths attributed to pyrexia of unknown origin	22,872
8. Phthisis	3,529		
9. Dropsy	3,421		

6. Deaths due to preventable diseases, *i.e.*, to diseases due to faulty sanitary conditions, overcrowding, soil infection, defective or infected water supplies, &c., amounted to 11,705. This figure does not include infantile diarrhœa or infantile convulsions, though it is probable that a large number of deaths from infantile convulsions are due to malarial infection, and a large number of cases from infantile diarrhœa to improper dieting, defective sanitary surroundings, and neglect.

7. *Infantile Mortality.*—The infantile mortality in the 33 principal towns during the year was at the rate of 259 per 1,000, as compared with 252 per 1,000 in the previous year and 233 per 1,000 in the penultimate year. 14,797 deaths from infantile convulsions were registered during the year. During 1919 55 midwives were trained at the De Soysa Lying-in Home, Colombo. The number so trained since September 1, 1909, has been 260. The large number trained during the year is due to the increased accommodation made available at this institution. Midwives have been appointed to Government hospitals in large centres to try and decrease the infant mortality.

8. *Vital Statistics on Estates.*—The mean birth-rate on estates was 43·0 per 1,000, and the death-rate 58·5. The mean birth-rate during 1918 was 52·8 per 1,000, and the mean death-rate 75·2. The principal causes of death were :—

Pneumonia	5,657	Anchylostomiasis	1,752
Debility	3,906	Infantile convulsions	1,537
Diarrhœa	1,994	Phthisis	293
Dysentery	1,807	Dropsy	239

9. *Influenza* continued to prevail throughout the greater part of the Island in 1919, though the incidence of the disease was not so widespread, and the type of the disease was fortunately much less dangerous. As regards the hospital returns, the admissions were almost as numerous as in 1918, but the death-rate was less than one-third of that year. There were two periods of greatest prevalence in most parts of the Island, viz., May–June and November–December. The following table gives a comparison of the admissions and deaths as regards the several Provinces during the two years :—

Province.	1919. Cases.	1919. Deaths.	1918. Cases.	1918. Deaths.
Western Province ..	4,637	214	2,922	587
Central Province ..	1,485	62	1,528	405
Northern Province ..	46	1	564	67
Southern Province ..	247	8	401	52
Eastern Province ..	106	11	92	14
North-Western Province	336	64	642	68
North-Central Province	46	5	175	14
Province of Sabaragamuwa	625	41	449	193
Province of Uva ..	258	14	621	74
Total ..	7,786	420	7,394	1,474

It will be noted that there was a great rise of admissions in the Western Province, and a marked fall in the Northern, North-Central, and Uva Provinces; in fact, all Provinces, except the Western, Eastern, and Sabaragamuwa, show a fall in hospital admissions. Public and private benevolence in the way of the supply of food and medical comforts and personal aid to the sick did much to mitigate the sufferings of the poorer classes in the larger towns.

10. *Malaria* was more prevalent in 1919, and was the cause of much sickness, and directly and indirectly to considerable mortality. The number under treatment in Government hospitals was 13,816, as compared with 8,154 in 1918 and 6,190 in 1917; and the deaths amongst such cases were 255, as compared with 130 in 1918 and 107 in 1917. As regards Government dispensaries, treatment was given to 602,356, as compared with 359,700 in 1918. The mortality amongst these dispensary cases is not available. In addition to the cases of malarial fever as given above, there were some 2,885 cases of malarial cachexia (chronic illness due to previous attacks of malaria) admitted to Government hospitals in 1919, as compared with 1,904 such cases in 1918. The following table shows the comparative prevalence of the disease in the different Provinces as far as can be judged from hospital admissions in the past three years :—

Province.	1919. Cases.	1919. Deaths.	1918. Cases.	1918. Deaths.	1917. Cases.	1917. Deaths.
General Hospital, Colombo ..	849	18	2,023	43	2,429	27
Western Province ..	2,377	48				
Province of Uva ..	1,513	26	1,257	26	748	12
North-Western Province ..	2,127	55	1,030	16	414	11
Northern Province ..	1,602	12	1,024	11	1,065	13
Central Province ..	1,635	25	885	8	773	13
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	1,280	23	858	6	860	17
North-Central Province ..	1,336	32	454	10	167	4
Southern Province ..	731	11	409	8	370	8
Eastern Province ..	366	3	214	2	134	2
	13,816	253	8,154	130	6,960	107

The increase in the number of admissions was especially noticeable in the North-Western, North Central, and Southern Provinces. Apart from Government hospitals and dispensaries, a large number of cases are treated in estate hospitals and dispensaries. The widespread prevalence of this disease seems to call for more determined efforts of control. The extension and re-organization of the Sanitary Department and the proposed establishment of a Research Institute will, it is hoped, lead to the adoption on a greater scale of the measures which in other parts of the world have been proved to be capable of materially lessening the incidence of the disease. The probable extension in the near future of paddy cultivation in districts notorious for malaria will call for measures of protection to those engaged on that work. The problem of malaria control is a complicated one, and requires much consideration to get the best results from the expenditure necessarily entailed. Quinine to the value of Rs. 307,008·28 was distributed free for preventive and curative purposes.

11. *Plague.*—The total number of cases reported was 89, with 83 deaths. Of these, 82 cases arose in Colombo, 6 were detected on ships arriving at the port, and 1 was a case in the Northern Province of a passenger arriving from India. The cases in Colombo were practically confined to the infected area near the harbour, where the disease has been endemic for some years past. Fortunately no centre of infection established itself outside Colombo this year. The six cases found on board ships were suitably dealt with.

12. *Cholera.*—After some years of comparative freedom from cholera, unfortunately an outbreak of this disease occurred in two areas, the Hambantota District and the Badulla District. The outbreak first occurred in July in the town of Hambantota, and continued to prevail until September, and during that period it spread to Tangalla, Tissamaharama, Matara, and Weligama. A second localized outbreak occurred at Yokanda, near Tissamaharama, in November, where there were 26 cases, with 6 deaths. The number of cases in Hambantota and the neighbouring villages was 447, with 338 deaths. In October an outbreak occurred in the Province of Uva, the first recognized cases occurring in the Civil Hospital, Badulla, and it was not until nearly the end of the year that it was stamped out. The most serious outbreak was in the village of Meegahakiula, some 15 miles from Badulla, where some 52 cases occurred. In the whole of Province of Uva there were some 170 cases, with 120 deaths. One fatal case

occurred on an estate in the Province of Sabaragamuwa in a newly arrived cooly from India. Ten cases were treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo, all being ship-imported cases, except one. The first outbreak at Hambantota was possibly due to the importation of the disease from India by some member of a travelling circus. The outbreak in the Province of Uva was probably due to infection conveyed there from the Southern Province, and the localized outbreak at Yokanda was traced to a cultivator who had passed through Buttala, then an infected area. When an outbreak occurs in a district, control is very difficult owing to the tendency of the inhabitants of infected villages to bolt to neighbouring villages. Moreover, adequate treatment in out-of-the-way places, some very difficult of access, is not readily carried out, and the mortality is necessarily high. With the exception of the explosive outbreak at Meegahakiula, which was due to the public water supply becoming infected, the other cases were due to contact infection. The disease in the various centres was effectively controlled by the Medical Officers and Inspectors of the Sanitary Department under Dr. G. S. van Rooyen, Acting Senior Sanitary Officer.

13. *Smallpox.*—Only some 35 cases in all were treated in 1919, and of these, 9 were ship-imported cases. Twenty-two cases were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo, with 6 deaths; 4 cases occurred in the Northern Province, with 1 death; 5 in the Province of Uva, with 2 deaths; and two each in the Province of Sabaragamuwa and the Southern Province, all of whom recovered. Apart from the ship-imported cases, all the others were due to infection from recent arrivals from India. Effective measures of control were taken in each centre, and there was little or no spread of the disease.

14. *Vaccination.*—The vaccination staff of the Colony consisted of 140 trained vaccinators under the supervision of the Provincial Surgeons, and nine Inspectors of Vaccination, who are under the administrative control of the Provincial Surgeons. The total number of primary vaccinations performed was 128,795. Of these, 119,050 were successful, 2,188 not successful, and the results not determined in 7,557. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations was 98·36.

15. *Government Vaccine Establishment.*—The officer in charge reports that 418 calves were received on hire from the contractor. The number used was 411, and 398 were returned to the contractor. Seed lymph for vaccinating the calves was obtained from the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London, and also from the King's Institute, Madras. A certain amount was also locally prepared. The total number of tubes of lymph issued was 139,447, as against 102,132 in 1918. Of this number, 780 were issued to the Colombo Municipality and 2,748 were sold, realizing the sum of Rs. 1,750·50. A large quantity of lymph was stored in bulk as a reserve.

16. *Enteric Fever.*—Judging from hospital returns, this disease was more prevalent and more fatal in 1919, there being 770 cases with 206 deaths, as against 614 with 131 deaths in 1918 and 518 cases with 93 deaths in 1917. The real prevalence of this disease in the Island cannot be judged from these figures, as many cases are neither recognized nor reported as such. The incidence of the disease was apparently much more marked in the latter half of the year, especially in the Western Province. The following table gives some evidence of the incidence of the disease in different Provinces as judged from hospital returns:—

	1919.		1918.	
Province.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
General Hospital, Colombo	338	126	168	53
Western Province	177	42	107	37
Central Province	160	17	85	9
Northern Province	53	3	21	6
Eastern Province	5	1	—	—
Southern Province	45	7	59	13
North-Western Province	12	3	14	4
North-Central Province	5	2	—	—
Province of Uva	20	2	8	4
Province of Sabaragamuwa	12	2	18	5

The great increase in the number admitted to the General Hospital, Colombo, is evidence of a severe outbreak in Colombo and its neighbourhood.

17. *Dysentery.*—A considerable increase is shown as regards hospital admissions in 1919. The number of such admissions was 4,462 with 905 deaths, as compared with 2,481 cases with 428 deaths in 1918 and 2,883 cases with 620 deaths in 1917. The increased prevalence of this disease was probably associated with the excessive rainfall this year, leading to pollution of wells and other sources of water supply.

18. *Leprosy.*—The statistics of the Leper Asylum at Hendala give the following particulars as regards 1919:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining on December 31, 1918	297	78	375
Admitted	92	25	117
Died	37	20	57
Remained on December 31, 1919	331	81	412

Of the 117 admissions, 95 were new cases, and they were classified as under as regards the type of the disease:—

Tubercular	11
Anæsthetic	44
Mixed	40

The new admissions were from the following Provinces:—Western, 63; Southern, 12; Uva, 8; Central, 7; Northern, 3; Sabaragamuwa, 2. The other admissions were re-admissions of absconders.

Discharges.—Twenty-three were returned as "discharged"; of these, 18 absconded, 1 was discharged as not suffering from leprosy, 3 Malabars were repatriated, and 1 was on leave. Of the 18 absconders, 5 were arrested and brought back, 8 returned of their own accord, and 5, including the 1 on leave, are still at large.

In addition to the asylum at Hendala, 63 lepers were treated at the Kalmunai Asylum, in the Eastern Province. Fifteen new cases were admitted, and there were 4 deaths. Eleven cases were waiting for admission.

A new asylum on Mantivu Island, near Batticaloa, is nearing completion.

19. *Anchylostomiasis.*—The following table gives the hospital admissions as regards the different Provinces :—

Province.	1919. Cases.	1919. Deaths.	1918. Cases.	1918. Deaths.	1917. Cases.	1917. Deaths.
Western Province	1,776	317	6,925	184	1,311	187
Central Province	3,381	644	5,837	413	3,237	569
Southern Province	1,086	126	1,786	85	666	98
Province of Sabaragamuwa	1,362	192	1,685	180	1,175	232
North-Western Province	414	72	1,340	58	320	46
Province of Uva	743	132	1,153	144	1,123	217
North-Central Province	74	6	102	4	33	3
Northern Province	137	10	76	5	25	2
Eastern Province	156	16	284	9	153	12
General Hospital, Colombo	655	99	576	66	408	55
Total	9,784	1,614	19,764	1,148	8,451	1,421

The figures given above refer to cases admitted and treated for hookworm disease, but there were amongst cases admitted for other diseases a large number suffering from anchylostomiasis as well.

The Anchylostomiasis Campaign.—During 1919 anchylostomiasis campaigns were conducted in the Uva and Central Provinces, and were concluded in the Avissawella-Hanwella section. These operations covered an approximate area of 297 square miles, and embraced 228 estates, and about 30 bazaars, villages, and towns. The personnel necessary for this work consisted of 3 Field Directors, 5 Assistant Directors, 9 clerks, 13 microscopists, and 31 dispensers. During the year 88,602 persons were treated, and 69,032 of those treated were cured. Although very serious local difficulties arose, which hindered the steady progress of the campaigns, still it will be noted that there was an appreciable increase in the amount of work done as compared with previous years, as seen in the following figures :—

	Number treated.	Number cured.
Through 1917	42,427	35,013
In 1918	50,374	44,812
In 1919	88,602	69,032
Total up to the end of 1919	181,403	148,857

The work in the Province of Uva was under the direction of Dr. Fitzroy Keyt. The area in question included the estates, villages, and towns in and around Badulla, Passara, and Namunakula, and joined up with the districts of Haputale and Koslanda, which had been already completed in 1918. At the end of 1919 all estates in the Province of Uva which could be conveniently reached by campaign methods had had regular campaigns. A few outlying estates could not be included, because their distance from the field office was too great, and because office and living accommodation could not be secured in the neighbourhood.

Two areas were included in the Central Province: one having Gampola as a centre, and the other including the entire Dimbula section. The work in the Gampola-Pussellawa section embraced 70 estates, and 13 bazaars, villages, and towns. The greater part of the area included estates and villages on both sides of the Pussellawa road as far as Ramboda, although the territory extended to within 2 miles of Nawalapitiya in one direction, and to the 9th milestone on the Peradeniya road in another. This work was directed by Dr. S. T. Gunasekera. The Dimbula district included all estates and bazaars in the Kotagala, Talawakele, Nanu-oya, and Agrapatana sections. Work was not entirely completed in the last-named district at the end of the year. Dr. S. A. Winsor directed this work. It will thus be noted that the planting districts in the Province of Uva and in a large part of the Central Province have now been reached by regular campaigns.

The 1919 figures by areas are as follows :—

	Number treated.	Number cured.	Number Treatments given.
Badulla	32,100	28,294	77,714
Dimbula	34,194	30,408	78,515
Gampola	22,308	10,330	54,400
Total	88,602	69,032	210,629

It does not seem possible or feasible to include very remote estates in the regular campaign programme. Distances are great, and supervision not practicable. A probable solution of this difficulty would be for those estates to employ dispensers, have them trained in campaign methods, and arrange for them to conduct the campaigns. This plan has already been followed successfully on several estates, and about 100 dispensers have been trained in the work by the Field Directors.

Two important factors contributed towards delaying the work during the year. The first was the influenza epidemic, which persisted off and on throughout the year, but which reached its climax in July, making it necessary to suspend work entirely in the Dimbula area for that month, and causing the work in all areas to be carried on at a reduced rate for long periods of time. During the latter part of the year, however, large numbers of labourers were made available for treatment, and this, together with closely grouped estates, efficient drugs, and an experienced staff, accounts for the marked increase

in the amount of work which was done. The second difficulty was the food scarcity, due to the shortage of rice and the consequent increase in price of all other food commodities. Additional supplies of rice were made available by Government for estates where campaigns were in progress, thus making it possible to proceed with the regular estate campaigns. In villages, however, where the individual had to purchase his own rice, it was not possible to carry on the work systematically as before. As a result two treatments only were given to each person in villages in the latter part of the year, and in a large majority of instances specimens were not returned for re-examination, so that the number of reported cures is very small. The difficulty in the rice situation continued throughout the year. Floods during July and September greatly hindered the work in the Gampola area.

Changes in Campaign Methods. — In view of the fact that campaign methods have been considerably modified since the work was inaugurated in Ceylon, it may be proper to mention here the changes which have occurred. No general preliminary microscopic examination is now made of estate labourers, as experiments have shown that approximately 100 per cent. of them are infected. The treatment is not so drastic as formerly ; the preliminary purge has been omitted altogether, as has also the preliminary fasting ; the vermifuge dose is smaller, but equally efficient ; the duration of work on each estate is shorter, and the disturbance of the estate routine has been reduced to a minimum ; the staff is more experienced, and much larger number can be treated daily. Not more than four series of treatments are given on estates, as it has been shown experimentally that the first two treatments should remove about 95 per cent. of the worms from each individual, and that it requires from two to six additional treatments to remove the remaining 5 per cent. Since a small percentage of infected persons are not treated for various medical reasons, it is thought that these lightly infected uncured cases will not increase the amount of re-infection. In fact, it is presumed that the latrines, if properly used, will take care of these cases.

Much educational work was done during the year in the field campaigns and in outside districts by giving lantern talks and by distributing literature. Special efforts to reach the permanent population of the Island were made by visiting and lecturing to the C. M. S. Training Colony at Peradeniya and the Government Training College, Colombo. At both these institutions lantern lectures were given in English and in the vernacular, followed by microscopic demonstrations of intestinal parasites. The entire personnel of both these schools were later examined, and those infected were treated. Even among this selected class of people the infection percentage was slightly above eighty-five.

Post-Campaign Work.—During the year post-campaign measures were conducted in the Matale District. Thirty-eight estates were reached, and 3,686 labourers were treated. In addition, 563 villagers came voluntarily for treatment. The re-infection percentage remains high, however, varying between 40 per cent. and 91 per cent. Soil pollution is still in evidence on many estates in this district, and this accounts in part for the higher infection rate. The nature of the crops grown, the elevation, and climate are also factors to be considered. It might be advisable to state here that in the villages embraced in the Matale area 3,741 latrines were constructed during the year. It is significant of increasing interest to learn that in two of the districts where regular campaigns were conducted in 1919 post-campaign work has been asked for.

Sanitation.—Before undertaking a campaign, arrangements were made by Government for one of its Inspecting Medical Officers to visit the estates in the district and advise superintendents how to prepare for the campaigns, so that the greatest benefit could be derived therefrom. Unfortunately the number of officers available for this important work was very limited, and not all estates were visited.

It is the concensus of opinion among the Field Directors who visit the estates daily during the year that progress in the improvement of sanitary conditions of lines and latrines on estates has been made, especially in comparison with the situation when anti-anchylostomiasis operations began in 1916. All agree that upon the whole the latrine provision is adequate, but, on the other hand, say that many of the latrines are unused or improperly used, and in some instances have deteriorated to such an extent that they are not usable. It appears, therefore, that much additional work can be done advantageously in this respect. It is a noticeable fact that on estates where the superintendents are keen on sanitation, the paths and line surroundings are not polluted, and that the latrines are properly used. It has to be noted also that coolies on well-sanitated estates are healthier, that they are cured of anchylostomiasis more quickly, that the re-infection percentage is lower, and that the mortality from prevailing epidemics was very much less.

In villages where anchylostomiasis work was undertaken, an increased number of latrines was built and sanitary conditions generally improved. Prior to beginning work an Inspector was furnished by Government, who lectured to the people, and visited them and instructed them in the building, maintenance, and use of latrines. In this conection it might be well to note the present situation in Porto Rico, where treatments for anchylostomiasis were given about fifteen years ago by Government officers especially delegated for the work. A staff member of the International Health Board, who has just returned from a visit to Porto Rico, writes : " The experience in Porto Rico again makes concrete proof that our policy is sound in not encouraging hookworm measures, unless soil sanitation has been carried out at least six months in advance, and unless arrangements have been made by Government for maintenance and inspection to see that latrines are properly used. Although Porto Rico has a population of approximately one million, and has already spent $347,000 on hookworm control, we found an infection rate of over 90 per cent. in 2,000 examinations at various test points among the rural population. Fully 80 per cent. of the houses have no latrines. The trouble is that all the money was spent on relief measures, and very little effective sanitation was accomplished."

It is undoubtedly true that a long stride in the right direction was taken in sanitary matters in Ceylon by the erection of latrines on estates and in villages. If the ground gained thereby is not to be lost, it is necessary that these latrines, which were built at a considerable cost, should be used in a proper manner. It is probable that an increased number of competent inspectors, who will act in an advisory capacity and enforce regulations, might furnish a means for meeting the situation.

20. *Diphtheria.*—Only 4 cases were treated in Government hospitals, and of these, 3 died.

21. *Parangi* (*Framboesia, or Yaws*). — As in 1918 and 1917, over 5,000 cases were treated in Government hospitals and dispensaries. Of the 5,270 cases treated in 1919, some 23 died. The distribution of the disease judged from hospital returns is shown in the table annexed :—

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Western Province ..	439	318	241
Central Province ..	673	926	1,337
Northern Province ..	168	141	123
Southern Province ..	725	377	240
Eastern Province ..	470	502	517
North-Western Province ..	712	1,002	948
North-Central Province ..	455	455	512
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	748	669	695
Province of Uva ..	760	704	616
General Hospital, Colombo ..	120	117	130
Total ..	5,270	5,211	5,359

Apart from the hospital admissions, large numbers were treated at various dispensaries in the different Provinces. Special arrangements for intravenous medication in the way of treatment of this disease were made at various hospitals in the Provinces where the disease was rife.

22. *Cancer and Sarcoma.*—The number of cases of malignant tumours treated in the various hospitals was 401, of which 71 died. More than half of these cases were treated in the General Hospital.

23. *Tubercular Disease of the Lungs* (*Pulmonary Phthisis*).—The number of these cases under treatment in the various Government hospitals during 1919 was 2,656 with 801 deaths, as compared with 2,781 cases and 615 deaths in 1918 and 1,862 cases with 569 deaths in 1917. The provincial distribution was as under :—

	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
Western Province ..	1,175	224	North-Central Province ..	21	5
Central Province ..	192	58	Province of Uva ..	136	44
Northern Province ..	60	8	Province of Sabaragamuwa	100	28
Eastern Province ..	72	11	General Hospital, Colombo	576	282
Southern Province ..	164	47	Lunatic Asylum, Colombo	63	57
North-Western Province ..	97	37			

Incidentally it may be mentioned that tubercular disease of joints, bones, and glands, which is so prevalent amongst children in temperate climates, is comparatively rare in Ceylon, as in other tropical and sub-tropical countries. This lends strong support to the view that this form of the disease is largely due to infection from the milk of tubercular cows, for this disease (tuberculosis) is very rare in cattle in tropical countries.

Apart from the treatment of cases of phthisis in various general hospitals, three separate institutions are specially provided for dealing with this scourge, viz., the Anti-Tuberculosis Institute in Colombo, a sanatorium for early cases at Kandana some 7 miles out of town, and a hospital for chronic cases at Ragama some 11 miles away. At the dispensary in Colombo the cases are recognized, and suitable early cases sent to Kandana and chronic cases sent to Ragama. Apart from this, treatment and advice are given and domiciliary visits are carried out by the dispensary staff.

At the Institute there were 3,321 attendances in 1919, of which 1,588 were first visits. The number of cases of phthisis amongst these registered 930, the other 558 being sufferers from various chest troubles, of which asthma was the chief. The number of Colombo cases registered as phthisis was 593. No fewer than 278 deaths occurred from phthisis in Colombo not certified as such by a qualified medical man. They must have been a fruitful source of infection to others. Over 1,000 cases of deaths from phthisis occurred in Ceylon in 1919, and the number of people suffering from this disease in the Island must be over 10,000. Further efforts are, therefore, necessary to give skilled medical aid to numbers apparently not provided with such.

From the Institute in Colombo 653 cases of chronic phthisis were sent to Ragama hospital and 162 were sent to Kandana sanatorium. Some 329 domiciliary first visits to patients in their homes were made by the dispensary staff. At Ragama there were 900 cases under treatment in 1919, and of these, 155 died ; the daily average sick was 152·32. Further accommodation to the extent of another 100 beds is urgently required at that hospital for this class of cases, many of which have to be kept in the General Hospital, Colombo, for want of room at Ragama.

To the sanatorium at Kandana, which was opened in the early part of the year, 161 cases were admitted ; of these, 120 were discharged, 41 remained at the end of the year, and none died. Further accommodation there is also needed for suitable cases affording good hopes of recovery.

24. *Port Health Precautions, Colombo.*—In 1919 a total of 2,791 British and foreign steamers and 316 native sailing craft called at this port and were duly inspected, as against 1,661 steamers and 406 sailing vessels in 1918. Of these, 31 were placed in strict quarantine, as against 5 in 1918 and 8 in 1917. Eighteen were dealt with on account of smallpox, 6 on account of plague, and 4 on account of cholera, and 1 on account of cerebral spinal meningitis. Minor infectious diseases, such as measles, mumps, and chickenpox, were also dealt with by the Port Surgeon and his staff.

Disinfection and Vaccination.—The following numbers were dealt with at the disinfecting station on the Breakwater :—

(*a*) Disinfection : Passengers, 45,971 ; cargo coolies, 47,946 ; coal coolies, 43,802 ; and tally clerks, 2,999.

(*b*) Vaccination : 25 persons.

Fumigation : Cargo lighters were regularly fumigated, and rat destruction systematically carried out. Several ships were disinfected before being docked.

The tanks of water boats were periodically cleaned and disinfected.

There were 361 prosecutions for breach of quarantine regulations.

SECTION III.—METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

25. *Rainfall.*—For the Island generally the rainfall for the year was above the average, being especially so south-west of the hills and in the Northern Province. It was in deficit, however, at most places on the east side of the Island to a somewhat less extent in the south and in the Matale District. The largest fall recorded for the year was in the Nawalapitiya District. Here, at Strathellie estate, altitude 2,500 feet, rain falling on 251 days, totalled 239·43 inches. The least rainfall was experienced in the east at Naula, near Arugam Bay, which had a total for the year of 24·56 inches in 60 days. The longest drought occurred at Elephant Pass and lasted for 117 days, May 15 to September 8. Thunderstorms were, on the whole, more numerous, being possibly due to the greater heat of the early months of the year ; but the consequent precipitation was less than is usually experienced.

Temperature.—During January and February the mean shade temperature was decidedly higher than usual, and being immediately followed by months in which the temperature is normally high in the more populous parts of the Island, this had the effect of prolonging the hot season, and thereby making it more trying. For the remainder of the year the temperature was about normal, which resulted in the mean for the year being, on the whole, but slightly above the average.

Wind.—To the extreme north and south the wind strength was above the average, but was mostly below for the remainder of the Island. In direction there was no great variation from normal.

Air Pressure.—For the year the air pressure was above normal, being especially high in March and August and high in the remaining months, except November and December, when it was about normal.

SECTION IV.—THE SANITARY BRANCH OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

26. *Staff of the Sanitary Branch.*—Senior Sanitary Officer, Acting Junior Sanitary Officer, 3 Assistant Sanitary Officers, Sanitary Engineer, Sanitary Superintendent, 71 Sanitary Inspectors, 8 disinfecting orderlies, 4 surveying coolies, and 4 rat-catching coolies. Of the 2 Sanitary Inspectors who joined the Mesopotamia Sanitary Corps, one returned to the Island and resumed duties in the Department, and the other has secured a temporary post in Mesopotamia on extension of leave. A substitute has been appointed to act for him. Two Sanitary Inspectors resigned. The Senior Sanitary Officer who was on leave from December 26, 1918, returned to the Island on October 30, 1919, and relieved Dr. G. S. van Rooyen, who was acting for him.

Transfers.—Dr. K. R. Perera, Acting Assistant Sanitary Officer, Western Province, to Matale, relieved Dr. M. de Costa, Matale, to Colombo.

27. *Summary of Work.*—120,847 premises were inspected during the year, of which 19,312 were found insanitary. 4,087 actual mosquito breeding places were discovered and dealt with. There were 2,173 prosecutions with 1,818 convictions in respect of breaches of sanitary rules and regulations, the fines amounting to Rs. 6,536·75. 6,813 notices were served for remedying sanitary defects, out of which 4,995 were voluntarily complied with.

28. *New or Re-constructed Buildings.*—2,173 applications were dealt with, and 1,062 new buildings have been constructed in the Sanitary Board towns of Western and Central Provinces during the year.

29. *Infectious Diseases.*—The following infectious diseases were reported and prophylaxis carried out :—

Enteric fever	..	245	Measles	..	34
Dysentery	..	234	Smallpox	..	1
Chickenpox	..	381			

Cholera.—Only one case of cholera occurred in Colombo District in the person of a Tamil employed at the Kolonnawa Oil Installation Works. Three epidemic outbreaks occurred during the year, *i.e.*, (*a*) Hambantota and the neighbouring villages, (*b*) Province of Uva, and (*c*) Tissamaharama.

Cholera Epidemic at Hambantota.—This occurred in July at Hambantota and neighbouring villages. The origin of the outbreak was traced to one of the employees of a travelling circus which had recently come from India. The Acting Senior Sanitary Officer, Acting Junior Sanitary Officer, Assistant Sanitary Officer, Central Province, and fourteen Sanitary Inspectors were in charge of this epidemic, which was finally got under control and the area declared free from cholera in August, 1919. The total number of cases 447 ; deaths 348.

Epidemic at Province of Uva.—This epidemic, which occurred during October, continued till the beginning of January, 1920. Origin of the epidemic could not be traced. Dr. G. S. van Rooyen, the Assistant Sanitary Officer, Central Province, and twelve Sanitary Inspectors were in charge of this epidemic. 170 cases occurred, with 120 deaths.

Epidemic at Tissamaharama.—A third outbreak occurred at Tissamaharama during November, the origin of which was traced to a Moorish cultivator from Batticaloa, who passed through Buttala, then a cholera-infected area, on his way to Tissamaharama. The Senior Sanitary Officer, Acting Junior Sanitary Officer, and Dr. Arulpragasam, with four Sanitary Inspectors, were in charge of this epidemic, and the area was declared free from cholera at the end of December, 1919. Total number of cases 26, with 20 deaths.

With the exception of a sharp outbreak at Migahakiula during the Uva epidemic, which pointed to a water infection, all the other cases could be attributed to contact infection.

Sporadic cases of influenza prevailed throughout the Island, and prophylactic measures in the shape of advice, distribution of disinfectants, food, and pecuniary help were rendered by the Sanitary Inspectors in co-operation with the local police headmen.

30. *Sanitary Conveniences.*—Three public latrines of an approved type were constructed at Government expense in the Sanitary Board towns of Peliyagoda, Nugegoda, and Beruwala. The following are the figures for private latrines installed in other areas :—

Western Province	..	10,185	Central Province	..	13,223
Southern Province	..	23,515	Matale District	..	3,741

31. *Hookworm Disease.*—A communal treatment was commenced by Dr. M. de Costa at Weligama during May, and he treated 100 cases. The work was handed over to Dr. W. S. Fernando of the Anchylostomiasis Campaign and continued for a month, but had to be given up owing to the rice crisis. The following are the results of treatment in other areas :—

Post-hookworm Campaign, Matale : 3,686 coolies were treated, with 2,117 cures.
Hookworm Dispensaries at—

Kalutara : 1,850 patients were treated, with 1,295 cures.
Moratuwa : 762 patients were treated, with 161 cures.

At the request of the Medical Officer of Health, Colombo, 1,284 specimens of excrement from the pupils of the various colleges and the residents within Municipal limits were microscopically examined for hookworm infection, of which 575 were found positive.

In view of the extension of the hookworm campaign into Kandy District, 16 lantern lectures on elementary sanitation and hookworm disease were delivered in Udunuwara, Yatinuwara, Tumpane, and Harispattu during November and December, 1919.

32. *Domestic Water Supplies.*—15,919 wells were inspected during the current year, of which 8,964 were found protected from pollution ; 577 were improved ; 83 new wells were sunk. Three public wells were provided at Government expense at Peliyagoda, Nugegoda, and Matugama. Five samples of water were examined chemically and bacteriologically, of which three were found satisfactory, and two unfit for human consumption.

33. *Scavenging.*—Scavenging of public and domestic refuse is being carried out in all the Board towns of the Island, with the exception of few that have not yet accumulated sufficient funds for the employment of coolies.

34. *Licensed Trades.*—These are gradually being made to conform to the rules and regulations effecting them.

35. *Milk Supply.*—108 samples of milk were examined chemically by the Government Analyst at our request, of which 81 were found adulterated, 4 skimmed, 2 fat removed, and 21 genuine.

36. *Town Planning.*—Surveys and improvement schemes are being carried out at Wellampitiya, Mitotamulla, Kirillapone, Kalubowila, Katukurunda, Gorakapola, Homagama, Radawana, Hanwella, Kesbewa, Negombo, Kelaniya, and Kandana. Type plans of estate cooly lines, bakeries, and boutiques were drawn up during the year.

SECTION V.—GENERAL.

37. *Hospitals, Asylums, and Dispensaries.*—Besides the Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, the Leper Asylum, Hendala, which have accommodation for 520 and 419 patients, respectively, there existed in 1919 87 Government hospitals, with accommodation varying from 12 beds in smaller outstations to 687 beds in the General Hospital, Colombo. At 58 hospitals, besides a medical officer or officers, a matron and nurses are also provided.

The following new buildings were completed during the year :—

(1) Hospital in the Agrapatana.
(2) Quarters for the visiting apothecary, Dolosbage hospital.
(3) Quarters for Medical Officer and operating room, Nawalapitiya.
(4) Dispensary and Medical Officer's quarters, Kattankudi.
(5) Tanamalwila dispensary.
(6) New stables and coach house to quarters to District Medical Officer and District Medical Assistant, Balangoda hospital, and also latrines for attendants and servants.
(7) Additional accommodation, Galle hospital.
(8) Smallpox hospital, Mandapam.
(9) Quarters for visiting apothecary, second apothecary, and steward, Karawanella hospital.

38. The following is a summary of the chief features of the report of the Medical Superintendent of the General Hospital, Colombo :—

On December 31, 1918, there were 580 patients left in hospital, 51 in the paying section and 529 in the non-paying section. During 1919 the total number of admissions was 14,291 ; of these, 975 were admitted to the paying wards, and 13,316 to the non-paying wards. Of the 1,026 under treatment in the paying wards, 912 were discharged, 69 died, and 45 remained on December 31, 1919. Of the 13,845 under treatment in the non-paying wards, 11,520 were discharged, 1,732 died, and 593 remained on December 31, 1919. The average daily sick in hospital was 51·15 in the paying wards and 717·15 in the non-paying wards, most of which were overcrowded during the greater part of the year.

The maximum and minimum numbers on any one day are shown as under :—

Non-Paying Section.	*Paying Section.*
Maximum : 813 on December 4, 1919.	Maximum : 61 on July 11, 1919.
Minimum : 596 on July 8, 1919.	Minimum : 37 on December 26, 1919.

Of the 13,316 cases admitted to the non-paying wards, 5,690 were surgical cases and 7,626 were medical cases. The admissions to these wards were over 3,000 more than in 1918.

The number of surgical operations performed in 1919 was 2,312 (exclusive of minor operations performed in the Out-patient Department), as compared with 1,829 in 1918. Of the 2,312 operations, 272 were done in the paying section theatre. The following table gives a comparison with the past five years as regards the number of cases under treatment, daily average sick, and percentage mortality in the paying and non-paying sections, respectively :—

	PAYING SECTION.				NON-PAYING SECTION.			
	Cases under Treatment.	Deaths.	Percentage Mortality.	Daily Average Sick.	Cases under Treatment.	Deaths.	Percentage Mortality.	Daily Average Sick.
1915	907	65	5·3	40·94	10,703	1,138	10·63	538·71
1916	909	63	6·9	41·18	12,310	1,415	11·49	622·27
1917	814	35	4·2	41·30	12,136	1,256	10·34	670·49
1918	913	60	6·5	43·18	10,698	1,432	13·4	610·45
1919	1,026	69	6·7	51·15	13,845	1,732	12·5	717·45

As regards particular diseases, the following table shows their comparative prevalence and fatality as indicated by hospital returns:—

	1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Acute pneumonia	226	104	357	177	358	136	1,176	389*	605	365*
Pulmonary phthisis	471	234	581	276	319	178	569	207	—	—
Anchylostomiasis	315	36	360	49	408	55	576	66	655	99
Malaria	1,118	5	977	11	764	15	535	13	849	18
Dysentery	231	36	268	45	222	29	138	29	286	56
Enteritis and diarrhœa	376	136	426	156	409	112	312	64	475	142
Enteric fever	186	50	261	83	174	42	163	53	338	126
Appendicitis	132	4	117	4	144	2	110	6	170	2

* Includes influenzal pneumonia.

The new paying section of the hospital has been overcrowded during the greater part of the year. It is hoped that relief in the near future will be arranged for by additions to the Chronic Hospital for Tuberculosis cases at Ragama and additions to the Home for Incurables. There are some 150 cases of these classes in the General Hospital who ought to be dealt with elsewhere. A new ward of 24 beds for females is being erected, and will be most useful as the accommodation for females is inadequate.

The paying section, too, has been taxed to its utmost during the past year, and especially has a shortage of accommodation been felt in that provided for merchant seamen. Fortunately, as part of the great war memorial, it has been decided to provide more beds for this class of patient. The cost of this scheme is to be met out of a generous grant of £7,500 from the Red Cross Society and of Rs. 50,000 from public funds.

Expenditure and Receipts.—Paying Section: Receipts, Rs. 84,513; expenditure, Rs. 53,410; Non-Paying Section: Receipts, Rs. 4,682; expenditure, Rs. 104,536. The expenditure in both sections covers the cost of diets, fuel and light, and equipment, and the salaries of attendants and servants, but does not include the salaries of the medical and nursing staff, nor the cost of drugs and dressings.

Staff.—The senior members of the staff continued to carry out their duties in the same efficient fashion. The Medical Superintendent, Dr. G. Thornton, who had been in charge for the past eleven years, was called upon to act as Principal Civil Medical Officer in September, and Dr. P. J. Kelly, Registrar of the Medical College, acted as Superintendent of the Hospital the rest of the year.

39. *The Colombo Lunatic Asylum.*—As usual, there has been a serious shortage of accommodation with consequent overcrowding. The new asylum at Angoda is under construction, and it is hoped that the wards for females may be ready there by the end of 1921. As a measure of temporary relief, arrangements have been made to treat 150 male cases in the abandoned jail at Matara. The following table gives the figures regarding the numbers dealt with in 1919 as regards the Asylum in Colombo :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining on December 31, 1918	690	376	1,066
Admitted	229	131	460
Total treated	919	507	1,426
Discharged	138	53	191
Deaths	105	61	166
Remaining on December 31, 1919	676	393	1,069

The daily average number resident in the Asylum was 690·46 males and 381·26 females, as compared with 682·53 males and 363·67 females in 1918. The largest number present on any one day was 1,118, of which 716 were males and 402 females. Useful work was done for various Government Departments by both male and female inmates.

40. *The House of Observation.*—Twenty-six males and 12 females were under observation on January 1, 1919, as compared with 15 males and 6 females on January 1, 1918. During 1919 the number of males dealt with was 267 and the number of females 111, as compared with 267 males and 11 females in 1918. Of the 275 males 123 and of the 119 females 67 were transferred to the Asylum, 132 males and 40 females were discharged, and 12 males and 9 females remained on December 31, 1919.

41. *The Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo.*—Cases were admitted from Colombo and environs and from ships arriving at the harbour. On December 31, 1918, there were 15 cases left in hospital; during 1919 there were 437 cases admitted; of the 452 under treatment, 404 were discharged, 30 died, and 18 remained on December 31, 1919. The daily average sick was 20·40. The cases dealt with are shown in the table given below :—

	1919.		1918.		1917.	
Disease.	Number.	Deaths.	Number.	Deaths.	Number.	Deaths.
Smallpox	28	6	46	10	5	2
Cholera	10	—	1	—	—	—
Plague	24	17	10	9	77	58
Diphtheria	1	—	4	2	7	2
Chickenpox	278	—	351	1	506	1
Measles	84	2	18	1	156	1
Mumps	38	1	15	—	22	—
Pneumonia	—	—	3	1	5	2
Acute diarrhœa	3	1	2	—	5	—
Other diseases :—						
Whooping cough	4	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	11	2	—	—	—	—
Malaria	2	—	61	1	58	—
Enteric	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	484	29	511	25	841	66

No start has yet been made on the construction of a new and up-to-date infectious diseases hospital, which is really required, but it is hoped to do so next year.

42. *The Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital.*—909 patients were admitted during the year, and the average daily sick was 68·89. The number of operations performed was 562, of which 198 were for cataract and 40 for glaucoma. At the Out-patient Department 9,774 eye cases and 1,753 ear, nose, and throat cases were attended to, and in both classes some 1,126 minor operations performed.

43. *The Convict Hospitals* consists of the Borella Convict Hospital, Colombo, Welikada Hospital for females, and the Mahara Jail Hospital, and there are hospitals attached to the jails at the other sixteen jails. The total number of admissions to all the jail hospitals was 10,267, as against 6,101 in 1918 and 6,879 in 1917; and the number of deaths was 315, as against 121 in 1918 and 131 in 1917. The majority of the cases were under treatment at Borella and Mahara, as 3,193 were admitted to Borella hospital and 4,421 to Mahara hospital. At Borella 1,191 cases and at Mahara 2,000 cases were admitted for influenza, the disease being much more prevalent amongst prisoners than was the case in 1918. Owing to food shortage and high prices many prisoners were in poor health on admission, and more cases required hospital treatment than usual.

44. *The Police Hospital, Borella.*—The number of in-patients was 1,111, and the daily average sick 17·49 and 8 died.

45. *The De Soysa Lying-in Home.*—The total number treated in 1919 was 1,950, as compared with 1,749 in 1918 and 1,739 in 1917. Of these, 1,803 were discharged, 82 died, and 47 remained on December 31, 1919, and 18 were transferred to the general or some special hospital. The percentage of deaths was 4·20, as against 4·97 in 1910. Of the 82 deaths, 37 were due to the accidents of child-birth, and 9 were due to puerperal causes and 36 to non-puerperal, such as anchylostomiasis, pneumonia, &c. During the period under review 1,554 children were born, and there were 35 cases of twins and one of triplets. There were 149 stillbirths. Of the children born alive, 90 died. The number of paying patients was 58, a decrease in numbers due to rebuilding operations. The front one-storied block was pulled down and a two-storey block erected on the site, which will be opened very shortly, and provide much-needed additional accommodation. The hospital serves as a training school both for medical students and midwives. The number of pupil midwives received for training during the year was 62, and of these, 55 successfully passed their examination and received certificates. In July Dr. M. Sinnetamby, who had been in charge of the hospital since 1899, retired after thirty-seven years of highly meritorious service. 176 obstetric operations were performed.

46. *Lady Havelock Hospital for Women.*—The number of cases treated was 831, as compared with 849 in 1918 and 868 in 1917; the daily average sick was 26·37. The number of operations performed by Miss (Dr.) Anderson, the Surgeon in Charge, was 322 (226 major and 56 minor). They were mostly gynæcological operations. The hospital trained pupil nurses, of whom 33 were admitted during the year.

47. *Lady Ridgeway Block for Children.*—The number of young children treated in 1919 was 415, as compared with 920 in 1918 and 757 in 1917, and the daily average sick was 50·03. The mortality was heavy, 26·2 per cent., but many cases unfortunately are admitted in a moribund condition. Miss Anderson comments on the universal infection of the children admitted with worms, and records cases of actual obstruction and perforation of the bowels from this cause, round worms being found freely in the peritoneal cavity. This emphasizes the necessity for periodical treatment of all children in the East for worms.

48. *Victoria Home for Incurables.* — Seventy-four patients remained in the institution on December 31, 1918, and 30 were admitted during 1919, making a total of 104 cases, of whom 9 died and 8 were discharged, leaving 87 at the Home at the end of the year. It is hoped that a start will be made before Christmas, 1920, in enlarging this Home with a view of providing accommodation for another 100 patients, thus relieving the pressure on the hospitals to that extent.

49. *Bacteriological Institute.*—The Director, Dr. L. Nicholls, reports that 5,928 bacteriological examinations were made, as compared with 4,525 in 1918. The fees received for private cases amount to Rs. 1,423.

50. At the Pasteur Institute 522 cases were under treatment; of these, 2 died. The fees received from paying and estate patients was Rs. 3,267. The brains of 160 dogs were received for examination, and of these, 90 gave a positive result.

51. *The Ceylon Medical College.*—The following are the statistics of the Medical College :—

(1) Number of Medical Students on December 31, 1918	187	(4) Number of Medical Students who left in 1919	3
Number of Apothecary Students on December 31, 1918	78	Number of Apothecary Students who left in 1919	1
(2) Number of Medical Students admitted in 1919	42	(5) Revenue from October 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919, Rs. 41,469·50.	
Number of Apothecary Students admitted in 1919	31	(6) Expenditure from October 1, 1918, to July 31, 1919, Rs. 76,628·74.	
(3) Number of Medical Students who passed out in 1919	21		
Number of Apothecary Students who passed out in 1919	26		

52. *Civil Medical Stores, Colombo.*—Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting out supplies of drugs and instruments from England, and prices continued very high. The cost of articles obtained in 1919 amounted to Rs. 750,408, and the cost of transport of supplies to civil and estate institutions amounted to Rs. 4,166; incidental expenditure, including stationery, printed forms, binding, &c., amounted to Rs. 15,139. The total expenditure, apart from the purchase of quinine, therefore, was Rs. 769,713. The sum of Rs. 3,250 was realized by the sale of drugs to estates, the sale of unserviceable articles, and the value recovered for loss or damage of articles issued to hospitals. The supply of quinine received during the year was 102,500 ounces, costing Rs. 288,292, and the issues amounted to 109,156 ounces, of value Rs. 307,008. Drugs to the value of Rs. 30,249 were supplied free to Government Departments other than medical. Opium to the value of Rs. 262,903 was purchased.

SECTION VI.—MEDICAL AID TO IMMIGRANT COOLIES.

53. During the year under review the Mandapam Emigration Depôt was under the superintendence of Dr. Donald Schokman up to August, 1919, and after that Colonel van Langenberg took charge. In 1919 165,555 persons passed through the camp, as compared with 85,441 in the previous year. Of these, 112,195 were estate labourers, as compared with 44,010 in 1918. The rest were miscellaneous passengers. The enormous increase over the figures of the previous year is due partly to the withdrawal of the restriction on recruiting by the Madras Government, and partly to the dearth of foodstuffs in

India. The total number who returned from Ceylon was 108,362. Various additions and improvements have been effected to the camp since 1918, such as construction of quarters for Public Works Department clerks and menials, a cholera hospital, the erection of three temporary cooly wards, and six sheds as segregation wards to meet the large number passing through the camp during May, June, and July. Further additions and improvements await the sanction of Government. The water supply to the camp runs short of requirements during the hot season from April to July, and proposals are before the Government for its improvement. The sanitary arrangements of the camp, although satisfactory and favourably commented upon, are still open to improvement. The staff consists of two overseers with maistries, latrine coolies, and sweepers. The services of a Supervisory Sanitary Inspector are thought necessary, and the appointment of one has been recommended by the Superintendent.

No cases of plague occurred in the camp during the year. There was an outbreak of cholera in May, which continued during June and July, there being 31 cases, with 29 deaths; 27 cases occurred among estate coolies, 1 was a passenger, and 3 were members of the camp staff. There were 26 cases of smallpox with 1 death, 25 among estate coolies and 1 among miscellaneous passengers. There were 108 cases of influenza uncomplicated and 110 cases complicated with pneumonia admitted into hospital; among these there were 64 deaths, all due to pneumonia. At the outdoor department 685 cases were treated, the grand total being 795. There were also 26 cases of chickenpox, 15 cases of measles, and 6 cases of mumps, all of which recovered under treatment. The total number treated as outdoor patients was 13,189. The death-rate during the year was low, as there were only 119 deaths. There were 26 births in the camp.

54. *Government District Hospitals in Planting Areas.*—There are 51 such hospitals, with accommodation for 4,087 patients. These hospitals are staffed with fully qualified medical officers, nurses, and attendants, and are up to date in equipment. In addition to the out-patients' departments attached to these hospitals, there are 74 outdoor dispensaries unconnected with hospitals.

55. *Estate (Rebate) Hospitals.*—Fifty-one hospitals built, staffed, and equipped by estates exist in the planting districts. These hospitals have earned the sum of Rs. 61,660 in rebate of taxation in respect of the financial year 1918–19, each in proportion to the efficiency of the provisions for the medical care of their labour force. It is satisfactory to report that most of the hospitals show advance in the nature of building and equipment. It is regrettable, however, that the professional attainments of the average estate dispenser are not commensurate with the aims and objects of these useful institutions. This matter is receiving consideration with a view to improvement. The class of men seeking service or in service as estate dispensers is in many cases not satisfactory, and it is not easy to see what can be done under existing limitations. The position may be summed up in the sentence "there is no short road to medical knowledge," and the position can only really be satisfactorily dealt with by a large increase in the number of medical officers doing estate work.

56. *Free Grants of Drugs* to 460 dispensaries were made during the year October 1, 1918, to September 30, 1919, at a cost of Rs. 143,914·57.

57. *Latrines on Estates.*—Practically all estates have made provision in the way of latrine accommodation for their labour force. It would appear, however, that in numerous instances the state of repair of these conveniences has been overlooked. Soil pollution, though less than it was, continues to occur, and nothing short of continuous and systematic vigilance on the part of the estate management will effect an improvement in this matter. The gravity of neglect is not yet fully appreciated.

58. Two special officers are engaged in the duties of sanitary inspection of estates, the present sphere of their activities being (*a*) the Western Province, comprising the Kalutara, Panadure, Padukka, Avissawella, and Negombo districts; (*b*) the Southern Province, comprising the Elpitiya, Udugama, and Deniyaya districts; (*c*) the Central Province, comprising the Nuwara Eliya, Dikoya, Dimbula, Kandy, Matale, and Hewaheta districts, &c. 176 estates have been visited and reported upon during the year. Sanitary shortcomings and requirements were brought to the attention of the estate management, and a report forwarded to this office. Progressive improvement, I am pleased to note, is evident on a good many estates with regard to the matter of cooly health, sanitation, and welfare, but on the other estates, hampered perhaps by adverse financial considerations or by the apathetic attitude of those responsible for supervision, conditions were still far from satisfactory. It is to be hoped that the greater responsibilities to be thrown upon superintendents under the new labour legislation will have the effect of directing more attention to details of sanitation on estates. Many estates have constructed useful and serviceable "crèches" for the tending and dieting of infants and young children. The "crèche" is an entirely voluntary and philanthropic effort on the part of the estates, and is to be recommended as worthy of more general adoption, in view of the fact that the estate utilizes the services of both parents for several hours daily to the detriment of the children to a greater or less extent common to all industries where female labour is employed. Some of the "crèches" have shown excellent results in the better health and physical condition of the children.

SECTION VII.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1918–19.

59. The following statement shows the expenditure and receipts of the Department, inclusive of Medical Aid, Estates Branch, for the financial year 1918–19:—

Expenditure.	Rs.	c.	*Revenue.*	Rs.	c.
Personal emoluments ..	1,700,670	58	Hospital and dispensary receipts ...	157,723	3
			Sale of drugs, &c.	2,937	34
Other charges	1,506,995	93	Sale of drugs under Medical Wants Ordinance	7,733	16
Hospitals and dispensaries ..	1,235,325	27	Medical aid dues, maintenance, and visits	166,756	52
			Rent of buildings, sale of unserviceable and superfluous articles, and		
Total ..	2,742,321	20	rent of trees and garden produce..	20,954	24
Grand Total ..	4,442,991	78		356,104	29

60. *Strength of the Medical Department.* — The following was the strength of the Medical Department during the period: 1 Principal Civil Medical Officer; 1 Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer; 1 Accountant; 2 Inspecting Medical Officers; 4 Medical Superintendents at the General Hospital, Colombo, Lunatic Asylum, Leper Asylum, and the De Soysa Lying-in Home; 9 Provincial Surgeons; 1 Medical Officer, Anti-Tuberculosis Institute; 179 Medical Officers, including the Medical Superintendent, De Soysa Lying-in Home; 2 Anæsthetists; 1 Female Medical Practitioner; 324 Apothecaries; 9 Inspectors of Vaccination; 140 Vaccinators, including 7 Female Vaccinators; 1 Hospital Assistant; 37 Hospital Stewards; 1 Director, Bacteriological Institute; 1 Bacteriologist and 1 Assistant (a Medical Officer); 1 Superintendent, Civil Medical Stores; 1 Assistant Superintendent; 1 Senior Sanitary Officer; 1 Junior Sanitary Officer; 5 Assistant Sanitary Officers; 1 Sanitary Engineer; 1 Sanitary Superintendent; 73 Sanitary Inspectors; 32 European Matrons and Trained Nurses; 64 European Religious Sisters; 232 Ceylonese Matrons, Nurses, and Pupil Nurses; 2 Pay Agents; 1 Opium Storekeeper; 40 Opium Clerks and Sellers.

61. *Officers on Leave.*—I proceeded on leave in May, and Dr. E. Langley Hunt, C.M.G., Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer, acted as Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals till he left on leave in September on being appointed Superintending Medical Officer of Jamaica, Dr. G. Thornton, M.D., Medical Superintendent, General Hospital, Colombo, acted as Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals from September till my return in December. Dr. J. Lunn, Inspecting Medical Officer, on his return from war service, was appointed to act as Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer, but shortly afterwards proceeded to Mauritius as Director of the Medical Services in that Colony. On my return from leave, Dr. Thornton was appointed as Acting Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

62. *Changes in the Department.*—Two vacancies occurred in the Provincial Surgeon Grade, owing to the promotion of Dr. H. Bawa as an Inspecting Medical Officer and the retirement of Dr. W. W. Margenout. Drs. A. Rajasingham and F. V. Foenander of Grade I., who were acting as Provincial Surgeons, were confirmed to fill the vacancies. Dr. M. Sinnetamby, Medical Superintendent, De Soysa Lying-in Home, retired after thirty-seven years' service. Dr. V. van Langenberg of Grade I. was appointed Superintendent of the Mandapam Camp.

Drs. G. W. van Twest and C. J. Tillekeratna died. The following officers were promoted to Grade I. during the year: Drs. C. H. K. Scharenguivel, A. M. de Silva, R. L. Spittel, H. de Silva, C. L. A. de Silva, S. T. Gunasekara, and C. Sivasithamparam.

Drs. O. D. Gunasekera and V. R. S. Schokman of Grade II. left the service. The following were promoted to Grade II.: Drs. P. K. K. Naidu, T. S. Nair, H. E. Schokman, A. J. Fernando, S. F. Wickramasinghe, H. Amarasinghe, J. M. Somasundram, S. Chelliah, and K. Ponniah.

The following new officers were admitted to the Department: Dr. R. R. Tamber, St. J. Puvirajasingham, P. R. C. Peterson, J. L. Fernando, N. B. P. Goonetilleke, C. H. O. Senanayaka, J. Dadabhoy, J. R. Blazé, A. H. D. R. de Silva, V. Doraisamy, J. D. L. Perera, A. B. Mendis, N. Attygala, A. H. D. A. de Silva, S. R. Gunawardena, and A. C. Fernando. Eight officers of the Department and four passed L.M.S. left for India for war service on July 31, 1919.

G. J. RUTHERFORD,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Colombo, July 12, 1920.

APPENDIX.

OPIUM.

SINCE the previous report there have been no amendments to, or alterations of, the Ordinance.

2. The selling price of opium remains the same as last year, viz., eating opium 1½ cents per grain and smoking opium 2 cents per grain.

3. The number of opium depôts in the Island, too, remains the same as last year, viz., 54.

4. During the year 71 new opium consumers were registered, as against 43 during the previous year.

5. A statement of opium sold and the amount realized during each quarter of the year is appended. It will be noticed that the total quantity of opium sold for the year is less than that of the previous year, which is inserted for comparison :—

Statement of Opium sold and Amounts realized during each Quarter from January 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919.

During the Quarter ended	Eating Opium. Quantity sold. Grains.	Eating Opium. Amount realized. Rs. c.	Smoking Opium. Quantity sold. Grains.	Smoking Opium. Amount realized. Rs. c.	Total realized. Rs c.
March 31, 1919 ..	11,446,841 ..	172,425 33 ..	1,215,475 ..	24,309 50 ..	196,734 83
June 30, 1919 ..	11,252,115 ..	169,262 93 ..	1,222,250 ..	24,445 0 ..	193,707 93
September 30, 1919 ..	11,339,704 ..	169,362 79 ..	1,190,375 ..	23,807 50 ..	193,170 29
December 31, 1919 ..	10,882,756 ..	163,443 79 ..	1,169,175 ..	23,385 50 ..	186,827 29
Total for 1919 ..	44,921,416	674,494 84	4,707,275	95,945 50	770,440 34
Total for 1918 ..	50,702,681	565,726 18	4,136,160	82,723 0	625,723 30

6. The amount realized out of the sale of opium preparations during the year was Rs. 8,149·29.

7. During the year 1919 sixty chests of opium were purchased from India for Rs. 248,211·47, as against sixty chests during the previous year for Rs. 207,677·54.

G. J. RUTHERFORD,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Colombo, July 12, 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

REPORT OF THE ACTING DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1919.

THE Director of Agriculture proceeded on leave on November 10, 1919, and the Botanist and Mycologist assumed duties as Acting Director of Agriculture from that date.

Steps were taken during the year to bring into operation some of the extensions of the work of the Department proposed by the Director in 1918 in his scheme for the re-organization of the agricultural services of the Colony. The proposal to establish a farm school, &c., at Jaffna has been accepted, and the site has been selected. The staff of the Entomological Division was completed by the appointment of an Assistant Entomologist in June. Two Plant Pests Inspectors were appointed: one for the Central Division in July, and one for the Southern Division in December, and the training of Assistant Inspectors is in progress. An Economic Botanist was appointed in December.

In response to the memorandum of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the development of the economic resources of the Colony, the Director of Agriculture drew up proposals for the furtherance of agricultural and botanical research in the Colony, which were submitted to the Committee appointed by Government to consider the question.

Owing to the absence of members of the staff on military service, and the shortage of staff in general, the work of the Department during the year has, on the whole, been necessarily limited to the continuance of permanent experiments, the routine advisory and administrative duties, and inquiries into problems of immediate importance.

RUBBER.

The rubber experiments instituted by the late Dr. Lock have now for the most part been brought to a conclusion and the results published. The question of further tapping experiments requires consideration; the area previously utilized at Gangaruwa cannot be taken into tapping again for several years, as future experiments on the same area are liable to be inconclusive owing to the effect of the previous differential tapping. Experiments on "change over" tapping, instituted in 1914 and 1915 respectively, were concluded in 1919, and an experiment on the relative yields obtained by a V and a single oblique cut begun in 1914 was closed at the end of the year. Another experiment on two- and three-day tapping was begun in January, 1919. The manurial experiments on rubber have been continued.

Rubber research under the joint Ceylon Rubber Research Scheme has been in abeyance, pending the formulation of proposals for further research by the different bodies interested. The accounts of the investigations carried out by Mr. L. E. Campbell, formerly Rubber Research Chemist, have been issued in book form.

Insect pests of rubber continue to be of minor importance. Some cases of trees killed by the stem borer, *Batocera rubus*, were recorded during the year.

Root diseases of rubber still give trouble, though their prevalence at the present time may be attributed in part to the incomplete methods adopted in the earlier period of thinning out. The chief interest in rubber diseases during the year centred in brown bast, which is now found to be prevalent throughout all the rubber districts. A census of trees affected by brown bast was taken by means of a schedule of queries circulated to estates through the various Planters' Associations. The returns indicate that the number of trees attacked is not as great as in some other rubber-producing countries, but it has not yet been possible to analyse them completely. It is now held that brown bast is a physiological result of tapping, and is more common in daily tapping than in alternate day tapping. It is scarcely possible to test that theory in Ceylon, as, except in rare cases, the trees are tapped on alternate days. One important discovery during the year was the existence in Ceylon of the South Indian fruit disease and leaf fall, which has a more serious effect on the tree than the ordinary Ceylon disease of the same nature.

Rubber tapping in Ceylon may be said to have settled down, for the time, to alternate day tapping with a single oblique cut, either on one-half or on one-third circumference. Two cuts on a quarter, tapped on alternate days, is in vogue on some estates. Three-day tapping continues to give satisfaction to the estates which adopted it some years ago, but this method has not spread.

TEA.

General manuring of tea, which had been curtailed during the war owing to financial difficulties and the impossibility of obtaining certain manures, is now being resumed. It is generally considered that the bushes have not suffered by reason of this enforced reduction. In some districts, however, red rust was prevalent towards the end of the year, and as this is held to be primarily a disease which attacks weak bushes, it is possible that the effect of the omission of certain ingredients of the usual manure mixture may have been manifested in that way.

The tea manurial experiments at Peradeniya have been carried on under the revised programme approved by the Committee of Agricultural Experiments. The area under tea has been extended by the addition of two and a half acres formerly in old coconuts below the tea plots.

Several new root diseases of tea have been recorded during the year, the chief of these being another species of *Rosellinia*. The most important addition to the known diseases of tea is a leaf disease, which also attacks *Acacia decurrens*; at present this is not widespread, but it may be sufficiently serious to influence the practice of planting Acacias through tea.

Investigations on Shot-hole Borer (*Xyleborus fornicatus*) have been carried on by the Assistant Entomologist, in succession to Mr. E. R. Speyer, who resigned his appointment in February. Experiments with "paint" mixtures have been continued, and trap-crop experiments with castor are being instituted. The Plant Pests Inspectorate of the Central Division has been engaged chiefly on the inspection of estates and gardens for shot-hole borer in connection with the regulations governing the removal of tea stumps. From January 1, 1920, tea stumps cannot be removed from any infected estate.

Tea tortrix investigations were transferred to Maskeliya, where experiments were undertaken with control measures. This investigation was brought to a conclusion in June, and the results have been published in three bulletins. The chief recommendation for the control of this pest is the establishment of belts of trees as "flight breaks."

COCONUTS.

The manurial experiments on the Chilaw trial ground have been continued. At Anuradhapura coconuts on unirrigable land have made satisfactory progress.

The nut fall and leaf break diseases are still prevalent during the wet seasons in the Kurunegala District.

The black-headed coconut caterpillar was reported from the North-Western Province, where, however, it was found to be kept in control to some extent by a parasitic insect. In the Batticaloa District this caterpillar continues to be a serious pest.

OIL PALMS.

The West African oil palm is well established on the Experiment Station, Anuradhapura, where it is now fruiting freely. It has been proved that the locally grown seed germinates. Analyses of the fruits have been made by the Government Chemist.

CASTOR.

As noted in the report for 1918, castor was grown on forest clearings to the extent of 105 acres by the Forest Department in order to furnish a supply of oil for the Railway. Ten acres were also grown at the Experiment Station, Anuradhapura. Owing to difficulties in the matter of husking the seed, exact weights of the crop cannot be given, but up to date 2 tons 7 cwt. of oil have been obtained. The experiment is being continued this season at Iranaimadu and Vavuniya.

FIBRES.

Twenty-four acres of Sisal hemp and 5 acres of Mauritius hemp have been established at the Experiment Station, Anuradhapura.

FOOD PRODUCTS.

Experiments to determine the best time for planting paddy were begun at Anuradhapura, and varietal tests were continued at Peradeniya. The area under paddy at the Experiment Station, Peradeniya, has been extended. A large number of varieties of local paddy were collected and planted at both Experiment Stations to afford material for the Economic Botanist, who is devoting his attention to the improvement of paddy.

As in the last two years, an extensive distribution of seeds and cuttings of food plants has been made to meet the demands entailed by the food shortage. Four acres of el-wi were grown at Anuradhapura, and 6 acres at Peradeniya. Dhall, maize, sorghum, manioc, and sweet potatoes were grown to the extent of 16 acres at Peradeniya, where the area intended for the Economic Section is now cropped with foodstuffs, and smaller plots were cultivated at Anuradhapura. About 400 bushels of seed paddy have been distributed, and large numbers of cuttings of sweet potatoes and cassava. The Division of School Gardens provided 24,350 packets of vegetable seeds for home gardens, and 2,825 packets for school gardens, in add tion to plants or cuttings of various kinds. 2,000 packets were distributed to members of Co-operative Credit Societies.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco experiments were continued at Jaffna and Teldeniya. The detailed report on the Jaffna crop is not yet to hand, but preliminary advices indicate that there is more prospect of a successful result with White Burley than with Turkish Tobacco. The Teldeniya crop is now being got ready for shipment. The Tobacco Adviser resigned his appointment at the expiration of one year, and the work is now being carried on by Mr. G. Harbord at Teldeniya and by Mr. W. P. A. Cooke at Jaffna. At the latter station the object for the current season is to obtain White Burley in sufficient quantity for a commercial trial, and with that in view seeds and plants have been distributed to local cultivators.

PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES INSPECTORATE.

A beginning with this new branch of the Department was made in July, when Mr. N. K. Jardine was appointed Inspector for the Central Division, with three Sub-Inspectors. Work in connection with the Shot-hole Borer regulations has been undertaken, and this has consisted chiefly of the examination of the numerous small tea gardens which exist in the Central Division, in order to determine whether the pest in question occurs in them. At present the work is confined to the entomological side, as, owing to the increased work of the Mycological Division and the lack of mycologists, it has not been possible to train the staff in the identification and treatment of diseases. Towards the end of the year Mr. C. H. Gadd arrived to take charge of the Southern Division.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

With the return of Mr. T. H. Parsons, Curator, Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, from military service in June, the Division of Botanic Gardens was able to work with a full staff. Special attention has been given to the nurseries, which have been extended and re-arranged, and lists of the plants available for sale have been published. Much work has been done in the arboretum, where many additions to the collections have been planted out during the year. The wood oil trees (*Aleurites* spp.) have been established and distributed to the Experiment Stations. Improvements have been made in the Economic Museum.

At Hakgala a number of plants have been added to the collections and many planted out. New plots of cinchona have been established. One of the camphor trees flowered during the year, and specimens have been forwarded to Kew for comparison with "camphor" trees of other countries which do not yield solid camphor. Experiments on the control of cutworm have been carried out.

At Henaratgoda experiments on the vegetative propagation of *Hevea* have been begun. Food crops were grown in the new rubber clearing. A school has now been opened in the Gardens by the Education Department, and a portion of the grounds has been set apart for demonstration gardens in connection with it.

The maintenance of the gardens attached to the residences of His Excellency the Governor and of the Colonial Secretary has been carried on as usual.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

The total number of registered school gardens is now 484, an increase of 33 over the previous year. Many more are awaiting registration, but cannot be taken in hand owing to want of funds to meet the cost of equipment and the lack of inspecting officers. The District School Committees have this year given substantial financial assistance towards the purchase of tools, &c. But owing to the enforced economy during the war, it has not been possible to maintain the equipment of school gardens in a satisfactory condition, and considerable expenditure is now necessary to put them on a proper footing.

Gate Mudaliyar A. E. Rajapakse kindly presented prizes to the best school gardens in the Negombo District, and Mr. M. B. Mapitigama, Ratemahatmaya, Paranakuru korale, a gold medal for the best school garden in his division.

Mr. C. Drieberg, who has been associated with the School Garden Scheme since its inception, went on leave prior to retirement in November.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

The Irene House property at Peradeniya has been purchased by Government, and plans are being prepared for the erection of the necessary school buildings there. The completion of these will abolish the makeshift arrangements to which the school has hitherto been subjected.

Twenty-six students, of thirty admitted to the two years' course in May, 1917, qualified for the school certificate in March, 1919; three of these have accepted Government scholarships for further training in India. Of the twenty students admitted in May, 1918, one withdrew in that year, and three in 1919, leaving a class of sixteen. Twenty-one were admitted in May, 1919, one of whom has been withdrawn. Twelve Sinhalese teachers were admitted to the vernacular course in January, 1919, and fourteen village headmen to the short course for headmen in May.

Three of the school staff have been transferred to posts in the Department of Agriculture. Sixteen passed students have been appointed as Agricultural Instructors, four are being trained as Sub-Inspectors of Plant Pests and Diseases, and one has been sent to India for special training in Entomology.

The school continues to do good work, and the majority of its passed students have proved satisfactory in their subsequent employment. With the greater facilities now in train, its usefulness may be expected to be still further increased.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Thirty new societies were registered during the year, bringing the total to 127. The movement has found its greatest support in the Western Province, where there are now 42 societies. The total membership of the societies is 15,160, and the paid-up capital Rs. 86,721·46. Government loans have been granted to the amount of Rs. 13,935.

The supply of manure through the societies is steadily increasing. In 1919 328 tons 16 cwt. of bone manure were supplied at a cost of Rs. 37,074·53. The absence of an adequate supply of bone manure and the high prices now ruling are tending to retard the expansion of this phase of the Societies' activities.

A conference of Co-operative Credit Societies was held in July, at which numerous subjects affecting the work were discussed.

EXPENDITURE.

The following is a statement of expenditure for the financial year 1918–19 :—

	Rs.	c.
Salaries	135,896	14
Travelling	11,550	67
Gardens—labour and upkeep :—		
Peradeniya Gardens	14,379	56
Hakgala	3,993	88
Henaratgoda	1,991	2
Nuwara Eliya	1,576	34
Queen's House Garden	1,369	82
King's Pavilion	2,981	26
Queen's Cottage	4,458	41
The Lodge Garden	428	70
Cuddesdon Garden	523	62
Temple Trees Garden	570	74
Experiment Stations :—		
Peradeniya	23,387	77
Anuradhapura	10,775	98
Coconut Trial Ground, Chilaw	1,878	15
School Gardens :—		
Labour and upkeep	4,766	58
Upkeep of Library, Laboratories, Herbarium	1,978	28
Prevention of plant pests and diseases	2,515	51
Incidental expenses	2,399	47
Stationery	1,525	73
Printed forms	253	47
Local production of castor oil	2,664	45
Agricultural Education :—		
Salaries	8,544	20
Travelling	785	15
Lecturing fees	1,209	0
Incidental expenses	784	82
Catering for students	799	99
Rent for quarters	1,990	0
Stationery	112	71
Laboratory expenses for School of Tropical Agriculture	450	80
Co-operative Credit Societies :—		
Salaries	3,890	0
Travelling	1,679	31
Incidental expenses	35	57
Stationery	66	6
Rubber Research :—		
Investigation and research	6,239	25
Special Expenditure :—		
Experimental cultivation of tobacco	7,929	19
Seed distribution	1,205	35
Grants to shows and garden competitions	2,050	0
Total	269,636	95

This expenditure may be itemized under the following sub-heads:—

	Rs.	c.
Administration	31,831	96
Scientific investigations, including expenditure on Rubber Research, Shot-hole Borer and Tea Tortrix Investigations	60,027	34
Experimental Stations, including special expenditure on tobacco cultivation and local production of castor oil	66,699	1
Botanic Gardens, including Gardens of Governor's and Colonial Secretary's residences	62,518	31
Agricultural Education (School of Tropical Agriculture, School Gardens, and Grants to Shows and Garden Competitions) ..	41,684	4
Co-operative Credit Societies	5,670	94
Seed distribution	1,205	35
Total ..	269,636	95

RECEIPTS.

The following receipts were collected during the year :—

		Rs.	c.
1.	Head Office (Publications)	484	26
2.	Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya	1,858	22
3.	Botanic Gardens, Hakgala	350	0
4.	Botanic Gardens, Henaratgoda	1,034	41
5.	Botanic Gardens, Nuwara Eliya	46	55
6.	Experiment Station, Peradeniya	17,521	32
7.	Experiment Station, Anuradhapura	974	84
8.	Tobacco Trial Ground, Jaffna	1,766	45
9.	School of Tropical Agriculture	3,022	50
10.	Government Stock Garden, Peradeniya	47	46
	Total ..	27,106	1

To this must be added the value of seeds and plants issued gratis to Government institutions from the following :—

	Rs.	c.
Peradeniya Gardens	866	19
Hakgala Gardens	474	80
Henaratgoda Gardens	24	15
Nuwara Eliya Gardens	30	0
Experiment Station, Peradeniya	131	11
Experiment Station, Anuradhapura	30	0
Government Stock Garden, Peradeniya	3,186	30
Total ..	4,742	55

COMMUNIQUÉ.

The following *communiqué* was made to the press on matters of agricultural importance and interest during the year :—Rubber Acreage Statistics, 1918–1919.

PUBLICATIONS.

The following publications were issued during the year :—

Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, Vol. VII., Part I., July, 1919. Revisions of Ceylon Fungi, &c. By T. Petch.

Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture :—

No. 42.—The Effect of Time Intervals in Rubber Tapping, by T. Petch.
No. 43.—Shot-hole Borer (*Xyleborus fornicatus* Eich.) Treatment of Prunings on Infected Estates, by E. R. Speyer.
No. 44.—Shot-hole Borer (*Xyleborus fornicatus* Eich.) : A Control Pruning Scheme and its Practical Modification by E. R. Speyer.
No. 45.—Tortrix Flight Breaks, by N. K. Jardine.
No. 46.—Field Experiments with Anti-Tortrix Fluids, by N. K. Jardine.

Leaflets :—

No. 12.—Brown Bast, by T. Petch.
No. 13.—Recommendations for the Control of Shot-hole Borer Beetle of Tea, by E. R. Speyer.
No. 14.—Cultivation of Foodstuffs.

STAFF CHANGES.

The following staff changes were made during the year :—

(1) Mr. F. A. Stockdale, Director of Agriculture, was on leave in England from November 10 to the end of the year.

(2) Mr. T. Petch, Botanist and Mycologist, acted as Acting Director of Agriculture during his absence.

(3) Mr. P. B. Herat assumed duties as Office Assistant to the Director of Agriculture on March 1.

(4) Mr. C. Drieberg, Superintendent, Low-country Products and School Gardens, was on leave from November 22 to the end of the year preparatory to retirement.

(5) Mr. G. Bryce returned from war service on November 10 and resumed duties as Assistant Botanist and Mycologist.

(6) Mr. M. K. Bamber, Government Chemist, returned from leave in England and resumed duties on December 16.

(7) Mr. J. C. Hutson assumed duties as Entomologist on January 7.

(8) Mr. F. P. Jepson assumed duties as Assistant Entomologist on June 20.

(9) Mr. G. Harbord returned from war service and resumed duties as Manager, Experiment Station, Peradeniya, on July 26.

(10) Mr. W. B. Wilson, Tobacco Adviser, resigned his appointment on November 1, 1919.

(11) Mr. N. K. Jardine assumed duties as Inspector of Plant Pests and Diseases (Central Division) on August 1.

(12) Mr. C. H. Gadd assumed duties as Inspector for Plant Pests and Diseases (Southern Division) on December 16.

(13) Mr. E. R. Speyer, Entomologist for investigation of Shot-hole Borer, resigned his appointment on February 25.

(14) Mr. T. H. Parsons, Curator, Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, returned from war service and resumed duties on June 26.

(15) Mr. H. A. Deutrom, Acting Manager, Experiment Station, Peradeniya, assumed duties as Manager, Dry Zone Experiment Station, Anuradhapura, on August 1.

The following appointments were made in the Clerical and Garden staffs of the Department :— Mr. C. Duff Tytler, Clerk, Head Office, with effect from February 1, *vice* Mr. J. Richardson, resigned. Mr. A. L. de Z. Jayatileke, Agricultural Instructor, Ceylon Agricultural Society, as Inspector of School Gardens, with effect from March 1. Mr. M. B. W. Palipana, Clerk, Head Office, with effect from June 9, *vice* Mr. U. B. Unambuwe, Clerk, School Gardens, transferred to Kandy Kachcheri. Mr. P. B. Kapuwatte, Clerk, Head Office, as Clerk, School Gardens, with effect from June 9. Mr. P. B. Keppitipola, Assistant Foreman, Stock Gardens, with effect from June 12. Mr. G. E. J. Hulugalle, Lecturer, School of Tropical Agriculture, as Acting Assistant Manager, Experiment Station, Peradeniya, with effect from September 1. Mr. C. H. Jayasinghe, Passed Student of the School of Tropical Agriculture, for training as Sub-Inspector, Plant Pests, with effect from September 9. Messrs. H. M. Rasnayaka and Z. M. Sally, Clerks, Head Office, with effect from October 1. Mr. D. A. W. Ranasinghe, Assistant Foreman, Royal Botanic Gardens, as Foreman, Government Gardens, Colombo, with effect from October 1. Mr. W. P. A. Cooke, Lecturer, School of Tropical Agriculture, as Acting Farm School Officer, Jaffna, with effect from October 1. Messrs. C. Kanagaratnam and Ç. Ragunathan, Lecturers, School of Tropical Agriculture (temporarily), with effect from October 13 and 14, respectively. Messrs. L. J. de S. Mihiripenne and K. M. Fernando, Clerks, Head Office, with effect from November 1.

T. PETCH,
Acting Director of Agriculture, and Registrar,
Co-operative Credit Societies.

Peradeniya, March 24, 1920.

Annexures.

I.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE BOTANICAL AND MYCOLOGICAL DIVISION.

MYCOLOGY.

THE total number of in and out letters during the year was 3,236. Consignments of diseased plants for examination and report numbered 425, of which 202 were Hevea, 73 tea, and 15 coconut, the remainder including acacia, albizzia, amherstia, avocado, balsam, beans, brinjal, Brussel sprouts, cabbage, cacao, carrot, castor, casuarina, chillies, citrus, coffee, croton, cucurbits, dadap, dhall, dioscorea, eucalyptus, ficus, gliricidia, guava, hibiscus, hydrangea, ixora, jak, Madras thorn, mahogany, maize, mango, panax, paddy, pea, peach, pepper, plantain, plumeria, prosopis, rose, salvia, sapodilla, sorghum, sunflower, tephrosia, tobacco, tomato, violet, and miscellaneous garden plants.

Visits have been made to low-country estates during the year, chiefly to the Kelani Valley and Ratnapura Districts. The total number of miles travelled was 3,178, occupying 53 days. A lecture on brown bast was given to the Planters' Association.

The Botanist and Mycologist assumed duties as Acting Director of Agriculture in November on the departure of the Director of Agriculture on leave. Mr. G. Bryce, Assistant Botanist and Mycologist, returned from military service at the same time and assumed duties as Acting Botanist and Mycologist.

FUNGUS DISEASES.

Rubber.

Brown bast has been the chief disease of interest to the rubber planter during the last year. It is now held that this is a physiological effect, probably due to tapping. An account of the latest theories, together with observations on trees whose tapping history had been accurately recorded, was given in a lecture to the Planters' Association, and was published in the local press. A schedule of queries was issued, and replies were furnished from nearly all rubber estates, but it has not yet been possible to summarize these.

The root disease caused by *Fomes lignosus* continues to be prevalent, and fresh instances of extensive attacks are periodically reported. In some cases these are undoubtedly due to the thinning out, especially where the trees were cut off at ground level. Another frequent reason is failure to treat the first tree which died. It has now been found that stumps of the smooth dadap (*Erythrina lithosperma*) will serve as a starting point for this fungus, as well as the thorny dadap or "Bois immortelle" (*Erythrina umbrosa*) previously recorded.

All cases of root disease which present features differing from the typical appearances of the known root diseases are critically examined, and the cause detrmined when possible. In this way it has been found that *Fomes lignosus* in the drier zones, *e.g.*, Kurunegala, may have quite a different appearance from that usual in the wetter districts. In these cases there is practically no external mycelium; the root when wet appears black, and, when the bark is removed, short white lines of mycelium are found embedded in the wood. Further cases of a root disease, probably due to a *Xylaria*, have been under observation. The fructification of brown root disease (*Fomes lamaoensis*) has been fairly common during this year.

Owing to the continuous rains from July onwards, "bark rot" was prevalent during the latter half of the year. Fruit disease and leaf fall were bad in some districts, but, on the whole, this disease was not as serious as in 1916. This is to be attributed to the fact that the rains began late, and, where the fruits were sufficiently advanced, the disease did not make rapid headway. The common *Phytophthora* on *Hevea* in Ceylon is *Phytophthora Faberi*, while in South India the only species known on *Hevea* is *Phytophthora Meadii*. During the last year *Phytophthora Meadii* has been found in one district in Ceylon, so that this country has two species of *Phytophthora* on *Hevea*. As far as observations have gone, the difference in the effect of the two species is very marked: during the leaf fall and pod disease caused by *Phytophthora Faberi* the flow of latex is not notably affected; but in attacks of *Phytophthora Meadii* the latex flow diminishes to such an extent that it is scarcely worth while to tap.

Three "decays of the renewing bark" may now be distinguished in Ceylon. These are (1) uniform patches caused by *Phytophthora Faberi*, often starting from the actual tapping cut and continuous with a typical claret-coloured patch in the untapped bark; these patches may develop a white covering of mycelium, and may then be mistaken for the "mouldy rot" of the Federated Malay States; (2) a decay which may originate as a spot and develop into black lines, or (?) may develop as a series of black lines from the beginning; this is the black thread of South India, caused by *Phytophthora Meadii*, usually a worse form than the other two; (3) a decay which begins as a series of parallel black lines shortly above the tapping cut, and spreads laterally to form a continuous band; this is the common Ceylon form of "black thread," and its cause it not yet decided. It is the third form which yields most readily to treatment with Brunolinum and stoppage of tapping. As far as is known at present, the distribution of *Phytophthora Meadii* in Ceylon is limited; curiously enough the locality known at present borders on a cacao district, where the prevalent *Phytophthora* should be *Phytophthora Faberi*. It would be of service in determining the distribution of *Phytophthora Meadii* if superintendents would report outbreaks of fruit disease on estates where "black thread" or "decay of renewing bark" is unusually serious and takes an irregular form.

Several cases were reported during the year in which a tree suddenly dried up, with all its leaves attached, as though killed by a root disease, though the trees were too large to be affected by a root disease in that manner. The leaves were usually curled up, and remained a peculiar pale green for a long time, instead of turning brown. On examination it was found that on a length of the main stem above the tapping surface, from a height of about 4 feet to 7 or 10 feet, the bark was dead, though outwardly it appeared quite sound and unbroken. Large beetle grubs were found beneath the decayed bark, in shallow cavities, about the size of a man's hand, eaten out of the outer layers of the wood, and from these cavities galleries had been bored into the stem. The death of the trees appeared to be due to the attacks of the grubs, which when hatched out by the Government Entomologist proved to be those of *Batocera rubus*, the stem and root borer of *Hevea* recorded by Green in 1912. The pest is consequently not a new one, but this effect on the trees has not been noted before.

Observations have been made on leaf diseases of *Hevea*. In the Dutch East Indies *Hevea* has been attacked by a true mildew (*Oidium*). On receipt of that information attempts were made to determine whether the mildews found on common Ceylon weeds which belong to the same order as *Hevea* would attack the rubber tree. Experiments were made with the mildew on *Euphorbia hirta* (*Bu-dadakiriya*) and *Phyllanthus Niruri* (*Pitawakka*), without any success; there is a mildew on the common hedge plant, *Jatropha Curcas* (*Rata-endaru*), which should also be tried, but this appears to be rare, and fresh specimens were not available at the time.

Some cases of "dieback," differing in some respects from the normal type, have come under notice during the year. In these the blackening and decay proceeds down the stem, not only along the cambium, but also in the outer layers of the bark, so that, in the early stages the bark is decayed on both surfaces, but does not show any evident signs of decay in the middle. Small oval patches of white mycelium, which turn gray when exposed and kept for a few days, are found on the surface of the wood, and these occur almost down to the advancing edge of the decay. It has been determined that the mycelium belongs to *Kretzschmaria micropus*, a fungus which has been known for some years to be saprophytic on dead *Hevea*, but infection experiments with this fungus have not yet been undertaken.

A peculiar form of scar on the main stem which has occurred for some years past on certain estates has been found, consequent on researches in Java, to be caused by lightning. It is also considered in Java that "top canker" is a lightning effect, but in any case injuries of the latter type should be treated to prevent the entry of fungi.

White stem blight, previously recorded as attacking tea, is now known to attack *Hevea*. It causes large white patches on the stem, which sometimes extend for a length of 6 feet, but it has not been determined that it causes damage to the stem. On tea and on teak it travels from the stem to the leaves, and on the latter forms white threads radiating from the base; on both plants the leaf is killed in a typical manner, the part covered by the fungus becoming pale yellow-brown, and contrasting strongly with the outer part of the leaf. It has not yet been found to attack the leaves of *Hevea*.

TEA.

Red rust was prevalent during the latter half of the year in the Ratnapura District and the Southern Province. As this disease is attributed to weakness of the bushes, it is open to consideration whether the shortage of manures is not beginning to show its effects in this way. In one case, however, where young tea was affected, the deciding factor was probably lack of drainage.

A *Rosellinia* root disease, which presented features differing from the disease caused by the usual species *Rosellinia arcuata*, was found to be due to *Rosellinia bunodes*. This fungus had previously been known to attack tea in India and *Hibiscus* in Ceylon. It differs from the usual *Rosellinia* in killing off the bush branch by branch, a single branch which arises low down on the stem dying, while the rest of the bush appears healthy. Typical *Rosellinia* mycelium is found at the base of the dead branch and on the main stem or root below it, and it would appear that in general an affected bush will ultimately die. Observations tend to show that the disease originates on dead leaves blown into the base of the bush, and that, in consequence, bushes which consist of branches arising from ground level are the more likely to be attacked. It has been found at elevations from 3,000 to 5,000 feet.

Further cases of root disease caused by *Poria hypobrunnea*, the rubber root *Poria*, have been recorded.

The principal new tea disease of the year is a leaf disease caused by *Cercosporella theæ*. This fungus was first recorded in 1909, when it occurred in an up-country nursery on tea plants about 6 inches high. It was not met with again until 1919, when it occurred under different conditions, and with more serious results. It is now known to attack both tea and *Acacia decurrens*, and recent attacks have occurred on tea interplanted with acacia. The disease appears during the rains. The acacias lose their leaves, and sometimes die back, though they may recover if dry weather sets in. The disease is communicated to the neighbouring tea by spores from the acacias, or by the infected leaflets of the acacias, which fall, or are blown, on to tea leaves, and, owing to their small size and flat surface, readily adhere when moist to the latter. In severe cases, or if the rains continue, the tea may be partly defoliated, and subsequently put out buds which do not develop far; in milder cases, or when the rains diminish, a large irregular spot, somewhat resembling gray blight, results; while in less serious attacks circular spots, resembling the bird's eye spot, but rather larger, are produced. Whether this is serious enough to affect the policy of planting acacias through tea has not yet been decided; it will depend largely on the individual case.

COCONUTS.

The *Phytophthora* nut fall of coconuts showed little or no improvement during the year. Advices from the Philippines indicate that this *Phytophthora* may be identical with the rubber and cacao *Phytophthora*, *Phytophthora Faberi*.

Further field observations were made on the leaf break, but it has not been possible to carry out detailed laboratory investigations.

Towards the end of the year a disease of coconuts characterized by a "tapering of the crown" was reported. This is considered to be due to a root disease, but it has not yet been determined whether it is the root disease of coconuts already known (*Fomes lucidus*), or a new one.

GREEN MANURES.

An investigation of the fungi which occur on dadaps was begun. The occurrence of *Fomes lignosus* on dadap stumps has been referred to above. *Poria hypobrunnea* was found on dying dadaps grown through tea on one estate. The occurrence of *Cercosporella theæ* on *Acacia decurrens* may modify the practice of planting acacias through tea.

FOOD CROPS.

Beans (*Phaseolus* sp.) have been attacked in some cases by *Colletotrichum Lindemuthianum* Bri. & Cav., *Cercospora cruenta* Sacc., and *Pseudomonas Phaseoli* Sm. *Rhizoctonia* sp. was found on Lima beans as a root or collar disease; it is said to be common in one district.

Cerebella Sorghi Tracy & Earle was recorded on sorghum.

A sclerotial disease, differing in some respects from the one previously known to occur in Ceylon was found on paddy.

Brussel sprouts, knol-kohl, and cabbage were attacked by *Pseudomonas campestris* Sm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pink disease (*Corticium salmonicolor* B. & Br.) was found on *Amherstia nobilis* Wall., *Gliricidia maculata* HBK., Loquat (*Photinia japonica* Lindl.), Madras thorn (*Pithecolobium dulce* Benth.), and *Randia macrantha* DC.

The "damping off" of tobacco seedlings was found to be caused by *Phytophthora Nicotianae* Rac.

Botryodiplodia Theobromæ Pat. was found to cause a root disease of *Grevillea robusta* Cunn. and *Fomes applanatus* Pers., a root disease of *Cola acuminata* R.Br.

Dry rot in a mud and wattle wall in a low-country bungalow was determined to be due to *Merulius similis* B. & Br. The dry rot of similar structures in up-country bungalows is caused by *Merulius polychromus* Petch.

Corticium (*Hypochnus*) sp., apparently identical with that which causes black rot of tea, was found to attack Madras thorn (*Pithecolobium dulce* Benth).

Other new diseases recorded during the year include *Bacillus Solanacearum* Sm. on chillies; *Rhizoctonia* sp. on barleria; *Gloeosporium* sp. on balsam; *Oidium* sp. on *Peucedanum graveolens* Benth.; *Oidium* sp. on *Sechium edule* Sw. (chocho); *Pestalozzia Mangiferæ* P.Henn. on mango: *Asterostomella Aberiæ* n. sp., on *Aberia Gardneri* Clos (Ceylon gooseberry); *Cercospora Musæ* Zimm. on plantain.

BOTANY.

430 specimens of flowering plants, &c., have been received for identification. A feature of this work during the year has been the number of specimens of timbers, seeds, and plants of possible economic value which have been submitted for identification by Colombo firms. Mr. F. Lewis contribu ed to the Herbarium over 200 specimens collected at Delgoda, an almost inaccessible district in the south-west.

Investigations were begun into the identity of the species grown as turmeric in Ceylon. The common Ceylon kaha is *Curcuma domestica* Val., but there appear to be other species also grown under the same native name.

Mr. H. L. van Buuren, investigating the species known as atiudayan in Ceylon, has found that in the Kandy District that name is applied to a *Cryptocoryne*. Atiudayan is one of the Ceylon medicinal plants.

WEEDS.

No new weeds have been recorded during the year. *Alavankai pullu* has been identified as *Erigeron sumatrensis* Retz.

The water hyacinth continues to re-appear in old localities, no doubt from seed, the dormant period of the seeds being a prolonged one. It occurs, as a rule, in small quantities in the Kandy, Rambukkana, and Polgahawela districts, and these are cleared up without much difficulty. In the Tangalla district, however, it is present on a large scale, and special attention will have to be given to that area.

Mikania scandens is now prominent in most parts of the Island up to an elevation of 4,000 feet. At Peradeniya it is attacked by dodder (*Cuscuta chinensis*).

PUBLICATIONS.

One number of the annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens was published during the year, containing the following papers :—

Revisions of Ceylon Fungi, Part VI : a re-description of fifty-eight species of Ceylon Fungi.
A new variety of *Exacum zeylanicum* : a description of a variety collected by Mr. F. Lewis.
Oxalis in Ceylon : a history of the weeds hitherto known as *Oxalis violacea*.
Alocasia indica : a discussion of the reputed occurrence of this plant in Ceylon.
Gasteromycetæ zeylanicæ : a descriptive list of the puff balls, &c., of Ceylon.

A Bulletin was published on "The Effect of Time Intervals in Rubber Tapping," and a leaflet on "Brown Bast."

T. PETCH,
Peradeniya, March, 1920. Botanist and Mycologist.

II.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL DIVISION.

REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGIST.

THE Entomologist assumed duties on January 7, 1919, taking over from Mr. E. R. Speyer, who had been Acting Entomologist, in addition to his special duties as Entomologist for shot-hole borer. After Mr. Speyer's resignation on February 25, the shot-hole borer investigation was carried on by the writer until the arrival of Mr. F. P. Jepson as Assistant Entomologist towards the end of June. Mr. G. M. Henry, who had been acting as Assistant Entomologist, returned to the Colombo Museum.

During the year special attention has been paid to the insect collection, which has been thoroughly overhauled. The whole collection of pinned insects, including both the general collection and the numbered economic specimens, is now housed in air-tight boxes, and most of this work was carried out by the Acting Assistant Entomologist and the Laboratory Assistant under the supervision of the Entomologist. No general collecting on a large scale can be attempted at present owing to the lack of storage facilities, but the numbered economic collection is being increased by the accession of past specimens. The alcoholic material, consisting mainly of the immature stages of various insects, is also being added to, and requires constant attention.

The collection of slide-mounts of various minute insects has hardly been increased during the year owing to the lack of apparatus for this work, but it is hoped that this deficiency will be remedied to some extent during the coming year, so that this important branch of an insect collection may be suitably maintained.

The card index notes of economic insects are now being kept on standard size paper slips and cards, and the back files have been "standardized." Cross reference files are being prepared to facilitate future references.

A modern binocular microscope is an indispensable part of the equipment of an up-to-date entomological laboratory, and one of these instruments is expected at an early date. Correspondence and routine laboratory work take up a large portion of the Entomologist's time, and during the period under review 856 in and out letters have been dealt with. Consignments of specimens totalled 125 during the year, and included insect pests from tea, rubber, cacao, coconuts, rice, cotton, citrus, and vegetable crops, in addition to insects of minor importance.

Visits have been paid to estates in the following districts :—Kadugannawa (three times), Nuwara Eliya (three times), Halgranoya (twice), Kelani Valley (twice), Nilambe (twice), Uda Pussellawa, Maskeliya, Dimbula, Walapane Lower, Negombo, Marawila, and Kalutara once each. Hakgala Gardens has been visited three times, chiefly in connection with cutworm experiments.

The Entomologist has attended all the meetings of the Committee of Agricultural Experiments at Peradeniya during 1919.

I desire to express my thanks to Dr. Guy A. K. Marshall, Director, Imperial Bureau of Entomology, for kind assistance in the identification of specimens, and to the Director, Colombo Museum, for the generous loan of a binocular microscope over a period of several months.

FUMIGATORIUM.

During the year 598 cases of tea seed, 88 cases of citrus fruits, and 471 packages of plants have been treated at the fumigatorium. Certain alterations and additions are shortly to be made to the fumigatorium, by which it is expected that the speed and efficiency of the work will be increased. The Entomologist paid five visits to the fumigatorium during 1919.

A small fumigation chamber has been erected in the Royal Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya.

MAJOR PESTS.

Shot-hole borer (*Xyleborus fornicatus* Eich.) is now widely distributed throughout the greater portion of the area under tea, and has been a bad pest in some districts. The register of infested areas is being added to daily by the recently established Plant Pests Inspectorate. Mr. E. R. Speyer, before his departure in March, formulated a Soap-rosin-fish-oil "paint" mixture, and directions for the manufacture and application of this insecticide were given by him in Leaflet No. 13 published by the Department. Until the arrival of the Assistant Entomologist in June the shot-hole borer investigation was carried on by the Entomologist, and estates were visited or suggestions were given in connection with the trial of the mixture. The report of the Assistant Entomologist, who has charge of the shot-hole borer investigation, is given below.

Tea tortrix (*Homona coffearia*) continues to be prevalent in some districts, and an outbreak occurred towards the end of the year in one of the up-country districts on an estate from which it had not previously been reported. The special tea tortrix investigation conducted by Mr. N. K. Jardine was concluded in June.

Fluted Scale (*Icerya purchasi*).—The pest was reported to be prevalent on species of acacia on a few up-country estates during the dry weather of the first three months of the year. This scale is usually controlled during the wet season by fungi, chiefly *Cephalosporium* and *Melanospora*. Four consignments of Vedalia beetles (*Novius cardinalis*) were received from South Africa during 1919, but in no instance did any of the insects arrive in a living condition. Further shipments of this beetle are expected shortly, and given living material, an attempt will be made to breed the beetles at this elevation (1,600 feet) before sending them up to the higher elevations (3,000–5,000 feet). One colony of another predacious beetle (*Rodolia iceryæ*) was also received, but all the insects were dead. Since the above was written, a consignment of living Vedalia material has been received.

Cutworms (*Agrotis* spp.) are pests of vegetable crops in some up-country districts, and control experiments against these insects have been carried on during several months of the year. A small Andres-Maire bait trap for the moths has been kept going at Hakgala for the last six months, but has not been a success so far.

Trials with poisoned bait against the caterpillars have also been made, but the long spell of wet weather has interfered with these experiments, and a large percentage of the young plants suffered from "damping off." These experiments will be continued in 1920.

Outbreaks of the swarming paddy cutworm (*Spodoptera mauritia*) occurred towards the end of the year in several localities of the Kalutara District, and in all several hundred acres of paddy were more or less damaged. Control methods include clean cultivation in and around the fields to prevent egg-laying there, flooding the fields and collecting the caterpillars by means of winnows, keeping the embankments well plastered with mud to prevent caterpillars from pupating there, and to hinder the emergence of moths.

Flooding and kerosining was tried with a certain amount of success, but the cost is prohibitive for small growers. It was noticed that several species of birds, especially crows, were eagerly devouring the caterpillars on the embankments, and these are an important factor in the control of the pest. Towards the end of the outbreaks the cocoons of a small Braconid parasite were much in evidence.

Termites (probably *Calotermes militaris*) have been prevalent during the year on several tea estates at different elevations. They attack small flushing tea bushes as well as the larger seed bearers, working mainly in the less vital portions of a bush.

An infested bush may continue to grow vigorously for some time, even though the frame is riddled, and the main stem may be a mere shell. In the case of seed bearers, the termites apparently enter the bush fairly high up, usually where a branch has been broken off, or at some other point of injury, and then work downwards into the main stem, and sometimes even into the roots. Badly infested seed bearers often die back at the top. Remedial measures include the pruning of all dead wood, the trimming of all broken ends, and the tarring of all cut ends. Field experiments are being made with injections of carbon bisulphide, with promising results; but further trials are needed along this line before any definite information can be given about this treatment.

The snail (*Achatina fulica*) has been a serious pest in some districts during the wet months of the year. Its rapid increase in localities hitherto free from this pest and its partiality for many crops of economic importance are causing apprehension in several districts. Experiments have been made on a small scale with contact sprays, and solutions of alum and of copper sulphate in water have given promising results, but the cost is prohibitive for use on a large scale. The continuous and systematic collection and destruction of the snails during the wet season and the clearing up of all rank vegetation in and around vegetable gardens are measures that will help to reduce the numbers of this pest.

The coconut caterpillar (*Nephantis serinopa*) continues to be prevalent in the Eastern Province, while periodic outbreaks occur in the North-Western Province. One of these attacks was reported in August, and was investigated on two estates by the Entomologist. A species of small hymenopterous parasite is an important factor in the control of this pest in the latter district. Where quite young trees are attacked, the outbreak can be checked in its early stages by collecting and destroying the caterpillars on the leaves. The burning of tar and sulphur "smudge" fires is employed with good effect in the Eastern Province, and trap-lights to catch the egg-laying females have also been tried, with some success, in that district. In the case of a bad attack on old trees, the removal and burning of the infested leaves will destroy all eggs, caterpillars, and cocoons present at the time. This should be done carefully, as the red weevil is always ready to take advantage of any injury to the trees. A system of good cultivation and manuring is recommended to keep the trees in vigorous health.

SOME MINOR PESTS.

Tea.

Zeuzera coffeæ (red borer) was reported from some half a dozen estates both in up-country and low-country districts.

Nettle Grub.—An outbreak of *Spatulifimbria castaneiceps* occurred on an up-country estate. This is one of the less common species.

Saissetia hemisphærica (" brown bug ") was reported on two occasions, one outbreak damaging about 10 acres of young tea.

Specimens of *Oscinis theæ* (leaf miner) were received from three estates. A sudden outbreak of *Gracillaria theivora* (leaf roller) occurred on an up-country estate, but was soon controlled by plucking and by the heavy rains.

Nematode or " eel worm " (*Heterodera radicicola*) was reported on old tea bushes on an up-country estate. Investigations showed a heavy infestation within a well-defined area, which has been isolated by trenches; all the dead and dying bushes have been removed, while the infested area has been heavily limed.

The following insects have also been reported or observed to be injuring tea :—*Coccus viridis, Helopeltis antonii, Ricania fenestrata, Ricanoptera opaca, Orgyia postica, Heterusia cingala, Lepidiota pinguis.*

The grubs of *Lepidiota* feed on the roots.

Rubber.

Several large Cerambycid grubs were received in a Hevea log, and were allowed to develop into beetles, which proved to be *Batocera rubus*, or very near it.

Specimens of *Saissetia nigra* were received on leaves of Para rubber.

The leaves of *Funtumia elastica* at Peradeniya were badly attacked by the caterpillars of *Caprinia conchylalis.*

Cacao.

Very few reports have been received of any pests of cacao during 1919. The brown bark borer (*Arbela quadrinotata*) has been observed, and helopeltis has been a pest on one or two estates.

The aphid, *Toxoptera aurantiæ*, was common at Peradeniya on young leaves and pods during the early months of the year. It is preyed upon by Chrysopid and Syrphid larvæ.

Coconut.

In addition to the coconut caterpillar, the red weevil (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*) has been reported or observed on the western coast. This pest and the rhinoceros beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros*) probably occur in most of the coconut districts.

The scale insects *Aspidiotus destructor* and *Ischnaspis longirostris* have also been observed.

Rice.

Several reports of rice caterpillars have been received during the year, and specimens of the following have been sent in:—Stem borer (*Schoneobius bipunctifer*); leaf-folding caterpillars of *Cnaphalocrocis medinalis* and *Marasmia bilinealis;* the case-bearer *Nympula depunctalis.* The paddy fly (*Leptocorisa acuta*) was also reported to be prevalent in one locality.

Cotton.

The leaf folder (*Sylepta mutilinealis*) was reported from one estate, and was also observed at Peradeniya.

Specimens of red bugs (*Dysdercus cingulatus*) were received from one estate.

Leguminous Plants.

Dadap (*Erythrina lithosperma*).—Specimens of the tussock moth caterpillar (*Orgyia postica*) have been sent in from three different estates as attacking this green manure plant. An outbreak of large caterpillars was reported from another estate, and specimens bred out proved to be the Lasiocampid, *Taragama dorsalis.* The stem borer (*Terastia meticulosalis*) has been received on two occasions. The large Coreid bug (*Anoplocnemis phasiana*) is usually to be found on dadap in small numbers, but sudden outbreaks of this insect were reported from two up-country estates during the year.

Acacia spp.—In addition to the fluted scale (*Icerya purchasi*), which attacks several species of acacia, the following insects have been reported or observed to be feeding on the leaves:—The beetles *Myllocerus curvicornis, Astycus immunis, Popillia complanata, Lepidiota pinguis,* and the Tortrix (*Homona coffearia*).

Tephrosia candida.—The small beetle (*Aræcerus fasciculatus*) has been reported as damaging the pods of this plant. The eggs are inserted into the pods, and the grubs bore into the seeds and later pupate within the pod. Usually the older pods are attacked, and infested pods should be picked and burnt. The grubs of this beetle have also been found at Peradeniya infesting other species of *Tephrosia* and species of *Crotalaria, Indigofera, Bauhinia,* and *Cajanus indicus.* Other insects observed attacking this plant at Peradeniya include the following:—*Euproctis scintillans,* whose caterpillars eat the flowers and damage the developing pods; *Maruca testulalis,* whose caterpillars bore into the pods and eat the young seeds (this pest also attacks *Cajanus indicus* and various species of beans); and the Coreid bugs *Riptortus pedestris* and *R. fuscus,* which breed on this plant, among others.

Cajanus indicus, when in bearing, seems to be the favourite host plant for a varied collection of insects. In addition to the two mentioned above, the following have been observed attacking this crop at Peradeniya:—The Membracids *Leptocentrus* sp. and *Gargara* sp., the Pentatomids *Nezara viridula, Cyclopelta siccifolia* (clustering on the stems), *Brachyplatys cingalensis, Coptosoma cribrarium, C. siamicum,* all of which are also found on beans; the caterpillars of the Lycænid, *Lampides bochus,* which bore into the flower buds and later feed on the pods; an *Agromyza* sp., the larvæ of which bore into the seeds and pupate inside the pods; and the Meloid beetle (*Mylabris pustulatus*), which devours the blossoms.

Indigofera arrecta, besides being attacked by most of the bugs mentioned above, is sometimes visited by the Pentatomids *Halyomorpha picus, Piezodorus rubrofasciatus, Eusarcocoris guttiger,* and *Tolumnia immaculata.*

Sweet Potato.

The following insects were reported or observed to be attacking *Ipomoea batatas* during the year:—The weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) was prevalent during the early months of the year. Four different species of tortoise beetles (Cassidæ) were found eating the leaves in both the larval and adult stages, among these were *Aspidomorpha miliaris* and *A. micans.* The Pyralid (*Tabidia aculealis*) is usually to be found folding and eating a portion of the leaves.

Miscellaneous Pests.

A large number of insects have been reported or observed to be feeding on various plants during the year, but it is only possible to mention a few of those which damage plants of economic importance.

Brassica oleracea vars.—Cabbage and Brussels sprouts were attacked by the caterpillars of *Plutella maculipennis,* Chinese cabbage by the caterpillars of *Crocidolomia binotalis,* and knol-khol by the Pentatomid bug *Bagrada picta.* The leaves of *Bactrocera* (Dacus) *cucurbitæ* were found attacking cho-cho (*Sechium edule*). Specimens of *Dorylus orientalis* were received from two up-country estates as damaging potato (*Solanum tuberosum*). This ant perforates the tubers and renders them unfit for use. A jak tree (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) at Peradeniya was attacked by the larvæ of a large Cerambycid beetle, which could not be distinguished from *Batocera rubus.*

J. C. HUTSON,
Entomologist.

THE TEA SHOT-HOLE BORER INVESTIGATION.

THIS investigation has been taken over by the Assistant Entomologist, who assumed duty on June 23. Attention has been chiefly directed to inquiries regarding the merits of the special "paint mixture" advocated for use against this pest by Mr. E. R. Speyer, who formerly conducted this investigation.

Itinerary.—Twenty-one visits to estates have been made in the following districts:—Badulla, Dimbula, Hantane, Haputale, Kadugannawa, Kelani Valley, Nilambe, and Walapane Lower.

Paint Mixture.—The application of the soap-rosin-fish-oil emulsion to bushes immediately after pruning has now been made over an experimental area of 161½ acres on eight separate estates. The average cost of treatment per acre, calculated from figures so far received from five of these estates, is Rs. 30·51. Apart from the excessively high cost of treatment, it appears, from observations recently made, that the treatment is not as efficacious as originally anticipated. Further trials are being carried out, from which definite information will be available.

Castor as a Trap Tree.—An area of 24 acres of tea has been interplanted with castor at distances apart varying from 12 feet by 9 feet to 36 feet by 36 feet, the object being to ascertain whether the tea in this area is provided with any degree of immunity by the attraction of the borer to the adjacent and more attractive castor.

Control Pruning.—An attempt to control the reproduction of the borer by means of the periodical removal of infested branches has been commenced over the entire area of one estate, and this method of control offers considerable promise of success if systematically and thoroughly carried out.

Laboratory Work.—Laboratory work has been confined to the examinations of the samples of branches treated with the "paint mixture" referred to above, dieback branches, and specimens of beetles received for identification. A few experiments in connection with the life-history and habits of this pest have also been undertaken.

Shot-hole Borer Register.—Examinations of prunings and specimens conducted in this office have resulted in twenty-two additional estates being declared infested and added to the Shot-hole Borer Register.

Correspondence and Inquiries.—During the six months under review 348 letters have been dealt with by the Assistant Entomologist, chiefly in direct connection with this investigation. Of this number, 164 were received and 184 despatched. Samples received for examination number 27, and other inquiries were received from nine sources.

F. P. JEPSON,
Assistant Entomologist.

March, 1920.

TORTRIX INVESTIGATION.

IN December, 1918, the tortrix investigation moved to Maskeliya, in order to conduct field experiments with anti-tortrix fluids. These experiments were successfully completed in June of the following year, and their details published in a bulletin of the Department (No. 46) in November.

A previous bulletin (No. 45), treating with the subject of flight breaks, was published in September of the same year.

Bulletin 40, published in November, 1918, gives all biological details of the insect and its natural enemies, and recommends certain remedial measures.

Bulletin 45 emphasizes the necessity of every estate possessing a series of flight breaks, whereby the area open to attack by the pest is reduced to the minimum, and artificial remedial measures become practicable and economical; it also points out that only by a system of these breaks does an estate gain protection from subsequent attacks.

Bulletin 46 completes the investigation by supplying to planters details of fluids that may be used freely on attacked tea to kill the insect.

On the satisfactory termination of the experiments with anti-tortrix fluids the tortrix investigation was closed, and all details of the work handed over to the Government Entomologist in July.

The Investigator was appointed Plant Pests and Diseases Inspector for the Central Division.

NIGEL K. JARDINE,
Entomologist for Tea Tortrix.

January 17, 1920.

PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES INSPECTORATE (CENTRAL).

THE Plant Pests and Diseases Inspectorate commenced its functions in August with one Inspector and three Sub-Inspectors. Its first duties have been—

(1) To make a preliminary survey of tea gardens to ascertain if shot-hole borer (*Xyleborus fornicatus* Eich.) be present, and, if so, to gazette the gardens as infested areas.
(2) While performing these duties, to get into touch with the Ratemahatmayas of the districts, the Koralas, and the Arachchis, and explain to them the objects of the Inspectorate, with a view to the future education of growers in the pests and diseases affecting their crops.
(3) To inspect estates.
(4) To ascertain that no plants were being sold without permits.

Since August, 1919, 31 estates and 336 gardens have been inspected, 67 permits for sale of plants have been issued by the Department, comprising a total of 711,050 plants. Twenty estates and 237 gardens have been gazetted as infested areas for shot-hole borer, and two estates removed from the Shot-hole Borer and Fluted Scale Registers.

One prosecution for selling plants without a permit has been taken in hand.

NIGEL K. JARDINE,
Inspector for Plant Pests and Diseases, Central.

January 17, 1920.

III.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE CHEMICAL DIVISION.

DURING my absence from Ceylon on leave from April 7 to December 16 Mr. A. Bruce acted as Government Chemist.

In connection with the inquiry into fish canning and fish guano manufacture by the Fisheries Sub-Committee, I visited the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in London to obtain particulars as to the possible use of trammel and drift nets in Ceylon Fisheries. I also visited the Marine Biological Laboratory at Plymouth for the same purpose. From fishermen I obtained full information *re* the methods of using such nets, also as to their manufacture, and general treatment. Samples of netting, cards, weights, and floats were brought out for the use of local net makers.

Inquiries were also made into the manufacture of caffeine from tea fluff as a possible local industry. It was stated that ample raw material was easily obtainable in England for the production of this drug, also that Japan had now taken up the manufacture on a large scale, so that it would be difficult to compete unless costs were very low.

In Devonshire I visited the Bicton Arboretum to inspect the growth of various types of coniferous and other trees which might be suitable for planting in the higher districts of Ceylon for future tea box wood, &c. Seeds and cuttings are being sent out. They include *Abies nobilis, A. pindrow, Picea excelsa, P. morinda, Thuja gigantea, Cupressus macrocarpa, Pinus sylvestris, P. strobus, P. insignis, P. excelsa. Pseudotuga douglassii, Fagus sylvatica, Castanea vesca, Fraxinus excelsa, Platanus orientalis, Acer pseudo-platanus, Carya porcina,* and *C. amara,* also cuttings of *Populus serotina* and *Thujiopsis dolabrata.*

The coniferous trees chosen were vigorous and rapid in growth with straight stems, the wood in each case being suitable for box making.

Seeds from Japan of trees also suitable for growing at high elevations for future tea box woods were also obtained, including *Pinus thunbergii,* Zelkowa keak, *Cryptomeria japonica, Chamæcyparis obtusa, Abies marcesi, Acer trifolium, Abies trachyphylla,* and *Prunus serrulata,* the latter for ornamental purposes. These have been sown in nurseries in Nuwara Eliya.

The chemical work included analyses of rubber seed husks, meal, and oil. The husks are of little manurial value, containing only 1 per cent. of nitrogen. The meal contains 2·5 per cent. of nitrogen, and is only half the value of castor cake as manure. It has a nutritive ratio for feeding purposes of 1 : 4·5. The kernels contain 45 to 48 per cent. of a brown oil, similar in character to linseed oil. It dries to a hard clear transparent film in twelve days, and can be used as a substitute for linseed oil.

The palm nuts from the young palms grown at Anuradhapura Experiment Station weighed 567·5 grams per 1,000, and the ratio of husks, kernel, and shell was 1 : 1·5 : 4·5. The dry kernels contained 59·8 per cent. of oil.

An inquiry was made as to the value of palmyra palm kernels for oil extraction. Analyses showed that the fresh kernels contained only 1·4 per cent. of a resinous oil, and were of no value for this purpose. The nuts are not edible in themselves, but are germinated in heaps, the long fleshy roots produced being used as a food in Jaffna and elsewhere. Nine to ten nuts produce about one pound of edible matter consisting largely of starch and containing 95 food units.

The food values of several fodders were determined, including Senegal rice fodder, Mauritius grass, Couch grass, Guinea grass, Belatana, Dhoob grass, Undupiyali, Eltana, and Indian guinea grass. The Senegal rice grass has a spreading habit and robust growth. It contained 54·7 food units, and had a nutritive ratio of 1 : 8·9 compared with Guinea grass with 68·32 food units and a nutritive ratio of 1 : 5·9, and Mauritius grass with 82·36 food units and a ratio of 1 : 10·8.

Two distillations of camphor from Hakgala were made from "pink twig" and "green twig" varieties. The latter in Mauritius yielded no solid camphor, but an oil with a different analysis from ordinary camphor oil. 5 lb. of each were distilled, and both yielded solid camphor and some oil, the pink twig variety 1·29 per cent. of camphor and the green twig 1·24 per cent. These figures are very similar to those obtained some years previously from Hakgala trees.

Analyses of maize for moisture content gave 12 per cent., and Hickory King variety 15·3 per cent. As maize with 12 to 14 per cent. moisture will not keep, being liable to insect attack, it is essential to reduce the moisture content by some drying or other means before storing.

Samples of eight varieties of sweet potatoes grown on the Experiment Station were analysed for food values, and especially as to the starch and sugar content. They included Red Jersey, Sealy's, Joe's Sweet Potato, Pumpkin Yam, Pierson, Black Spanish, Shangi, and Jersey. The sugar content varied from 2·50 per cent. in Pierson to 4·11 per cent. in Pumpkin Yam, the starch content from 19·1 per cent. in Red Jersey to 24·48 in Joe's Sweet Potato. There is no marked variation in other respects, and the suitability of any of the above varieties for different districts would determine their selection for cropping purposes. The average sugar content is 3·58 per cent. and starch 22·21 per cent., or a total average of 25·79 per cent., which could be converted to alcohol for fuel purposes should the necessity arise.

Analyses of castor seed and poonac or cake produced locally showed the latter still contained 18·0 per cent. of oil and only 4·06 per cent. nitrogen. The question as to the advisability of treating imported and local castor poonac with volatile, non-inflammable solvents to recover this oil is worth further consideration. The extracted oil would be equally valuable for lubricating purposes, and the residual cake more valuable for manurial purposes.

Analyses were made of nine varieties of sugar cane grown on the Experiment Station, Gangaroowa. These showed that the juices contained from 6·8 to 13·6 per cent. of dextrose and from 1·4 to 3 per cent. of invert sugar as dextrose. No. 1,237 was richest, and only contained 1·1 per cent. of invert sugar. Invert sugar was high in all the others, except "Sin Nombre," amounting to about one-fifth of the whole, which would have considerable affect on crystallization.

The results of the analyses of tea after spraying with lead compounds for tortrix showed only minute traces to be present, not sufficient to affect the health of consumers.

The result of the tea and rubber manuring experiments for the season are given in separate reports.

Samples of Dutch beans, which are grown in Holland in enormous quantities for winter food, were procured and distributed to several estates at different elevations for trial. The dried seeds only are used; they are soaked for twelve hours and boiled one and a half hours before being eaten.

February 22, 1920.

M. KELWAY BAMBER,
Government Agricultural Chemist.

IV.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF SCHOOL GARDENS.

Changes.—Mr. C. Drieberg, the Superintendent, was on leave for two weeks from February 1, and again for 2½ months from November 22 preparatory to retirement from the Public Service. Mr. Alex. Perera, Senior Inspector of School Gardens, was appointed to act for the Superintendent, in addition to his own duties, with effect from that date. Mr. A. D. L. de Z. Jayatilleke was appointed an Additional Inspector of School Gardens, with effect from March 1. Mr. U. B. Unamboowe, Head Clerk, was transferred to the Kandy Kachcheri, with effect from June 9, and the vacancy thus caused was filled by Mr. L. B. Kapuwatte from the Head Office, Mr. E. P. Rupesinghe being considered as the Senior Clerk. Mr. C. P. Crispeyn, Assistant Foreman, Government Stock Garden, was seconded for service as Agricultural Instructor under the Ceylon Agricultural Society for a further period of one year, with effect from March 1. Mr. P. B. Keppitipola was appointed Acting Assistant Foreman, with effect from June 12, *vice* Mr. S. P. Fernando, resigned.

School Gardens.—The total number of registered Government school gardens at the end of the year stood at 389, showing an increase of 13 over the previous year; whilst the total number of gardens attached to grant-in-aid schools was 95, an increase of 20 over the previous year. Besides the 33 school gardens registered during the year, 150 others await registration for lack of funds to meet cost of equipment and inspection, and owing to the want of more inspecting officers. Financial help, however, was sought for from District School Committees, and it is very gratifying to state that substantial assistance is promised from this year. It would, therefore, be possible to equip an additional number of new school gardens. Several registered school gardens have been supplied with additional implements, yet a considerable number remain to be provided, which it is hoped to do this year. In some schools, owing to the want of good fencing, crops were destroyed by cattle, and thefts of garden produce were not infrequent. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the teachers have worked hard to keep their gardens in good condition. It is gratifying to report that they have also done all they could to increase the food supply of the Colony, while they did not lose sight of the main objects of the school garden. The following is a list of awards for the year under review, and it will be seen that Rs. 1,500 was distributed among 111 schools :—

Rupees Twenty Awards.—Hunumulla, Kiriwattuduwa, Alutgama, Horadugoda, Narandeniya, Nihiluwa, Madagalla, Itanawatta, Kankaniyamulla, Makandura, Boyagane, Tammuttegama, Gunnepana, Gunnepana Girls', Idamegama, Nugawela, Tennepanguwa, Bosella, Beddewela, Pallekanda, Puwakgahawela, Balangoda Girls', and Mahamedagama.

Rupees Fifteen Awards.—Alutepola, Maligakanda, Urapola, Kesbewa, Handapangoda, Uduwara, Borawewa, Giriyulla, Atamune, Wadakada, Pilessa, Weuda, Watareka, Ambanpola, Ibbagamuwa, Balalla, Hunupola, Alawatugoda, Alawatugoda Girls', Mediwaka, Hindagala, Baduluwela, Opanake, Kottapola, Getiyamulla, Galkiriyagama, Ralapanawa, Galediyulwewa, Topawewa, Nagoda, Bopagoda, Talpawila, and Tissamaharama.

Rupees Ten Awards.—Danowita, Bope, Mallehewa, Kirindiwela, Green Street, Uduwa, Gowinna, Kirimetiyana, Yatagala, Hungantota, Rotumba, Urubokka, Bamunugama, Dampella, MR/Kotapola, Owitigamuwa, Puhulwella, Beralapanatara, Ranna, Middeniya, Walasmulla, Warapitiya, Wariyapola, Awulegama, Monnekulama, Kuliyapitiya, Medamulla, Dahanekgedara, Udawela, Poramadala, Bandarakoswatta, Nakkawatta, Gokarella, Kelegama, Kirigollewa, Horawupotana, Mahamankadawala, Butawatta Girls', Pallebowala, Paranagama, Paranagama Girls', K/Hanwella, Doragamuwa, Pussella, Bibilegama, Puttukulam, Malwala, Balangoda, Niwitigala, Pallekanda Girls', Beddawela Girls', Kottapola Girls', Ambepussa, and Buttala.

Rupees Five Award.—Pannala.

Certificates of merit were awarded to 80 other school gardens.

The highest award in 1918 to any single school was Rs. 25, but owing to the increase in the number of good gardens attached to registered schools, it was found necessary to reduce the amount of the awards, as the allocation for making such awards has not been proportionately increased.

A donation of Rs. 25 kindly offered by Gate Mudaliyar A. E. Rajapakse, of Negombo, for the best school garden in the Negombo District, was divided between the school gardens at Hunumulla and Alutepola, the former getting Rs. 15 and the latter Rs. 10.

Mr. M. B. Mapitigama, Ratemahatmaya, Paranakuru korale, offered a gold medal for the best kept school garden in his division, and Bosella Boys' Vernacular School was recommended for the prize.

Two prizes were also offered by the Committee of the Ibbagamuwa Agricultural Show for the best and second best school gardens in Hiriyala hatpattu. Madagalla and Ibbagamuwa gardens were recommended for the first and second prizes, respectively.

A classified list of school gardens prepared by Mr. L. de Z. Jayatilleke, Inspector of School Gardens, and approved by the Director of Agriculture, is now in the hands of the Government Printer.

Central School Gardens.—Lectures and demonstrations on nature study were conducted at schools selected for the purpose. Teachers and pupils from neighbouring schools, and in some cases villagers as well, attended these lectures. On the whole, this scheme is working satisfactorily.

Home Gardens.—The number of home gardens was larger than in 1918. A sum of Rs. 700 voted by the Director of Agriculture was distributed among 103 pupils of 68 schools.

Mr. A. H. Senaratne of Badalagama estate, Wariyapola, kindly offered prizes for the best two home gardens in the Dewamedi hatpattu, and these were won by R. K. Ranhamy of Itanawatta and A. B. Appuhamy of Awulegama. Mr. Senaratne has renewed his offer and increased the prizes to five, the first two consisting of cups, value Rs. 25 and Rs. 15, respectively, for competition among Dewamedi and Katugampola hatpattus home gardens.

Government Stock Garden.—Additional nurseries of economic plants and food crops were opened up to meet the demand of the increasing number of registered school gardens. With the limited vote for their upkeep, I am glad to report that the work of the stock garden was maintained in as good a condition as could be expected. Surplus seeds, &c., received from 40 schools were distributed among other schools. 24,350 packets of vegetable seeds were provided for home gardens. 603 packets of flower and 2,825 packets of vegetable seeds and 32,851 ornamental and economic plants were distributed among school gardens during the year.

Apiculture.—On the suggestion of Mudaliyar Ilangakoon made at a meeting of the Ceylon Bee-keepers' Association *re* the encouragement of bee-keeping in schools, the various District School Committees were applied to for assistance. I am glad to be able to report that the response to the request for funds to provide standard hives and other bee appliances has been very encouraging.

Poultry Scheme.—The scheme for the improvement of village poultry, initiated with the help of the Hon. Dr. H. M. Fernando in 1918, received considerable attention during the year under review. Two new schools were supplied with pens of poultry in June last, *i.e.*, the Church Missionary Society schools at Padukka and Kesbewa, and fresh supplies of fowls, provided by Mr. Reginald Fernando, were given to the Roman Catholic school, Wahakotte, and the Church Missionary Society school, Teldeniya, where work is being carried on in a satisfactory manner.

Peradeniya, January 29, 1920.

ALEX. PERERA,
Acting Superintendent, Low-Country Products and School Gardens.

V.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF BOTANIC GARDENS.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, PERADENIYA.

THE principal works, in addition to routine, included the cutting down, uprooting, and removal of numerous superfluous and overcrowding trees, especially in the arboretum and south end, thus providing larger space for more important species, whilst the trees removed furnished useful timber for general purposes.

The site of the former cooly lines has been levelled down and planted over with grass, as has also the site of the former draughtman's quarters, now included in the extension of the Coniferæ section, &c.

Rampant weeds, especially the "sensitive plant" (*Mimosa pudica*), coarse grasses, &c., obtained the upper hand during the unusually wet period from September to end of December, when concentrated efforts were made to overcome these.

Mr. T. H. Parsons, Curator, Peradeniya, returned in June from war service and resumed duties. Mr. J. J. Nock, Curator, Hakgala, who assisted at Peradeniya, in addition to his own duties, during most of Mr. Parsons' absence, returned to Hakgala in March.

PLANTING OUT.

The planting out of additions to the collections in their various positions has been energetically carried on, special preparations being made by providing each plant with a large deep hole filled with good soil and manure. In the arboretum about 260 plants have been planted out in their respective orders; of these, 128 being introduced species. The conifer collection has been extended, some 44 new plants, mostly obtained from Hakgala Gardens, being planted out. The palmetum has been increased by the addition of 56 plants, 27 of these being new additions.

The fernery has been overhauled, and a number of indigenous ferns obtained and planted in vacancies.

A number of aromatic herbs has been planted in separate beds in the spice collection.

CULTIVATION, PRUNING, &C.

The nurseries, both of economics and ornamentals, have received special attention, and a general price list of the contents has been published. The economic nursery has been considerably extended and re-arranged, while the ornamental nursery has also been improved in general plan. The contents of both nurseries are in process of being replenished, and as far as practicable kept distinct. A considerable amount of overflow of stock has been planted on the river bank opposite the latter nursery.

The new palmetum, begun in 1915, is making very good progress, thanks to good preparation of the soil before planting. Most of the Gliricidia shade trees, no longer necessary, and of the useless old mango trees imported from Poona some thirty-five years ago have have been removed.

The area under fodder grasses on the east river bank has been maintained and extended. The frequent weeding of this during the greater part of the year involved a good deal of labour. The new fodder grass referred to in last year's report as *Paspalum virgatum* (now determined as *Paspalum dilatatum*) has fully justified the favourable opinion formed of it, being in all respects a first class fodder grass. Unlike the "Mauritius" and "Guinea" grasses, it thrives at a wide range of elevation, and does not require irrigation. It is quite different in growth and general appearance from the grass commonly known as *Paspalum dilatatum* in Ceylon.

The new *Ficus elastica* row, planted in 1914, is making good progress, the trees now averaging about 20 feet in height. Some of the tallest have recently been cut back, and others shaped in order to present more uniformity.

The pruning and shaping of trees in the spice collection, arboretum, &c., and the fencing and staking of young plants received special attention.

FRUIT AND SEED PRODUCTION.

The year, on the whole, has favoured fruit and seed production. An exception has been the mangosteen crop, which has been an entire failure in some districts, as at Henaratgoda, but it has been fairly normal in others. The durian, mango, avocado pear, sapodilla, and rambutan crops have all been formal, and selected seeds of these were obtained and propagated for stock purposes.

Rubber seed was again plentiful. About 222,000 seeds were collected in Henaratgoda Garden, on which 192,600 were sold to applicants. About 20,000 seeds were collected in Peradeniya Gardens, of which, however, none were sold.

A tree of sapodilla (*Achras sapota*) fruited in Peradeniya Gardens, but almost every fruit was eaten or destroyed by bats or birds before it was nearly ripe. Seeds for stock purposes were, however, obtained from trees in the Kalutara District, where the fruit attains greater perfection than at Peradeniya.

ACCLIMATIZATION.

The plants of the oil seed trees of China (*Aleurites* spp.), referred to in last year's report, on becoming sufficiently established, were distributed as follows:—Experiment Station, Peradeniya: *Aleurites Fordii* 100 plants; Peradeniya Gardens: *A. Fordii* 2, *A. trisperma* 1; Hakgala Gardens: *A. Fordii* 18; Henaratgoda Gardens: *A. Fordii* 6, *A. trisperma* 3. The few remaining plants were issued to applicants. The plants of *A. montana* sent to Hakgala are not thriving or fit for planting out yet.

A consignment of seed of the grape fruit (*Citrus grandis*) was received from Jamaica, but they failed to germinate. A small stock has, however, been raised from local seed, and efforts are again being made to supplement this with foreign seed.

The Japanese vegetable (*Aralia cordata*) received from Japan last year has now become well established, but so far has not tempted any one to test its edible qualities, the root being woody and tough.

A fine collection of some 126 varieties of Cannas were presented by Mr. E. C. Villiers, Balangoda, to the Gardens.

Seeds of *Sequoia gigantea*, the giant coniferous tree of California, received from the Forest Department, have germinated at Hakgala Gardens, and a small stock has been raised.

Ceratotheca sesamoides, an oil seed plant from tropical Africa, has been received from Kew and become established.

NOTES OF BOTANICAL INTEREST.

The talipot palms (*Corypha umbraculifera*) in the avenue, referred to in last year's report as having flowered, are now ripening fruit.

Maximilliana regia, the handsome Cocurito palm of Brazil, introduced probably some sixty years ago, has produced seed here for the first time on record. A number of the seeds has been distributed to foreign institutions, the rest being sown here.

Treculia africana, sometimes known as the West African breadfruit, introduced and planted out in 1902, has fruited for the first time. The fruit, however, is small, and contains little that can be considered edible.

Stenocarpus sinuatus, a beautiful flowering tree introduced in 1883, has fruited for the first time, but the seeds failed to germinate. *Sterculia alata*, a large tree introduced in 1890, has also fruited for the first time.

Miconia magnifica, a small tree with very large handsome leaves, has produced fertile seed for the first time, from which a small stock has been raised.

Dimorphandra Mora, a large leguminous tree of British Guiana, has again produced a small crop of its enormous seeds, from which a limited stock has been raised.

The oil palm (*Elæis guineensis*) trees raised from seeds received from the Gold Coast in July, 1915, and planted at the Experiment Station, Anuradhapura, in 1916, have during this year produced a crop of fruit, *i.e.*, about four years from seed.

Ceroxylon andicola, the wax palm of New Grenada, flowered at Hakgala for the first time, but is now dying. It was planted here about thirty years ago and flourished until it grew up and formed a stem, when it became exposed to the effects of the south-west monsoon.

Adenium sp. (probably *A. speciosa*), a beautiful succulent plant from tropical Africa, introduced in 1912 from East Africa, flowered for the first time here.

PESTS, &C.

The introduced snail pest (*Achatina fulica*), first noticed in Ceylon in 1910 in Kalutara, is increasing rapidly in the neighbourhood, as well as in the Gardens, especially in the south end, that is the portion bordering on New Peradeniya estate and Peradeniya bridge. The abutments of the latter become literally covered with them during the wet season.

PESTS, DISEASES, &C.

The "flying foxes" (*Pteropus*) continue to be a nuisance, doing permanent injury to the tops of the handsome row of *Canarium commune* trees, which they constantly occupy in the daytime. Scaring them away by frequent shooting is the only practical remedy.

The "sensitive plant" (*Mimosa pudica*) practically superseded all other weeds, especially in the arboretum, where much of the labour force was employed to keep it in check.

The row of *Cassia nodosa*, a beautiful flowering tree, has now almost entirely succumbed to root disease, only six trees remaining, and these are badly affected.

The Oxalis weed now practically overruns Hakgala Gardens, and the effort to suppress it robs the Gardens of a great part of the labour force.

A substantially built chamber for fumigating purposes has been erected in Peradeniya Gardens.

ECONOMIC MUSEUM.

The painting of the interior of all the central show cases, begun last year, has been completed, it having been found that neither distempering nor whitewashing was satisfactory. A great improvement has thus been effected.

The timber specimens have been cut to uniform sizes and arranged systematically in general and orders, and in these alphabetically.

A collection of articles has been obtained on loan from the Kalutara Hat and Basket Association, and is shown in a special case.

A case has been put apart for named specimens of palm seeds in glass jars, and another case for a collection of ornamental seeds capable of being used as curios or in making articles of ornament or utility.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Peace celebration was observed on July 19, when sports were held in the Gardens and refreshments provided. A plant of *Tabebuia rosea*, a beautiful flowering tree, was planted as a memorial tree on the north-west side of the Great Circle by Mrs. F. A. Stockdale. Numerous inquiries were received on the question of planting memorial trees in different localities, and twenty-six plants were issued for this purpose.

The Superintendent visited the King Edward Memorial Sanatorium for Consumptives at Kandana, and submitted plans and estimates for laying out the grounds to good effect.

The Colombo Museum Garden and the Residency grounds at Ratnapura were also visited, and reports thereon submitted for their general improvement.

The fodder grass experiments at Diyatalawa, referred to in last year's report, were brought to an end in June. The results were satisfactory so far as the growth of the grasses was concerned, but the main object, viz., to provide grass for the camp, does not now exist.

The Superintendent served as a judge at the Moratuwa, Rambukkana, and Nuwara Eliya Shows; also judged up-country gardens in connection with the latter show. He also judged students' plots at the Experiment Station on two occasions, and set an examination paper for and examined the students of the School of Tropical Agriculture.

A shortage of rice was experienced from July onwards, causing a good deal of inconvenience, as well as dissatisfaction, among the staff and labour force. The rations allowed by Government have, however, so far been sufficient to keep the labour force together, but that the average quality of the latter should proportionately suffer is only to be expected.

The creation of the new post of Foreman of Government Gardens in Colombo was sanctioned by Government and took effect from October 1, Mr. D. A. W. Ranasinha being appointed to the post. With this change the establishment of a small nursery in the former Government Stock Garden and the general supervision of the Colombo Museum Garden were taken over by this Department.

I annex a report on Peradeniya Gardens by the Curator, Mr. T. H. Parsons :—

NURSERIES.

Extension of nurseries on a considerable scale has been undertaken during the latter end of the year. The economic nursery has been considerably enlarged to allow of larger quantities of economic plants to be raised, the total area for this purpose being approximately 88 yards by 74 yards. A plan of this nursery has been made, and the areas apportioned to the various economics defined.

Increased demands for ornamental plants have necessitated the re-opening of the portion below the River Drive and opposite the ornamental nursery. This should afford greater facilities for coping with such.

ARBORETUM.

A good deal of attention has been given to the systematic collections in arboretum, and some 263 plants have been put out during the year. Among the new and interesting or re-introduced plants are the following :—

Aleurites Fordii.
Aleurites trisperma.
Albizzia procera.
Antidesma dallychryanum.
Afzetia africana.
Chorisia insignis.
Ceratonia siliqua.
Canarium luzonicum.
Corynocarpus lævigata.
Cocoloba uvifera.
Ficus eugeniodes.
Flacourtia cataphracta.
Hernandia ovifera.
Lonchocarpus formosianus.
Murraya amphalocarpa.
Ormosia calavensis.
Palaquium formosana.
Semecarpus vernicifera.
Sphæralcea umbellata.
Terminalia Brownii.

PALMETUM.

All vacancies have been filled, and a number of new and re-introduced palms has been planted in the new palmetum, notably—

Cocos schizophylla.
Calyptrogyne Swartzii.
Coleospadix oninensis.
Hyophorbe amaricaulis.
Licuala ferruginea.
Latania Loddegessii.
Livistona Mariæ.
Livistona subglobosa.
Nenga Wendlandiana.
Phœnix Hanceana.
Pinanga Kuklii.
Ptychoraphis angusta.

The total number of palms planted during the year, including filling of vacancies and transplanting, is 56. The cutting out of old and superfluous trees of the old arboretum order in south garden for extension of the groups continues, as these trees are established in the arboretum proper.

CONIFER COLLECTION.

A number of conifers was obtained from Hakgala and from the Seminary, Kandy, and has been planted out in the collection. A good deal of labour was necessitated in clearing and cutting down old trees in order to enlarge this area on South Garden Hill. Forty-four plants have been put out here during the past year.

FERNERY.

The collection of Ceylon indigenous ferns in the fernery has been manured and re-labelled and vacancies filled, some 40 plants having been put out and are now well established.

LABELLING.

Progress in the labelling of the garden has been made, some 1,443 brick and 205 wooden labels being put out during the year, in addition to 14 signboards painted or re-painted.

VISITORS.

The number of visitors, mostly from abroad, who signed the Visitors' Book during the year is 3,634, a considerable increase on the figures of previous years.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the year has been normal, 88·64 inches, against an average of 89·24 inches, and 154 rainy days equal to the average for the past thirty-six years. A lengthy drought was experienced during January, February, and the first half of March, the wettest month being November, with a rainfall of 17·63 inches for the month. The highest fall in any 24 hours measured 2·72 inches on November 27. The following is the rainfall for the year, with the average for the last thirty-six years :—

Month.	Rainfall for 1919.		Average from (1884) to 1919 inclusive.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
January	1·57	4	3·60	6
February	—	—	1·63	4
March	5·79	6	4·68	7
April	6·22	14	8·50	12
May	10·00	21	6·02	12
June	7·31	18	10·90	17
July	7·60	19	8·36	18
August	3·06	10	6·01	14
September	10·47	13	6·84	16
October	7·73	13	13·69	19
November	17·63	20	10·20	16
December	9·26	16	8·81	13
Total	88·64	154	89·24	154

SALES.

4,174 plants and 692 packets of seed have been issued gratis or in exchange, and 6,168 plants and 540 packets of seed have been distributed for payment, the amount realized by sales of plants and seeds being Rs. 1,858·22, and gratis issues Rs. 866·19.

BOTANIC GARDENS, HAKGALA.

The following is a report by the Curator, Mr. J. J. Nock :—

ARBORETUM.

The arboretum below and above the path leading from the fernery to entrance gates has been thoroughly overhauled. The trees which had become too crowded have been thinned out, all stones removed where possible, and the ground suitably sloped. A collection of indigenous tree, shrubs, &c., is to be made in the triangular portion above the Cupressus avenue. All the paths leading through the arboretum have been re-made, the side drians re-paved, and the banks re-sloped. Loranthus has, as far as possible, been removed from the trees in this portion of the gardens. Plants of the following have been put out above the main path :—*Quercus glauca, Q. variabilis, Stereospermum sinicum, Schinus molle, Castanospermum australe, Cassia australis, Grevillea Banksii* var. *Forsterii, Acacia linearis, A. neriifolia, A. adunca, A. decurrens* var. *pauciglandulosa, A. glaucescens, A. saligna, A. lanigera, A. gladiiformis.*

ACACIA COLLECTION.

The ground has been sloped and all stones removed where possible. The following flowered during the year :—*Acacia Baileyana, A. juniperina, A. podalyriæfolia, A. longifolia,* and *A. falcata.* The following have been added to the collection :—*Acacia decurrens* var. *normalis, A. decurrens* var. *pauciglandulosa, A. gladiiformis, A. glaucescens, A. spectabilis, A. aneura, A. modesta, A. lanigera, A. neriifolia, A. decora,* and *A. linearis,* making in all thirty kinds in the collection. Seeds have been collected from *A. podalyriæfolia,* which flowered during July-August. None of the other species which flowered has produced any fruit.

SUCCULENT COLLECTION.

This was planted up on May 23, the following received from Peradeniya being added to the collection :—*Sansevieria Dawii, S. variegata, S. guineensis, S. zeylanica, S. cylindrica, Euphorbia neriifolia, E. Tirucalli, Elæophorbia arborea, Opuntia Dillenii, Cereus grandiflorus, C. peruvianus, Agave miradorensis, A. elongata, A. Morrisii, Furcræa cubensis, F. gigantea, Nopalea coccinellifera.* In all seventy-six holes were prepared and planted.

FERNERY POND.

This was enlarged in September. Five small beds have been built, and the following kinds of *Nymphæa* planted :—Pink 1, yellow 2, blue 1, and a variety which has not yet flowered at Hakgala. The yellow variety (received from Mr. Campbell Dudley) has flowered well. The banks have been covered with *Selaginella Kraussiana,* and the following planted in clumps :—*Tritonia crocosmæflora, Calla Aethiopica, Klugia Notoniana, Imantophyllum,* &c.

UPPER POND.

This has been thoroughly cleaned out and eighteen substantial rock beds built round the sides to take the place of the smaller beds, which were constantly giving trouble and had to be rebuilt frequently. The following have been planted in the new beds :—*Calla Aethiopica, Phormium tenax* var. *variegata, Phormium tenax, Cyperus Papyrus, Tritonia crocosmæflora; Crinum giganteum, Typha angustifolia, Klugia Notoniana, Pennisetum macrourum.* Plants of *Nymphæa stellata* have been planted round the edges of the pond. The inlet drain has been rebuilt and put in good order.

NEW LAWN.

All the bad patches in the new lawn near the rose garden have been re-turfed. The flower beds have been re-arranged and planted with the following :—*Salvia splendens, Begonia* "Crimson Gem," *Impatiens Holstii,* and *Chrysanthemum anethifolium.* The long borders have been widened, manured, and planted with ornamental and flowering shrubs and herbaceous perennials, &c.

SHRUBBERIES.

Most of the shrubberies have been tidied up, and the weeding of *Oxalis* has been continued throughout the year.

COOLIES' GARDENS.

The plot in front of the lines has been suitably sloped and divided up into sections, which have been fenced with *Artemisia vulgaris.* Vegetable plants raised from seeds received from the Ceylon Agricultural Society have been distributed to the coolies, and also cuttings of sweet potato and seeds of maize from the Gardens. The cattle and goat sheds, which were too close to the lines, have been removed, and the animals housed in the garden cattle shed. It is now possible to keep the surroundings of the lines in a sanitary condition.

CHINESE OIL TREE.

A plot opposite the laboratory was cleared early in October, and eighteen basket plants of *Aleurites Fordii*, raised from seed received from the Ceylon Agricultural Society, planted out and are coming on well.

CINCHONA.

Ten plants of *Cinchona succirubra* were planted out on the old Sinhalese lines site on December 10. A plot near the nursery packing shed has been cleared and eight plants of *Cinchona hybrida* put out on the same date.

CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA.

The three-stemmed tree near upper pond was in flower during the last week in September. Specimens are being prepared for Peradeniya. Leaves and twigs from this tree and from another variety growing near the camphor plantation were sent to the Acting Government Chemist on October 6 for analysis.

CUPRESSUS FUNEBRIS (WEEPING CYPRESS).

A few more trees of this cypress have fruited for the first time, but seeds collected and sown have so far failed to germinate.

HAKEA SALIGNA.

Seeds collected from the tree below lower pond and sown in November have germinated well.

SAMBUR DEER.

A good deal of damage was done to Begonias, Impatiens, &c., in the fernery by these deer during June-July, and a stag was shot by the Curator on the night of July 11.

CUTWORM EXPERIMENTS.

Forty-eight small beds have been laid out on the top terrace of the nursery for experiments with poisoned bait. Half of the beds have been planted with vegetable seedlings, and the remainder sown with seeds. The experiments were started on October 28, after arrangements had been made with the Government Entomologist on the spot.

EXCHANGES.

Plants and seeds have been received from the following:—Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Botanic Gardens, Sydney; Waiata Botanic Gardens, Auckland; Mrs. C. Brett, England; and Public Gardens, Monte Video. And from the following in the Island:—Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya; Mr. Campbell Dudley, Namunukula; The Secretary, Ceylon Agricultural Soceity; Mr. C. C. Wilson, Halgran-oya; Mr. P. Macdonald, Nuwara Eliya; Mr. A. J. Kellow, Albion, Ambawela; The Queen's Cottage Gardens, Nuwara Eliya; Mrs. A. M. Hurst, Nuwara Eliya; Miss Tilly, Talawakele; Mrs. A. N. Robertson, Nuwara Eliya; Mrs. A. M. MacNeill, Tebuwana; Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nuwara Eliya; Mrs. W. P. Spurway, Kandapola; Mr. L. O. Gilliat, Nuwara Eliya; and Mr. John Horsfall, Bandarawela.

CLIMATE.

The number of inches of rain recorded during the year was 100·24, falling on 255 days, compared to 90·51 on 234 days for 1918. The wettest month was October, with a rainfall of 16·28 inches, and the driest February, with 0·93 inches. The highest temperature in the sun's rays was 154·1 on October 12, compared to 153·1 on May 10 of the previous year. The lowest temperature on the grass was 37·5 on March 9 compared to 36·3 on February 18 of the previous year. Exceptionally strong wind was experienced during June and July, and a considerable amount of damage was done to the trees, several Acacias, Eucalyptus, &c., being blown down.

REVENUE.

The amount realized by the sale of plants and seeds during the year was Rs. 350. The value of plants and seeds given gratis or in exchange to Government institutions, &c., was Rs. 474·80.

NUWARA ELIYA GARDENS.

The Curator, Hakgala, reports:—

GENERAL.

The path along the upper shrubbery has been lowered and put in order and the path through the new lawn gravelled. The digging out of *Sporobolus indicus*, the coarse grass which is spreading all over Nuwara Eliya, has been continued. The swamp near the tennis court has been mostly filled in, and the surrounding banks sloped and turfed. The fence round the nursery and plant sheds has been altered to make room for a path inside, and the path outside and above this plot has been altered accordingly. All the shrubberies have been overhauled and the necessary planting done.

THINNING OUT TREES.

The twelve trees of *Cupressus macrocarpa*, forming the centre of the three rows of trees near the Post Office, have been cut out, the stumps removed, and the ground levelled and turfed. The clump of *Eucalyptus robusta* on the island in the lake has been taken out and the island re-planted with Pampas Grass (*Gynerium giganteum*), *Phormium tenax* (New Zealand flax), *Pleroma macranthum*, &c. A few poor specimens of *Acacia decurrens*, *A. melanoxylon*, and *Rhododendron arboreum* have also been cut out.

REVENUE.

The amount realized by the sale of plants and seeds during the year was Rs. 46·55. The value of seeds and plants given gratis or exchange to Government institutions, &c., was Rs. 30.

HENARATGODA GARDENS.

The rubber trees produced a normal crop of seeds, some 222,000 being collected, of which 192,600 were sold to applicants. Several of the oldest trees developed root disease, and were treated in accordance with instructions from the Botanist and Mycologist. So far the famous No. 2 tree has shown no sign of disease.

The new rubber clearing (1913) was used for growing food crops, including cassava, maize, millet, &c., between the rows, the latter being 33 feet apart.

An experiment is in process for propagating Hevea by vegetative means, which, if practicable, would have an important effect on the selection of varieties. It is yet too early to report results.

A new plot of Ipecacuanha has been begun in virgin jungle soil, and under the shade of what is supposed to be original jungle. The plants in the old plot are not thriving owing probably to the close retentive nature of the soil.

A portion of the grounds has been cleared and set apart for the Education Department for the purpose of building a school and for demonstration plots. The school has been built, and the land cleared and enclosed by a wire fence.

A new nursery, surrounded by a hedge, has been made and stocked with young plants of different kinds.

The "double coconut" (*Lodoicea sechellarum*), being pollinated by pollen sent from the old staminate tree at Peradeniya, has set three more fruits. This makes nineteen fruits in all on the tree, the oldest of which, set in 1912, being now seven years old and not yet ripe, or apparently full grown.

The two wells have been cleaned and concreted, and the plant house, office, and storerooms have also been put in good repair by the Public Works Department.

The total rainfall for the year was 117·90 inches, against 86·94 inches for last year. May was the wettest month with 23 inches, and February, as usual, the driest.

THE GOVERNOR'S AND COLONIAL SECRETARY'S GARDENS.

The King's Pavilion Garden, Kandy, has been well maintained. The new flower garden has been extended, and presented an attractive appearance through the greater part of the year, the Canna beds being particularly showy. A few wild mango trees were cut down and removed, several of the banks and terraces were repaired and re-turfed, the cave and bamboo arches for climbers renewed throughout, and all the borders overhauled and manured.

The Lodge Garden has received a good deal of attention. Certain unhealthy or useless trees and old palms were cut down and removed, and some of the flower beds re-arranged. The former included a rather good specimen of Amherstia, which died from the pink disease.

The Queen's House Garden, Colombo, has been carried on in good order, and several improvements have been effected. A collection of Hibiscus in beds has been begun, and many of these already look very attractive.

The Temple Trees Garden, Colombo, has been considerably improved in general condition, new ornamental trees being planted to take the place of less desirable ones, the drive and paths reduced to uniform widths and re-gravelled, &c.

QUEEN'S COTTAGE GARDEN, NUWARA ELIYA.

The Curator, Hakgala, reports :—

A number of *Acacia melanoxylon* trees covered with loranthus and a few poor specimens of *Acacia decurrens* have been cut out and removed by the Forest Department at our request. Annuals in the flower garden did exceptionally well during the season.

A good deal of work has been done in the vegetable garden during the year. The paths have been re-made, and most of the plots re-arranged. The portion which has for some years lain fallow has been opened up and terraced and is now cultivated. The plant shed has been rebuilt and put in order. Club root and cutworm are still very troublesome, and it is very difficult to grow vegetables at all satisfactorily. A large plot of ground, which had been under parsley for about two years, was planted up with cauliflowers in September, but most of the plants were attacked by club root. The whole garden is infected with this disease, and it is impossible to grow any cruciferous vegetables satisfactorily, excepting perhaps cabbages, and these only when grown from cuttings.

Following instructions, green peas have been sown every three or four weeks since April, but owing to wet weather during the time the different batches were in flower, practically all the crops were failures.

CUDDESDON GARDEN, NUWARA ELIYA.

The chief work during the twelve months has been the general upkeep of the gardens and grounds.

Cupressus macrocarpa plants have been put out along the drives to take the place eventually of the present *Spiræa* hedges, which are not satisfactory, and need constant attention.

The banks and lawns have received attention, and re-turfed where necessary.

A wire-netting fence is badly needed for the vegetable garden, where damage is continually being done by hares and porcupines.

The path through the *Cryptomeria japonica* has been re-made, and a new gate and electric lamp erected at the lower end by the Public Works Department.

The grass verges along the main drive have been relaid, and the latter is now of a uniform width throughout.

The Stock Garden Nursery, Colombo, was taken over by this Department from October 1. After draining the ground and removal of superfluous growth, a number of beds were prepared and stocked with various ornamental plants sent from Peradeniya.

The Colombo Museum Garden has received attention, and certain improvements have been carried out under the immediate supervision of the Foreman of Government Gardens, Colombo.

Peradeniya, January 28, 1920.

H. F. MACMILLAN,
Superintendent of Botanic Gardens.

VI.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE EXPERIMENT STATION.

PERADENIYA.

TEA.

THE total output of green leaf for the year was 36,059 lb. from 11 acres. Plot 150 has been given the highest yield, 4,681 lb. in green leaf. The highest price paid for broken orange pekoe was 75 cents per lb., and the cost of manufacture has been 12½ cents per lb. Towards the end of the year it was found more profitable to sell as green leaf.

The whole area (11 acres) was manured in May and pruned in October, in accordance with the new scheme. In plot 144 the dadaps have been pruned twice, yielding 6,730 lb. of mulch. In plot 149 the dadaps have been pruned twice, yielding 9,234 lb. of mulch. In plot 150 the albizzias have been pruned once, yielding 16,965 lb. of mulch.

The old plot of coconuts (2½ acres) below the teas and adjoining the village was cleared and planted out with light leaf Manipuri indigenous stumps in June, half of the area being planted with dadap and the other half with Gliricidia stumps.

CACAO.

16,467 lb. of cured cacao has been sold during the year. The old cacao plots were manured in April, according to the scheme laid down in 1916. The operations of pruning and lopping of dadap shade were carried out through the whole area of 40 acres.

RUBBER.

New experiments on untapped trees in plots 151–154 were started in January. The whole area was divided into 6 series of 30 trees each, the method of tapping being as follows :—Half circumference one cut to left at 27 inches from the ground at an angle of 22½ degrees, half the series being tapped every second day and half every third day.

The following experiments, which were in progress from January, 1914, were stopped by end of May on completion :—

Plot 78 C (*Section 1*) "Continuous" tapping: One-fourth circumference one cut to left at 15 inches tapped on alternate days. (Section 2) "Change-over tapping": Similar as for section 1, but changed over at end of every three months.

The following experiments, which were in progress from January 1, 1918, was stopped at the end of the year :—

(1) One-third circumference one cut to left at 3 feet tapped on alternate days.
(2) One-third circumference with a single V at 3 feet from ground tapped on alternate days.

The following experiment, which was in progress from July, 1912, was stopped by end of August on completion :—

Plot 81 C.—One-third circumference one cut to left at 3 feet tapped daily (excepting Sundays).

The following experiments, which were in progress from June 1, 1915, were stopped by end of March, 1919, on completion :—

Plot 82 C, Group A, "Change over": Half circumference single V at 18 inches above previous tapping tapped on alternate days for three months and then the opposite side.

Group B, "Continuous": Half circumference single V at 18 inches above previous tapping tapped on alternate days.

The experiment in the old tea plots was stopped by the end of January.

Plots 83 A, B, D, 84 A, B, C, D, 85 D, and 86 A, and also the 2-acre plot planted in avenues were manured in April, according to their schemes. The young rubber has been catch-cropped with food crops: 2 acres with *Cajanus indicus* (dhall), 1 acre with cassava, and 5½ acres with maize.

COCONUTS.

During the latter half of the year the 11 acres of young coconut experiments at Bandaratenna, which had perforce been somewhat neglected, were cleared, ploughed, and disc-harrowed, and the drains cleaned. The highest price obtained by auction for nuts was Rs. 69 per 1,000 nuts in August, and the lowest Rs. 44 in February.

COFFEE.

The total quantity of Robusta berries picked and sold during the year was 1,063 lb. Of Hybrid berries, the yield was 408 lb.; and of Canephora berries, the yield was 170 lb.

PADDY.

In the maha season of 1918–19 trials were made with the following varieties :—

Variety.	Calculated Yield per Acre. Bushels.
Hatial	53
Muttusamba	45½
Molagusamba	43¼
Phillippine	26½
Dr. Lock's Hatial	15¼

This same field of 3 acres was then prepared for the yala crop. A manurial mixture at the rate of 400 lb. per acre and yielding 6 per cent. of nitrogen and 13 per cent. of phosphoric acid was applied. 2½ acres sown broadcast with hineti yielded 20 bushels per acre. Half acre sown broadcast with molagusamba yielded 10 bushels per acre. Both crops were very late in ripening, and this adversely affected the yields.

In order to provide material for investigation by the Economic Botanist, seed of 324 varieties, which had been collected from all over the Island, was put out and transplanted into separate strips in duplicate in November for the maha season of 1919–20. The germination and subsequent growth of a large number of the varieties has been very poor. An area of 2 acres of waste land below the reservoir has been converted into a paddy field, and plots of molagusamba, muttusamba, Dr. Lock's hatial, village hatial, Phillippine, and el-wi were transplanted in November for the first crop. In August 6 acres of the new economic section were sown broadcast with el-wi (hill paddy). This will be harvested by the end of January, and a good crop is expected.

GENERAL.

Economic Section.—Ten acres have been laid out in one-tenth acre plots separated by paths and roads, a dividing belt of two rows of rubber stumps from No. 2 tree has been established.

Sugar Cane.—Samples of each of the eleven varieties of cane have been sent to the Government Chemist for analysis.

Three and three-quarter acres were cultivated, yielding a total of 3,760½ lb. The varieties grown were Hickory King, Eureka, Potchefstroom Pearl, Chester Co Mammoth, and Ceylon Yellow.

Sorghum.—Quarter acre was cultivated, yielding a total of 87 lb. The varieties grown were Monpupu, White Sudan Dura, Dwarf Milo Dura, and Ursut Hwazana.

Fruit Plots.—A plot was planted at 16 feet by 16 feet with twenty-one grape fruit plants received from the Royal Botanic Gardens in September, 1919.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the year has been normal, although the number of rainy days has been excessive. There was no dry period in September. The total rainfall was 92·04 inches. Rain fell on 177 days, the wettest month being November, with 16·43 inches in twenty-one days. The greatest fall of rain during any 24 hours was 2·21 inches on September 24.

G. HARBORD,
Peradeniya, February 9, 1920. Manager, Experiment Station, Peradeniya.

ACTING DIVISIONAL OFFICER (CENTRAL).

I took up duties as Acting Divisional Officer on August 1.

The tobacco experiments which were being carried out at the Teldeniya Trial Ground by Mr. Wilson were, on his departure from the Island in November, 1919, continued by me. The tobacco which had been harvested and cured under Mr. Wilson's supervision was brought to Gannoruwa Experiment Station for the fermentation and grading processes. The fermentation had not been completed by the end of the year.

Steps were taken to clean up the Tobacco Trial Ground at Teldeniya and prepare for further trials in 1920 by sowing a green manuring crop of green gram during the north-east monsoon.

The monthly meetings of the Food Production Committees in Kandy and Matale were attended as regularly as possible.

Visits were made to the Matale District and the Dumbara Valley to obtain a knowledge of the agricultural conditions and possibilities of the Central Province.

G. HARBORD,
Peradeniya, February 9, 1920. Acting Divisional Officer, Central Division.

ANURADHAPURA.

STAFF.

MR. H. A. DEUTROM continued to be in charge of the station till July 31 as Acting Manager, and was subsequently appointed Manager, with effect from August 1, 1919.

RAINFALL.

2. The number of inches of rain recorded during the year was 59·07 falling in 120 days compared with 69·16 inches on 117 days for 1918. The wettest month was December, with a rainfall of 12·66 inches.

PADDY.

3. The following varieties of paddy were sown for the maha crop this year in nurseries and transplanted in the fields four to six weeks from sowing:—Molagusamba, Phillippine, Dr. Lock's hatial, and murunga. The results were not as good as last year. Most of the plots were badly attacked by the paddy fly.

A yala crop of el-wi was sown in May and harvested in September. Very encouraging results were obtained from the crop, 4 acres yielding 185½ bushels of clean paddy. This is reported to be a hardy variety, producing a long grain, which is in great favour with villagers.

Time of Planting Experiments.—These experiments were started in September at monthly intervals. This is intended to test (over a series of, say, three years) the best average season to plant, and when paddy fly and other pests may be expected to be troublesome.

Varietal Tests and Botanical Examinations.—Small plots of 105 varieties of six to seven months' paddies and 272 varieties of four to five months' paddies collected from all the Provinces in the Island have been planted in duplicate in definite labelled blocks. Of these, a disappointingly large proportion showed considerable mixture, and a few failed to germinate. The pure plots of typical plants for starting pure line cultures are being collected by the Assistant Economic Botanist, from which full description will be made and Herbarium specimens kept. It is of interest that the duration of some of these varieties, as grown at Anuradhapura, varied considerably from that recorded in their natural habitat.

Seed Distribution.—There was a very keen demand for seed paddy, and the whole of the 1919 crop, which was available for sale as seed, has been sold as such. Inquiries made among purchasers of our seed are very encouraging.

A demonstration on the economic transplanting of paddy and the diminished seed rate of paddy in the nursery was given. Several villagers and others were present, and it is of interest to note that many have adopted transplanting, with very interesting results.

FIBRES.

4. *Sisal Hemp.*—The whole of the area of unirrigable land cleared last year (24 acres) in extent has been planted with Sisal fibre. The plants were obtained from the Maha Iluppallama Experiment Station. The plants are all making headway. *Cassia auriculata* (*Ranawara* S.) is being planted between the rows of fibre.

Mauritius Hemp.—The plot of Mauritius hemp has been extended, and the vacancies planted up. The plants have made good growth. The interplanted dhall plants have all been uprooted and replaced with *Leucaena glauca*.

CITRUS.

5. The plots of lime raised from seed received from British Guiana have begun to blossom two years from planting. The leguminous crops intergrown are being continually dug in round the plants. The trees planted in 1914 are bearing good crops of fruits. The 6 acres planted out last year are making fair growth. The vacancies are being supplied.

COCONUTS.

6. The unirrigable plot of 4 acres have continued to make exceedingly satisfactory growth. All the trees are in a thriving and healthy condition. The weeds have been kept down as much as possible during the rains by means of ploughs, and the surface soil to the depth of 6 inches has been kept friable, loose, and free from weeds in the dry season by means of disc-harrows. The coconuts on the irrigable land are making excellent growth.

COFFEE.

7. The general appearance of the Robusta coffee trees grown under dadap, Leucaena, and Gliricidia shade is favourable. 60 lb. of berries have been picked from one-tenth of an acre at one picking.

FOOD PRODUCTS AND CURRY STUFFS.

8. The crops raised on the station this year were as follows :—Lima beans, maize, Jaffna yams, dhall, sweet potatoes, green gram, different varieties of sorghums, maniocs, arrowroot, drum sticks, chillies, onions, mustard, aniseed, cummin, coriander, ginger, and turmeric. The raisin variety of sweet potato yielded a crop of 6,550 lb. per acre of large yams. Select Millo and Dwarf Millo, the two close-headed varieties of sorghum, did best, yielding 25 and 22½ bushels of grain per acre, respectively, Chillies and onions give promise of most satisfactory crops. Turmeric did well, and gave a yield of 3,400 lb. per acre. Fresh selected seed and cuttings have been supplied to *bona fide* growers.

OIL PALMS.

9. The oil palms (*Elaeis guineensis*) planted in November, 1915, are seeding freely. Two distinct varieties are noticeable, one containing black and the other green fruit. 136 lb. of dry seed has been gathered up to date. Seed of both varieties have been planted for experimental purposes.

SUGAR CANES.

10. Eleven varieties were established this year. The yields have not yet been determined.

FRUIT SECTION.

11. Pineapples did well. The Kew and Riply Queen, weighing 10 to 15 lb. each, were readily sold on the spot. This plot has been extended. Grape fruit planted in October, 1915, fruited this year for the first time. Melons, soursops, custard apples, mulberries, guavas, and pomegranates fruited well. Two plots of papaw have been established. Plantains did well, being free from disease.

CASTOR.

12. 3,267 lb. of castor seed was collected during the year from 10 acres. Some were sent to the Railway Department for crushing.

NEW WORKS.

13. During the year 500 new posts have been erected, and barbed wire fixed round the village boundary. The area for the new cooly lines, store, and Foreman's quarters were freed of stumps, and depressions filled in and levelled. A new water channel was made to irrigate the paddy land.

LABOUR.

14. Labour is not very satisfactory owing to the higher wages paid elsewhere and lack of proper accommodation. A gang of Sinhalese coolies were obtained from the Matale District. The health of the coolies has not been very satisfactory. Fever, dysentery, and influenza disabled half the coolies early in the year.

VISITORS.

15. Several visitors were personally conducted round by the Manager.

H. A. DEUTROM,
Manager, Experiment Station, Anuradhapura.

Anuradhapura, February 4, 1920.

VII.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

CONSIDERABLE changes have been made in the school since the last report was furnished. The stand-out feature was the acquisition by Government of the Irene House property for the school in October. This has given the school a sense of stability, and provided a centre for its many activities. The property covers 17½ acres, 13½ of which has been taken over by the school. There is sufficient tea, rubber, and paddy field to work on a demonstration scale; and plots will also be laid out in cacao, coffee, dry grains, and fodder grass. Plots cutivated in food crops by students at Gannoruwa have been given up and plot work located in the school grounds. This change implies a considerable saving of time, and will give early evidence in a higher standard of work and efficiency on plots.

Three members of the staff have been transferred from the school on promotion; Mr. W. P. A. Cooke to tobacco work at Jaffna; Mr. G. E. Jayatileke Hulugalle to the Experiment Station, Peradeniya, as Acting Assistant Manager; and at the close of the year Mr. H. L. van Buuren as Assistant to the Economic Botanist. Such changes are inevitable in the expansion of the Department, but the immediate loss to the school is great. These officers did the pioneer work, and to them is largely due what success has so far been achieved. Only Mr. J. C. Drieberg is now left to the school of the original quartette trained for school work, and he has been placed in charge of Irene estate and of all the field work of the school. In the place of Messrs. Cooke and Hulugalle, who left at the close of the school session in September, Messrs. C. Ragunathan and C. Canagaretnam have been temporarily appointed, both of them holding the Diploma of the Poona College of Agriculture. They have shared with Mr. van Buuren the lecture work of the English and Tamil sides; while Mr. Drieberg has since October been in charge of all the Sinhalese work of the school. In spite of these changes, I am able to record satisfactory progress of all work.

The Principal proceeded on leave on November 6, Mr. T. Petch acting as in 1916, and it is a pleasure to record his ready sympathy and help at all times. On November 21 the Vice-Principal, Mr. C. Drieberg, retired from the Public Service, alike an ornament to the school and an example and inspiration to its students.

The Registrar was absent from Peradeniya on Military duty in Diyatalawa for four weeks in July–August, and Messrs. Cooke and Hulugalle then shared his work, in addition to their own duties. The Registrar was also mobilized for military duty at Kandy from August 23 to the end of the year, but attended to his own duties in addition.

Messrs. N. Wickremaratne and L. S. Bertus (of the Department of Agriculture) and D. C. de Silva (of New Peradeniya estate) continued during the year to assist in co-operation, plant diseases, and estate accounts, respectively.

Regular meetings of the staff were held monthly throughout the year.

1917–1919 ENGLISH CLASS.

Of the thirty students admitted to the English two-year course in May, 1917, twenty-six qualified for the school certificate in March, 1919, four having withdrawn during 1918 from various causes as reported. On the results of the course the following awards were made :—

First Class Certificate.

Joseph Anthony Alles, Senanayake Prize for Agricultural Botany.

Quaten Charles Fernando, H. L. de Mel Prize for Agricultural Economics.

Nelson Senaratna, Salgado Gold Medal for Fieldwork, De Soysa Prize for Agriculture, Fernando Prize for Agricultural Chemistry.

John Karl van Buuren, Dias Bandaranaike Prize for Agricultural Zoology, Namasivayam Prize for Agricultural Chemistry.

Graham Vincent Wickremasekera, Rajapakse Gold Medal for best all-round student of the course, Pandittasekera Prize for Agricultural Botany, Martin Prize for Agriculture.

Second Class Certificate.

Valandy Aiappen, Arthur Bartholomew Attygalle, *Bertram George Buultjens, K. B. Valentine de Silva, D. P. Peter de Silva, Peter de Silva, Wijeyesekera Prize for Agricultural Economics; Charles Henry Jayasingha, De Silva Prize for Agricultural Zoology; J. Don Nicholas.

Pass Certificate.

Tikiri Banda Beddewala, K. Samson de Silva, S. Charles Fernando, Eric Daniel Fernando Jayasingha, *Wilfred Perera Karanagoda, H. Piyatissa Perera, Henry Pussegoda, Sinnetamby Thurai Raja, Walter Herbert Rajapakse, George de Alwis Seneviratne, Herbert Nasadurai Solomons, Daniel Thomas Jayawickrema Weerasuriya.

Partial Certificate.

*Rasdeen Ibrahim Jainudeen.

Three of these students were offered, and accepted, Government Scholarships for further training in India : J. A. Alles, N. Senaratna, and G. V. Wickremesekera. They proceeded to Poona in June, and have been entered in the Agricultural College there.

1918–20 ENGLISH CLASS.

Of the original twenty students admitted in May, 1918, one had withdrawn as reported in 1918. Three others withdrew during 1919: one owing to the sudden death of his father, and two others on account of continued ill-health. The remaining sixteen students have continued to do good work.

1919–21 ENGLISH CLASS.

Twenty-one students were selected for admission in May, 1919. In December one of them was withdrawn. The class has been in regular session. The admissions each successive year have been gradually rising to a higher standard, and better results are anticipated from the classes now in session than have been recorded to date.

1919 COURSE FOR VERNACULAR TEACHERS.

In January, 1919, twelve Sinhalese teachers from Government village schools selected by the Director of Education were admitted for a one-year course. The instruction followed the lines of the 1918 course, and was satisfactorily completed in December, when all twelve men qualified for the School Certificate for Vernacular Teachers. The class comprised five head teachers, six assistant teachers, and one monitor who came from seven Provinces (eight districts). On the results of the course the head teachers took the first, second (tie), fourth, and twelfth places, and all prizes, the assistant teachers fourth and eighth to eleventh places, and the monitor tied for the fourth place in order of merit. The Department of Education offered three medals for competition, and the awards made were as follows :—

(Names in Order of Merit.)

V. W. S. Wijesekera, Silver Medal and Certificate.

A. J. Endoris de Silva, Bronze Medal and Certificate.

P. Martin Fernando, Bronze Medal and Certificate.

Rathenis Gunasekera,
D. M. D. B. Jayawardena,
Alvis Haputantiri,
W. B. Harmanis,
D. P. Ranaweera,
S. M. P. Perera,
J. P. G. Abeykoone,
R. P. Appuhamy,
} Certificate.

A report, with detailed results of the course, was furnished to the Director of Education in due course.

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*Excluding Estate Accounts.

1919 COURSE FOR HEADMEN.

In May, 1919, fourteen Village Headmen recommended by the various Government Agents were admitted to a two-terms course (twenty-seven weeks) of instruction. Of these men, twelve were Sinhalese and two Tamils. Average age 30·5, oldest 41, youngest 20, representing all nine Provinces and twelve districts. One of these headmen had taken part in the previous Headmen's course (1917) and returned to complete his studies. The course, as in 1917, was conducted in the vernaculars, and satisfactory progress was registered. The course terminated in December, and all fourteen men qualified for the School Certificate for Headmen. Three medals were offered for competition; this number was increased to four, as the results justified the further award, the extra medal being one awarded on the 1917 course and offered by the winner for the 1919 course. A report, with detailed results of the course, was duly furnished to Government Agents and to Government. The awards made were as follows:—

(Names in Order of Merit.)

R. D. D. B. Alawattegama, Peace Officer, Matale District, Silver Medal and Certificate.
S. Velupillai, Police Vidane, Trincomalee District, Bronze Medal and Certificate.
I. B. Illankoon Bulupitiya, Korala, Kurunegala District, Bronze Medal and Certificate.
K. L. Don Andarayas, Vel-Vidane, Matara District, Extra Bronze Medal and Certificate.

Heen Banda Ekanayake, Korala, Kandy District,
V. Dingirimahatmaya, Gan-Arachchi, Ratnapura District,
P. Charles Chandarasekera, Police Vidane, Colombo District,
R. M. Ukubanda Magandana, Arachchi, Badulla District,
Vytilingam Kandiah, Police Vidane, Jaffna District,
I. Charles Perera, Police Headman, Negombo District,
A. D. Thepanis Gunawardhana, Vel-Vidane, Kalutara District,
Mederigamaralage Kiribanda, Arachchi, Kegalla District,
K. Punchiappu, Arachchi, Anuradhapura District,
K. Velathai, Arachchi, Trincomalee District,
} Certificate.

PASSED STUDENTS.

Sixteen passed students have now been appointed to Agricultural Instructorships. The services of many others have been secured by various Food Production Committees. Four vernacular teachers, one of the 1916 class and 3 of the 1918 class, have been appointed to Agricultural Instructorships in the Kegalla District. Two passed students hold honorary office in Co-operative Credit Societies. The Department of Agriculture now employs five passed students, one of these having been sent in May for special training at the Imperial Research Institute, Pusa. One other passed student has been selected and sent for further training to Coimbatore. The majority, of course, has gone on to estates throughout the Island, and satisfactory reports of their work have been received from many employers.

HOSTELS AND SPORTS.

There were four hostels for resident students during the year, two for the English classes (thirty-seven), and one each for the teachers (twelve) and headmen (fourteen). The vernacular hostels were regularly visited and inspected, prefects being selected from among the residents and placed in charge of the remainder. The system worked satisfactorily. A serious difficulty was encountered in the case of the English hostels. The Entomologist's bungalow, occupied on loan for the past 3½ years as "Green's Hostel," had to be vacated; and the only suitable substitute for it was found in a house overlooking the Peradeniya Junction station. Being so far removed from the school, the students resident there have been put to considerable inconvenience. The need for the location of all hostels in a convenient area has been pressing, and with the purchase of the school property this has come nearer realization.

The standard of discipline and cleanliness in the school hostels has been maintained. The medical inspection of hostels was made at regular intervals by the Visiting Medical Officer, Kandy, and the health of all the students was very satisfactory.

The economic distress affected the school hostels very seriously, but all difficulties were successfully tided over.

The sports clubs of the school have been active throughout the year. Definite proposals have been formulated for distinctive club colours, and a trial order successfuly placed with a London firm of sports outfitters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On January 13 the staff and students, numbering sixty-one, left for Anuradhapura, and two days were spent studying local agriculture under tank irrigation. The essays submitted on the return to Peradeniya showed lack of proportion, but proved that the visit had been of considerable value, and that the impressions received were as vivid as they were varied. It also served to give reasonable assurance that frequent trips to various agricultural areas of the Colony would add considerably to the value of the training afforded by the school.

The staff assisted at the Rambukkana Exhibition (February), and facilities were afforded to students to visit it.

On June 21 the second annual prize giving of the school was held in the class room, Colonel T. Y. Wright, Chairman, Planters' Association, presiding. Two gold medals and ten prizes of books were distributed, with the certificates, to successful candidates of the 1917–19 course. The donors of the medals and prizes were all prominent Ceylonese agriculturists.

In July the Peace Celebrations were observed in the school in an enthusiastic manner.

The fourth number of the "Peradeniyan" was issued during the year, and maintained its reputation for interesting and readable contents.

Visits were also arranged to the Kandy Municipal market, the dairy at the Ampitiya Seminary, and the tea and rubber factories at New Peradeniya estate.

The Students' Debating Society and Students' Council have continued to do useful work.

ST. L. H. DE ZYLVA,
Registrar, School of Tropical Agriculture.

February 10, 1920.

VIII.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

THE beginning of the year was somewhat favourable, and the price of local produce rose rapidly. This had signs of regaining normal conditions of the business, but the unprecedented increase in the price of rice and other domestic necessaries disorganized the tranquillity of the rural areas, and the co-operative movement again suffered. Yet the movement overcame the difficulties and continued to progress.

2. The Registrar went on furlough in November, and the Acting Director of Agriculture was appointed Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies. Mr. P. B. Herat, Office Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, was appointed Assistant Registrar in March.

SOCIETIES.

3. Thirty new societies were registered during the year, bringing up the total to 127, which is an increase of 30 over last year. Four are industrial societies, and the rest are agricultural. The new societies are Yatiyana, Marawila, Sinhalese Young Men's Association, Morawaka, Deniyaya, Urubokka, Matara Gangaboda Pattu, Ganga Ihala korale, Wellawaya, Ransegoda, Wiyaluwa, Mahanuwara Janopakari, Matale East, Nagoda, Yatalamatta, Magura Palata, Warakagoda Palata, Welgam Palata, Migahatenne, Kewitiyagala, Galkissa Peruwa, Bellapitiya Palata, Uduwara Palata, Kumbukke Palata, Alutgama Agricultural, Matale South, Haris Pattu, Yalegala Palata, Padukka, and Uruwela Peruwa.

MEMBERS.

4. The membership shows an increase of 4,615, or a total of 15,160. This is against a total of 10,545 last year.

CAPITAL.

5. The paid-up capital of all the societies was increased to Rs. 86,721, showing an increase of Rs. 37,364·71 against last year. This increase is largely due to the establishment of new societies.

LOANS.

6. At the end of last year a sum of Rs. 59,244·76 was outstanding, and Rs. 75,347·47 were given on loan to members this year, and Rs. 68,707·34 were recovered, and a balance of Rs. 81,870·50 was outstanding.

RESERVE FUND.

7. The reserve fund as it stood at the end of last co-operative year March 31, 1919, namely, Rs. 11,243·17, shows an increase of Rs. 4,568·17 over last year.

DEPOSITS.

8. The total amount of deposits by members in the societies was Rs. 7,415·01.

PROGRESS OF SOCIETIES IN THE PROVINCES.

9. *Western Province.*—The number of societies increased to 42, the Kalutara District leading in the number of societies and in the volume of business done. New societies were started in Pasdun korale east, Rayigam korale, Hewagam korale, and the Siyane korale west. The areas of operations of the societies of Rayigam korale were reduced and new societies were formed. Similarly, the area of operation of the Udugaha Meda Depattuwa Society in the Hewagam korale was reduced, and a new society was formed at Padukka. The progress is satisfactory.

10. *Central Province.*—There are sixteen societies in the Province, an increase of six over last year. Four of the new societies have started work earnestly, and the remaining two have not yet begun work. The condition of the most of the old societies is far from satisfactory.

11. *Southern Province.*—Eight new societies were registered during the year. The total number of societies is twenty-eight. Of the eight new societies, six from Matara and two from Galle Districts. All, except one society, have made satisfactory progress.

12. *Northern Province.*—The number of societies remains the same, viz, sixteen. Several societies received loans from Government during the year. There were no societies in the Mullaittivu District, and it is pleasing to note that a beginning has already been made to organize societies in the district.

13. *North-Western Province.*—There are four societies in the Province, one each in the Kurunegala and Puttalam Districts and two in the Chilaw District. The latter two have already started work.

14. *Eastern Province.*—No increase of societies was evident in this Province. Of the six societies, the Trincomalee District Society is showing some progress.

15. *North-Central Province.*—The only society in this Province, viz., Anuradhapura Society, has not transacted business, and the Secretary has resigned. The resuscitation of the society and the inauguration of other societies are receiving the attention of the Government Agent and others.

16. *Province of Uva.*—Two new societies were registered during the year, raising the total number of societies to seven. All are working societies, but the Uva Society requires re-organization.

17. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—This Province does not show any increase in the number of societies, but it is showing a renewed interest in the matter of co-operation.

INSPECTION AND AUDIT.

18. The Registrar, Secretary, and the Inspector attended to the annual inspection of societies and auditing of accounts. The Assistant Registrar accompanied the Registrar in his visit of inspection in the Western Province.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE BY GOVERNMENT.

19. Four societies received loans from Government during the year, and the number of societies which have received loans from Government is eighteen. The total amount lent to them was Rs. 13,935, and the amount refunded was Rs. 1,769. The American Mission Agents' Society refunded the loan taken in the previous year, and received a fresh loan this year. Rs. 12,166 were outstanding at the end of this year.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS AND GARDEN COMPETITIONS.

20. The Galboda and Kinigoda Korales Society held an Agricultural and Industrial Show in February, which was opened by His Excellency the Governor. This was the second show held under the auspices of this society, and the Godakaha Palata Society held a Village Show in March. Members of three societies took part in the garden competitions, and received three money prizes awarded by the Ceylon Agricultural Society.

SUPPLY OF MANURE, IMPLEMENTS, AND SEEDS.

21. The supply of manure through societies is highly appreciated by the members of the societies. As a result the supply is increasing gradually. In the year under review 328 tons 16 cwt. of bone manure, costing Rs. 37,074·53, were supplied through societies. The price of manure has again risen, and the price at the end of the year was Rs. 120 per ton. The price at the beginning of 1918 was Rs. 70 per ton. The increase in the supply over last year is exactly double, and the value has been increased by Rs. 21,000.

22. Ninety-eight societies have been supplied with over 2,000 packets of vegetable seeds for distribution among members.

23. Several societies have purchased on credit agricultural implements and barbed wire and sold them to members at cost price.

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION.

24. The Sinhalese and Tamil magazines of the Ceylon Agricultural Society containing articles on co-operation were continued to be issued free of cost to societies. The usual courses of lectures on co-operation were given to the students of the school of Tropical Agriculture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

25. A Conference of Co-operative Credit Societies was held at the Council Chamber on July 2, and was opened by His Excellency the Governor, who presided at the morning session and took part in the discussions. Some very important subjects conducive to the progress of the movement were discussed. Representative delegates of 104 societies and a number of distinguished visitors were present. At the evening session of the Conference the Registrar presided. The following are the important subjects discussed :—

(1) Incorporation of Mutual Provident Associations.
(2) Penalization or registration of chittu clubs.
(3) Provision of facilities for the collection of debts due to Co-operative Credit Societies.
(4) Exemption of postage on official correspondence by societies.
(5) Reduction of railway freightage on manures and other supplies.
(6) Extension of demurrage periods on manures supplied to societies through Railway.
(7) Establishment of a Central Co-operative Supply Society.
(8) Lease of Crown lands to societies for food production.
(9) Extension of co-operation to industries.
(10) Provision of training classes to co-operative workers.
(11) Amendments of the Co-operative Credit Ordinance, No. 7 of 1911.
(12) Amendments of rules and provision of new rules.
(13) Utilization of reserve fund.
(14) Formation of unions, central banks, &c.
(15) Working capital for Co-operative Societies.
(16) Publication of reports of the Registrar, &c., in the vernacular languages.

20. An event of importance in connection with the co-operative movement in the Colony was the visit paid by His Excellency the Governor to Ratnapura Co-operative Credit Society. His Excellency presided at the annual general meeting and delivered an interesting address. This was published in leaflet form and circulated to all societies.

27. As a rule, every rural society has taken an interest in agricultural work, and has done its utmost to bring larger areas under food crops. The leaflets published by the Department on the production of food were circulated to societies, and were read at the meetings and distributed to their members. These were of use to them in their endeavours to produce more food.

Peradeniya, February 3, 1920.

N. WICKREMARATNE,
Secretary, Board of Control, Co-operative Credit Societies.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES FOR 1919-20.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the working of Co-operative Credit Societies during the co-operative year 1919-20 (April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920). The delay in submitting this report has been occasioned by the Registrar's being on leave of absence from November 10, 1919, to July 21, 1920, and consequently the annual inspection of the increased number of societies had to be carried out by the Secretary, Board of Control, and the Inspector of Co-operative Credit Societies, without his assistance.

2. Mr. T. Petch acted as Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies from November 10 to May 15, 1920, and Mr. M. K. Bamber from that date to July 21.

3. The difficulties arising out of the high cost of living, the scarcity of rice and other foodstuffs, and the increased cost of manures were unfavourable to the operations of co-operative societies during the year under review. In spite of these adverse circumstances, societies made progress, and new societies commenced business.

4. The distribution of societies is now as follows :—

District.	Societies on March 31, 1919.	Total on March 31, 1919.	Societies Registered in 1919-20.	Total.
Western Province.				
Colombo District	13	29	4	46
Kalutara District	16		13	
Central Province.				
Kandy District	8	11	3	16
Matale District	1		2	
Nuwara Eliya District	2		—	
Southern Province.				
Galle District	11	24	3	30
Matara District	11		2	
Hambantota District	2		1	
Northern Province.				
Jaffna District	15	16	—	17
Mannar District	1		—	
Mullaittivu-Vavuniya District	—		1	
Eastern Province.				
Batticaloa District	2	6	—	6
Trincomalee District	4		—	
North-Western Province.				
Kurunegala District	1	4	—	4
Puttalam - Chilaw Districts	3		—	
North-Central Province.				
Anuradhapura District	1	1	—	1
Province of Uva.				
Badulla District	5	5	2	7
Province of Sabaragamuwa.				
Ratnapura District	2	7	1	9
Kegalla District	5		1	
Total	103	103	33	136

5. The number of societies in the Western Province has increased by 17. This increase is largely due to the increased attention given in the Kalutara District to co-operation. Kalutara has now the largest number of societies in any district of the Island. Some of the new societies are not at present in full working order. This is largely due to insufficiency of staff capable of attending to propaganda and organization work, and to changes of Chief Headmen in two of the divisions. The increase of the inspecting and instructional staff is urgently necessary, and representations on the matter to Government have been favourably considered. Rayigam korale of the Kalutara District now has a society formed for each Vidane Arachchi's division. Some of these new village societies are well established and upon a sound footing. These are beginning to do useful work. Other societies still require attention before they can be considered to be satisfactory. The Minuwangoda Society of the Colombo District at its last annual general meeting resolved to organize itself into a central bank, and substantial financial support was promised. The Handapangoda Society—another thriving society in the Western Province—has begun a paddy store with the society's share of paddy from the land leased from the Crown for cultivation of food crops. The Kevitiyagala Society also proposes to start a paddy store from next season. The Panadure-Talpitibadda Society has made rapid progress during the year, having increased its share capital by over Rs. 1,000. The Government Printing Office Society has suffered the loss of its President by retirement, and its Vice-President by death. The society, however, continues to do good work.

6. In the Colombo District there are still several divisions in which societies have not yet been formed, and there is no doubt that a considerable increase in the number of societies in the district could with advantage be made.

7. In the Central Province there has been an increase in the number of societies, but progress is slow. Many of the older societies have accomplished but little up to the present. With increased attention by Chief Headmen and by inspecting officers there is no reason why success should not be achieved, and two of the newer societies have made promising beginnings.

8. Substantial progress has been made by the societies in the Matara District of the Southern Province. The societies in the Morawak korale, particularly that at Deniyaya, have identified themselves successfully in the supply of manures for paddy cultivation. The Weligam Korale Society also made further satisfactory progress this year. The Matara Gangaboda Pattu Society has done good work. The Sunday market established under the auspices of the Mawarala Society has been successful. The Talpe Pattu Society in the Galle District has doubled its membership and paid-up capital during the year. The Akmimana Society made trials with new paddy manures. Members of the Government Service at Hambantota have formed a Co-operative Store Society, which meets the requirements of its members in loans and provisions.

9. The Northern Province shows an increase of one society during the year. The older societies have consolidated their positions, but their work has been hampered by reason of high cost of living and scarcity of foodstuffs. The Columputurai–Poonakari Society, which has attained its object in reducing the boat fare from the peninsula to the mainland, now proposes to discontinue its service, and to pay particular attention to the paddy bank it has established. The American Mission Agents' Society has made good progress. The Mullaittivu–Vavuniya District started its first society during the year. This was the only district in the Island in which there was no co-operative society, and it is hoped those who have organized the present society will make it useful to the village cultivators.

10. The Kalmunai Society in the Batticaloa District has collected a small share capital. The Trincomalee District Society has done well in the collection of share capital and the granting of loans. This society has received very close attention by the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, and by Mudaliyar Vallipuram. A new movement has been begun by the Government Agent, Eastern Province, at Batticaloa in the establishment of a central paddy agricultural bank with smaller co-operative societies in the various villages. These proposals have been received in the Province with interest and enthusiasm, and should help considerably towards the spread of co-operation and better agricultural methods in a backward area of the Colony.

12. The Chilaw and Marawila Societies in the North-Western Province have started work. The re-organization of the Puttalam Society has not yet been given effect to.

13. Two new societies have been organized in the North-Central Province, whilst one more is now under consideration. The Government Agent of the Province has evinced much interest in the establishment of new societies, and it is hoped that they will progress.

14. The Province of Uva has formed two more societies during the year. The Uva Society has been re-organized. The societies in Wellassa work under the supervision of the present Ratemahatmaya, son of the late Ratemahatmaya Bibile, who organized them.

15. There are two new societies in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and there are indications of more societies being formed. The Ratnapura Society has made some progress, and has made advances of paddy manures to members. The Three Korales Society has increased its share capital. The Kendangamuwa Society was re-organized with the new Ratemahatmaya as President.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS.

16. The general progress of societies is shown in the following statement :—

	Type of Societies. Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.	Total.
Number of societies :—			
1918–19	100	3	105
1919–20	132	4	136
Number of members :—			
1918–19	11,026	284	11,310
1919–20	14,883	327	15,210

	Type of Societies. Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.	Total.
Paid-up capital :—	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1918–19	64,117 30	4,010 25	68,127 55
1919–20	93,909 0	5,375 0	99,284 0
Reserve fund :—			
1918–19	10,842 19	400 28	11,242 47
1919–20	13,993 44	669 29	14,662 73

17. The classification of existing societies is shown in the following statement :—

	A = Good.	B = Fair.	C = Bad.	D = Recently formed.	E = Not working.	Total.
1918–19	57	29	10	2	5	103
1919–20	90	25	12	4	5	136

18. The statement giving details of the working of each society is embodied in the summaries furnished by the Secretary of the Board of Control and annexed to the report.

AGRICULTURAL WORK OF SOCIETIES.

19. The main feature of business transacted in the village societies of the Western and Southern Provinces is the supply of manure for paddy, and the number of societies dealing in manure is increasing. The following statement shows the business done in manure during the last five years :—

	Quantity. Tons. cwt. qr. lb.	Cost. Rs. c.
1915–16	81 12 0 0	6,844 15
1916–17	99 13 2 0	7,528 45
1917–18	160 2 2 8	13,591 85
1918–19	233 6 1 24	25,600 70
1919–20	197 5 2 0	27,477 47

The quantity of manures supplied during the year was less than that of the previous owing to the increased cost of the commodity. Great difficulty was experienced in securing supplies of bone manures even at the higher rates. Considerable disappointment was expressed by members of societies, and eventually other arrangements were made in the supply of fertilizers. The Government Agricultural Chemist, in consultation with the Director of Food Production, has recommended a paddy manure containing nitrolim, fish manure, and ephos-phosphate, which could be supplied to societies at a uniform price of Rs. 10 per 1½ cwt. required to manure one acre. The results of the experiments with this new manure are awaited with interest. The Agricultural Instructors were detailed to assist in the application of manures, and have rendered considerable assistance to some societies. The settlement of manure accounts has in almost all cases been satisfactory. Only a few societies were unable to meet their liabilities on due dates.

20. Transactions in supplying agricultural tools and barbed wire are on the increase, and the number of societies which deal in this line is becoming more numerous.

21. Several societies applied for seed paddy, but all could not be supplied owing to want of suitable seed. The Makulla Society through its President purchased seed from Batticaloa and distributed the same among its members. The Urubokka Society secured a small stock of seed and distributed it amongst its members. The Handapangoda Society lent out a small quantity of seed paddy which had

been received as the society's share from the lands leased to the society by the Crown. The Paddy Bank in connection with the Columputurai-Poonakari Society dealt in paddy on a small scale, with satisfactory results.

22. Though some of the Agricultural Shows held during the year were not strictly under the auspices of the Co-operative Credit Societies, the societies within whose area of operations lie Gampola, Matugama, Ibbagamuwa, and Henaratgoda took a prominent part in the Shows held at these centres.

23. Dakunu-Talangama, Udugaha-Medadepattu, Ittapana, Namuttuduwa, and Matugama, Unanwitiya, Kandaboda Pattu, and Tellippalai Societies arranged to take part in the garden competitions, for which prizes were offered by the Ceylon Agricultural Society. Prizes were awarded to members of the Dakunu-Talangama, Udugaha-Medadepattu, and Ittapana Societies.

24. Though it is not the business of the Co-operative Credit Societies as societies to undertake agricultural work, Handapangoda and Akuratiya Societies have obtained leases of Crown lands for growing food crops. The procedure adopted is that the society obtains the leases and gives over land to such members as will cultivate on the share system. Several other societies applied for similar leases, and the applications were referred to the Government Agents of the respective Provinces. If lands can be leased to societies strictly for growing food crops, it will not only popularize the societies, but also help towards the increase of local food production. The societies are giving more and more attention to granting loans for growing food crops, and the members of some rural societies have done their utmost to bring larger areas under the cultivation of food crops. The example set by the Unanwitiya Society in this respect is a notable one. This society is a village society on the banks of the Gin-ganga in the Galle District, and its members brought under paddy during the yala season of 1919 all the lands of the village, viz., some 500 acres, as well as 100 acres of owita lands.

25. The financial position of each society on March 31, 1920, is given in the balance sheet annexed hereto.

26. *Members.*—The number of members of societies is 15,210, as against 11,310 in 1918–19. The average number of each society is 120, and the average for last year was 110.

27. *Paid-up Capital.*—The paid up capital of the societies is Rs. 99,284·37. This is an increase of Rs. 31,156·82 over that of last year, which stood at Rs. 68,127·55.

28. *Deposits.*—The amount of money on deposit is Rs. 6,498·90, as against Rs. 4,772·51 in the preceding year.

29. The following statement will show the position in regard to loans :—

	Loans given. Rs. c.	Loans recovered. Rs. c.	Loans outstanding. Rs. c.
1918–19 ..	74,605 0	50,935 74	70,605 45
1919–20 ..	99,490 0	68,958 0	99,949 69

The volume of business has increased during the year to a considerable extent. The high price and the scarcity of food products hampered the repayments of loans, but the general tone of the year's work has been more satisfactory than that of previous years. There were some cases of recoveries which had to be effected through the courts, but it is satisfactory that these cases are rare. It has been proposed to collect and record statistics of such recoveries in future.

30. *Government Loans to Societies.*—Four loans were granted during the year to societies by the Local Loans and Development Commissioners amounting to Rs. 5,000, and eight societies repaid their instalments. The table given below shows the position in regard to Government loans on March 31, 1920 :—

Name of Society.	Loan granted. Rs.	Repaid. Rs.	Balance. Rs.
Wadapane ..	660 ..	330 ..	330
Hinidum Pattu ..	225 ..	180 ..	45
Kalapaluwawa ..	250 ..	200 ..	50
Kumbukke Pattu ..	1,000 ..	300 ..	700
Pandatarippu ..	1,000 ..	100 ..	900
Nanaddan East ..	500 ..	50 ..	450
Galboda and Kinigoda Korales ..	750 ..	75 ..	675
Adikari Pattu ..	1,000 ..	— ..	1,000
Haltota ..	1,000 ..	— ..	1,000
Handapangoda ..	500 ..	— ..	500
Dakuna-Talangama ..	1,000 ..	— ..	1,000
Unawitiya ..	500 ..	— ..	500
Valikamam West Headmen's ..	500 ..	— ..	500
Akmimana ..	250 ..	— ..	250
American Mission Agents ..	600 ..	600 ..	—
Matara ..	200 ..	— ..	200
Tellippalai ..	1,000 ..	— ..	1,000
American Mission Agents ..	1,500 ..	— ..	1,500
Tholpuram Moolai ..	1,500 ..	— ..	1,500
Matara District Wesleyan Methodist Church Workers ..	1,000 ..	— ..	1,000
Total ..	14,935	1,835	13,100

These loans went some way towards facilitating the transactions of the societies, and were much appreciated by members.

31. *Profits.*—The total profits earned by all the societies during the year were Rs. 10,712 and the working expenses Rs. 2,777, leaving a nett profit of Rs. 8,186·53.

32. *Distribution of Profits.*—A large number of societies distributed profits this year, viz., Minuwangoda, Government Printing Office, Handapangoda, Dakuna-Talangama, Weligam Korale, Kalapaluwawa, Udugaha-Medadepattu, Galpatha, Unanwitiya, Kandaboda Pattu, Udupiddi Parish, Pandatarippu, and American Mission Agents' Societies. These have declared bonuses on shares, and the amounts thus apportioned have been placed to the credit of members as non-interest-earning deposits.

33. The reserve fund of societies has made appreciable increases. The total to the credit of reserve fund in all societies is Rs. 14,662·73. This is an increase of Rs. 3,420·26 over the last year's figures.

GENERAL.

34. The Secretary inspected 105 societies, and attended the annual general meetings of most. The Inspector took twenty-one societies, and attended annual general meetings of all societies in Jaffna and Mannar Districts. In addition, he visited the societies in the Northern Province in October and supervised their work.

35. The keeping of accounts in many societies requires regular attention and guidance by inspecting officers. Some societies have developed their business to such a noticeable extent that the keeping of proper accounts has become a matter of very considerable importance. Separate manure account books were supplied to all the societies dealing in manures in the hope of simplifying the accounts of manure purchases and supplies.

36. *Administration.*—Work in connection with the Co-operative Credit Societies has considerably increased, and on representation made to Government two additional Inspectors to the staff have been sanctioned. Additional clerical assistance is also expected. After they have obtained a knowledge of the local work, the Inspectors will be sent to India for a period of training in order to qualify themselves for their being permanently employed in the Department.

37. Co-operative education is a subject which has received attention. Lectures on co-operation are given by the Secretary to the students of the School of Tropical Agriculture, and it is proposed to begin a co-operative library in Colombo and to arrange for the training of secretaries and other office bearers of working societies.

38. The demand for information on the subject of co-operation is daily increasing, and a fresh supply of leaflets and specimen by-laws had to be requisitioned. The vote to meet this expenditure had to be doubled. A report of the proceedings of the Second Co-operative Conference was published as a Sessional Paper and distributed, and a summary of this report in the vernaculars was issued to all the societies and Government Agents.

The following co-operative leaflets are now available :—

No. 1.—Advantages of Co-operative Credit Societies.
No. 2.—Hints on the Organization of Co-operative Credit Societies.
No. 3.—The Importance of greater Local Production of Foodstuffs.
No. 4.—Co-operative Credit Societies and Deposits.

40. The "Govikam Sangarawa" and "Kamat Tolil Vilakkam," the two vernacular magazines of the Ceylon Agricultural Society, which contain articles on co-operation, were supplied to the societies free of cost.

41. The Secretary was on tour for 148 days, and the Inspector for the Tamil Districts for 40 days. The Secretary had to make prolonged tours in connection with annual inspections. He also attended a number of inaugural meetings of societies and addressed the gatherings thereof. The Secretary had conferences with the Government Agent, Anuradhapura; the Government Agent, Eastern Province; and the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu, in connection with the starting of new societies in their respective Provinces.

42. The Second Conference of the representatives of Co-operative Credit Societies, held in July, 1919, in the Legislative Council Chamber, was opened by His Excellency the Governor who presided at it in its morning session. The meeting of the afternoon session was presided over by the Registrar. The Conference was a very representative one. Delegates were sent from 104 societies. The matters discussed were very important and useful. The following is the list of subjects dealt with:—

(1) The Incorporation of Provident Associations.
(2) The Penalization of Cheetu Clubs.
(3) The Collection of Debts due to Co-operative Credit Societies—
  (*a*) By facilities under the Village Communities Ordinance of 1889.
  (*b*) By facilities under Head (p), Rule 12, of the Co-operative Credit Societies Ordinance of 1911.
(4) Additional concessions by Government to societies—
  (*a*) Exemption of Postage on Official Correspondence.
  (*b*) Reduction of Railway freightage on Manures and other Supplies.
  (*c*) Extension of demurrage Periods on Manures supplied to Societies.
(5) Supplies of Manures, Tools, &c., to Societies.
(6) Lease of Crown Lands for Cultivation purposes to Societies.
(7) Extension of co-operation to Industries.
(8) Provision of Training Classes for Co-operation Workers.
(9) Amendment of Co-operative Credit Societies Ordinance, 1911.
(10) Amendment to Rules, and provision of new Rules.
(11) Utilization of Reserve Funds.
(12) Formation of Unions, Central Banks, &c.
(13) Working Capital for Societies.
(14) Publication of Annual Reports and other Proceedings in connection with co-operation in the Vernaculars.

43. The following resolutions were adopted :—

(1) "That steps should be taken to incorporate mutual provident associations or money-lending clubs, either by provision in the Co-operative Credit Societies Ordinance, or by the provision of further legislation."
(2) "That legislation be introduced to regularize cheetu clubs."
(3) "That additional facilities be provided for the collection of debts due to co-operative credit societies, either by the amendment of the Village Communities Ordinance, or by giving additional power to the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies."
(4) "That additional concessions to societies be given by Government by exemption of official correspondence with the Registrar and the Revenue Officer of the Province or District from postage dues."
(5) "That steps be taken for the formation of a Co-operative Credit Societies' Supply Society, to facilitate the supply of manures, seeds, tools, and other requirements at the cheapest possible rates."
(6) "That facilities be granted to Co-operative Credit Societies to lease Crown lands on easy terms for preparation of foodstuffs."
(7) "That steps be taken to encourage co-operation in industries."
(8) "That steps be taken to organize classes for the training of office-bearers of societies and other co-operative workers."

(9) "Amendments of Co-operative Credit Societies Ordinance."
(10) "Amendments to rules and provision of new rules."
(11) "That provision be made for the reserve funds of societies to be utilized, with the sanction of the Registrar, in part for the general business of the societies, and in part for investment upon approved security."
(12) "The desirability of establishing unions and central banks for assisting primary societies."
(13) "That means of securing additional working capital for primary societies be obtained."
(14) "That the Annual Report of the Registrar and all proceedings of conferences dealing with the work of co-operative credit societies be published in the vernaculars and distributed widely throughout the Colony."

44. The death of the following supporters of the movement has to be recorded :—

Mudaliyar E. V. Gunaratne, President of the Akmimana Society.
Mudaliyar F. D. Samarasinha, President of five societies in the Pasdun korale east.
Mr. J. W. Ekneligoda, Ratemahatmaya, President of the Kendangamuwa Society.
Mr. L. B. Nugawela, Ratemahatmaya, President of the Beligal Korale Society.
Mr. H. M. Richards, Vice-President of the Government Printing Office Society.

F. A. STOCKDALE,
September 8, 1920. Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies.

APPENDIX.—WORKING OF SOCIETIES.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Colombo District.

The Minuwangoda Society continues to progress as a good working society. It has increased its profits and grown more useful. There are yet a few overdue loans to be recovered. It has proposed to extend its operations by the inauguration of a Central Bank. The Committee has devoted more attention to its working, and the Secretary, Mr. D. M. P. R. Senanayaka, was paid a well-deserved tribute by the society at the annual meeting for his ungrudging work. The President, Mr. C. H. A. Samarakkody, was made Gate Mudaliyar by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, who in conferring the rank mentioned the interest taken by Mr. Samarakkody in the co-operative credit movement.

The Dakuna-Talangama Society has amply demonstrated the benefits of organized co-operation. It has succeeded in collecting over Rs. 3,000 capital. This demonstrates the ability of the villager to make savings with proper guidance. The society has granted several loans of money; supplied manure and agricultural tools to its members. It has taken an interest in the garden competition and in the improvements of the general agricultural and economical condition of the villagers.

The Udugaha-Medadepattu Society has made satisfactory progress. At a special general meeting held in September last the future of the society was discussed and its area of operation was reduced. Those members who in consequence withdrew from the society formed themselves into a new society—Padukka Society. The society proposes to apply for a loan from Government.

The Kolapaluwawa Society has fully or oversubscribed its nominal capital, but has not been very successful in the recovery of overdue loans. The society continues to transact business.

The Gangaboda Pattu of Siyana Korale East Society has changed for the better, and has started work in earnest. Its President, Muhandiram E. T. P. Senanayaka, deserves credit for arousing an interest among the members after two years' stagnation. Meetings are now held regularly, and attendance at meetings is satisfactory. It is hoped that members will keep up their interest.

The Siduwa Society has again shown an increase of members and paid-up capital, and has distributed manures. But for the lack of interest on the part of some of the Committee members the society could have been more useful. It should hold its meetings more regularly and do more useful work. The society submitted to the Director of Food Production some proposals with regard to the prevention of floods in the locality.

The Jayawardanapura-Kotte Society has had a varied career, and its present condition is not satisfactory. The President, Muhandiram B. Charles Cooray, has resigned owing to his transfer on promotion as President, Village Tribunal, Alutkuru korale south. The Committee should take more sustained interest in the society.

The Henaratgoda Society is doing business, but its methods are capable of improvement. The new Mudaliyar of the korale has promised to extend his sympathy to the society and bring it to a good footing.

The Godakaha Palata Society is not in good working order. The progress is very slow. The President of the society is being asked to re-organize it.

The Aturugiriya-Kottawa Society continued to transact good business and increased its usefulness. The Secretary, however, became slack, and as a result the society suffered. No meetings were held for some time. The President of the society is taking steps for the appointment of a new Secretary.

The Kosgama-Kaluaggala Society has collected some capital and begun to do business in a small way. The society should show better work if it is to receive recognition as a good working society.

The Plumbago Employees' Society shows no progress, and the question of winding it up has to be considered.

The Padukka Society is a new society formed by those members who withdrew from the Udugaha-Medadepattu Society within a smaller area. They succeeded in starting work immediately after registration. Meetings are held regularly, and the agricultural requirements of the members are attended to. Its Secretary is enthusiastic. Mr. D. A. Pathmaperuma and Mr. D. C. Pathmaperuma, Vidane Aratchchi, who were a great support to the Udugaha-Medadepattu Society as Vice-President and Treasurer respectively, have been elected as President and Treasurer of this society respectively.

The Uruwela Peruwa Society is also a new society organized under the auspices of the Uruwela Peruwa Food Production Committee. Mr. P. Weerasekara, a landed proprietor, who takes an interest in the well-being of the village, is the President. The society has collected share money and granted loans of money and manures. The Secretary, a retired Government school teacher, has so far shown interest in the work.

The Dompe Peruwa-Palugama Society was started by the villagers of this subdivision with the assistance of an assistant teacher of the school. A retired headman, who is a respected resident of the village, has been elected as President of the society. It should start work at an early date.

The Galkissa Peruwa Society was organized by the members of the Dehiwala Buddhist Association, and had not started work at the end of the year.

The Government Printing Office Society has strengthened its position as a sound society. It has a working capital of its own. It repaid the loan of Rs. 2,000 taken from the President, and has increased

the paid-up capital. Of the working capital of Rs. 5,378·55, a sum of Rs. 4,330 is the amount paid for shares, and the balance Rs. 1,048·55 is the accumulated profit made by the society. The society lost its President, Mr. H. C. Cottle, by retirement from Government service, and its Vice-President, the late Mr. H. M. Richards, by death. Mr. E. Selliah, who acted as Treasurer of the society from its inception, had to relinquish his duties on being promoted. Mr. H. R. Cottle, who succeeded Mr. H. C. Cottle as Government Printer, has assumed duties as President, and has already shown interest in the work. The Secretary continues to hold his office. The society is now self-supporting, and is a very useful institution.

Kalutara District.

The Kumbukke Pattu Society has increased its paid-up capital, and the volume of business is a sign of its prosperous condition. The society repaid another instalment of the Government loan during the year. A few of the loans given to members are overdue.

The Adikari Pattu Society continues business as usual, but shows no marked improvement. This is due to the starting of two other societies within the area of operation of this society.

The Haltota Society increased its membership and paid-up capital, though its area of operation was reduced by the establishment of another society. This society was unable to hold its meetings regularly owing to the change of its President and Secretaries. It continues to supply large quantities of manure for paddy to its members.

The Handapangoda Society is making satisfactory progress. It has collected sufficient capital of its own, and the society proposes to refund the loan taken from Government last year. The society has started a nucleus of a paddy bank with the society's share of paddy received from the members who cultivated the land leased out to the society by the Government.

The Galpatha Society continues to lend money and manure to the members. It has increased its membership and the paid-up capital.

The Alutgama Agricultural Society is a new society started during the year under review. It has collected a very satisfactory share capital, and the meetings are being held regularly. Mr. P. A. Gunaratne, J.P., U.P.M., of Panadure, takes a keen interest, and has assisted the society financially. Its Secretary, Mr. J. A. Abeysekara, a progressive and active teacher, takes a keen interest in the society and in agricultural work.

The Kumbukke Palata Society is also a new society, and has made good progress. The society supplied manures to its members during the last cultivating season.

The Alutgama Moors' Society is another new society, and is the only society started exclusively for Moors. It collected share capital, but has not started business as yet.

The Yalagala Palata Society is also one of the new societies in the Rayigam korale, and has not yet begun work beyond the collection of share money.

The Kalupahana Palata Society has collected a small share capital. It requires re-organization.

The Millewa Palata Society is another new society requiring more attention on the part of the organizers of the society. It has collected share money.

The Uduwara Palata Society, also a new society, has a good future before it, and has many keen supporters. It has collected some share capital, and there is every possibility of its becoming a useful society.

Bellapitiya Society has started business in a small way. With more attention from the organizers it should succeed in its work.

The above thirteen societies are situated in Rayigam korale, five are old societies, and the remaining eight are new. The latter were organized by Mudaliyar J. J. de Mel while acting as Mudaliyar of the korale in succession to Gate Mudaliyar Wirasinha. Mudaliyar de Mel took an active interest in the movement during his short *régime* in the korale, but he could not bring the societies into full working order owing to his transfer to Pasdun korale east. It is hoped that the permanent Mudaliyar of the korale, Mr. Emilian, will extend his support to the co-operative movement in the korale.

The Panadure-Talpitibadda Society has made striking progress. It has over-subscribed its capital and considerably increased its business. Mudaliyar Peiris and the Secretary, Mr. Kuruppu, continue to take a lively interest in the society.

The Waddubadda Society has increased its membership and share capital. Its affairs are, however, not conducted satisfactorily. A new Secretary has been elected, and it is hoped that the society will start work on more business-like methods.

The Kalutarabadda Society, as was expected, has made better progress this year with the appointment of the present Vice-President, who is able to give more attention to the society. The membership and the paid-up capital have increased.

The Dodangoda Society has made satisfactory progress under difficult conditions. If greater harmony prevailed among the members and the Secretary, who is very careful in his work, and he were more cordial in his dealings with them, the work of the society would have been more useful.

The Nâmuttuduwa Society has done fair work. It is supported by the leading residents of the locality. The members look to the society for assistance in the supply of manure, and the failure to supply manure during the last season owing to the scarcity of bone manures was a great disappointment to them.

The Matugama Society has increased its membership and the paid-up capital. Its meetings were not very regular. A new Secretary has been appointed, and the society is more active and regular in holding meetings.

The Ittapana Society has increased its membership and the paid-up capital. It should hold meetings more regularly, and recover loans at the due dates It has distributed a good quantity of bone manure.

The Meegambadda Society has given a few loans of money and manure. The members have taken a greater interest in the cultivation of paddy, and also brought fresh lands under cultivation. Periodical floods considerably damage the paddy crops.

The Welipenna Society has progressed under the management of the new Secretary, and has proved its usefulness by the distribution of manures. Greater efforts must be made to bring the society to the level of the other societies in the korale.

The Maha Pattu North Society shows little progress. A number of loans given are now overdue, and steps have to be taken to recover them. The death of the President of the society, the late Mudaliyar F. D. Samarasinha, was a blow to the society, which now looks to Mudaliyar de Mel to revive its working.

The Mahagama Society is making progress. Its meetings are very regular, and the work is methodical. Members take an interest in the work of the society and in the increase of the local production of food. The society will make still more progress if the headman gives his support.

The Magura Palata Society, also one of the new societies in the Pasdun korale east, has a fair number of members. It is a promising society.

The Welgama Palata Society has also started work. A leading business person in the place has been elected Secretary and is taking an interest in the work. This society shows promise of being a useful society.

The Kevitiyagala Society is a very successful new society in the korale. It has done fairly good business, and members have endeavoured to make it a leading village society. At the last annual meeting it was decided to open a paddy bank in connection with the working of the society.

The Warakagoda Palata Society has collected a fairly good capital, and has lent money and manures. Mr. R. C. Wijesekara of Gikiyanekanda estate has been elected Vice-President. He attends meetings regularly, and works for the interest of the society.

The Meegahatenne Society is the last of the new societies organized in the korale. It has enrolled members and collected share money. It is hoped the members would endeavour to bring the society to a satisfactory footing soon.

The last five societies reviewed above were organized by the late Mr. Samarasinha, Mudaliyar of Pasdun korale east, in July last. His death is a blow to their progress. Mudaliyar J. J. de Mel succeeded Mudaliyar Samarasinha, and has taken these societies in hand.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Kandy District.

The Kandyan Association Society has been a failure. The initial enthusiasm of the members seems to have died away. Business is at a standstill. Loans are overdue.

The Udugampaha Society continues to make headway. The society distributed paddy manure among members. The society should begin to grant cash loans.

The Uda Dumbara Society requires re-organization. The loans given in 1918 have not been recovered. The Ratemahatmaya, who is the President of the society, and the headmen of the division have promised to bring the society into working order.

The Galagedara Society does not show any improvement. The late Secretary has given over the books and other documents to the President, and a new Secretary has to be elected.

The Hataraliyadda Society was re-organized with the Ratemahatmaya of Tumpane as President. Most of the old loans have been recovered, and the society has resumed work.

The Uduwawela Society has been wound up, and the registration of the society is to be cancelled.

The Uda Bulatgama Society, which could not start work last year owing to the prevalence of plague, lost its President by transfer. The new Ratemahatmaya has undertaken to revive the society.

The Sinhalese Young Men Association Society has increased its paid-up capital, and is endeavouring to acquire suitable lands for the cultivation of food crops. An application for the lease of lands in the Pata Hewaheta has already been sent to the Government Agent, Central Province.

The Mahanuwara Janopakari Society was organized by the artisan class and other small business men in the town of Kandy. A retired railway officer is the President, and is attending to his duties satisfactorily. A good sum has been collected by sale of shares, and the society is working satisfactorily.

The Harispattu Society was started for the second time in the division of Harispattu with the Ratemahatmaya as President. It has collected a small capital. The Registrar presided at the inaugural meeting.

The Ganga Ihala Korale Society was started at a meeting held at the Walahagoda school under the presidency of the Ratemahatmaya of Uda Palata. The society has distributed manures for paddy among members. It has been proposed to extend its area of operation to the whole of Uda Palata.

The Udunuwara Society is the latest society established in the Kandy District. The Ratemahatmaya of Udunuwara was elected President, and is giving the society his entire support. It has collected a good share capital, and is interesting itself in the use of artificial fertilizers in paddy.

Matale District.

The Nagolla-Hulangamuwa Society has fallen on bad days, and attempts to re-organize it were in vain for some time. The society was on the point of being wound up when the members regained their lost energy and re-organized the society. It remains to be seen whether they will continue to work the society satisfactorily.

The Matale East Society is the outcome of the activities of the Matale Food Production Committee. The society has a good committee with the Ratemahatmaya as President. The combined efforts of the President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer produced good results, and the society is now in good working order.

The Matale South Society started by the Ratemahatmaya of Matale South with the assistance of some other townsmen took considerable time to start work.

Nuwara Eliya District.

The Walapane Society is not so active as it used to be. A large portion of the overdue loans has been recovered. The new Ratemahatmaya has been asked to bring the society to its former state.

The Uda Hewaheta Society has continued to progress. It has given a number of loans with the funds lying idle in the bank. It continues to try paddy manures. The society ought to make better progress.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Galle District.

The Talpe Pattu Society has doubled its paid-up capital. This is particularly satisfactory, considering the hard times experienced owing to high price and scarcity of rice. The society declared a bonus to members on the shares. There are still a few overdue loans to be recovered.

The Wellaboda Pattu Society has made progress, but lacks systematic business principles. The society has regularly distributed manures to members. Its affairs have to be re-organized upon a more business-like footing.

The Akmimana Society is interesting itself in the distribution of fertilizers other than bone manure for paddy, and supplied a fairly large quantity for experimental purpose at the last season. The results were satisfactory. The society lost its organizing President by death and the Vice-President, Mr. C. W. Goonawardena, is conducting the society until a new President is elected.

The Galle Gangaboda Pattu Society continues to work, but shows no improvement. The President, Mudaliyar H. D. Perera, retired from Government service, and his successor is being requested to improve its condition.

The Hinidum Pattu Society requires proper organization. Since the departure of the late Mudaliyar of the korale, the society has not been doing much satisfactory work. The loans given should be recovered, and the society should be worked more actively.

The Unanwitiya Society is the most satisfactory village society in the district, and is a useful and beneficial business concern. The society repaid its first instalment of the Government loan. Agricultural work, specially food production, receives first attention from the society.

The Akuratiya Society has increased its paid-up capital and its business transactions. The President of the society has too much work in hand, but with the assistance of a good Secretary he will be able to do better work. The work has not been begun in connection with opening of the lands leased from Government owing to the delay in the completion of lease bonds.

The Ganegama Society has also progressed, but the members should take more interest and push on its work.

The Udugama Society shows slight improvement. Since the election of the Assistant Secretary as Secretary work is more systematic. This society should endeavour to come into line with the rest of the societies in the pattu.

The Nagoda Society was organized by Mr. M. A. Jayasinha, Inquirer into Crimes, an influential resident of the place, and soon collected a substantial share capital and did considerable business. The members have confidence in him, and the society shows promise of becoming a leading village society in due course.

The Yatalamatta Society is another new society established in the neighbourhood of the Unanwitiya Society. The small capital collected has been utilized for loans.

The Heenatigala Society is the outcome of the endeavour made by the villagers to help themselves. It has an enthusiastic Secretary and an intelligent President, both of whom have experience of the working of co-operative credit societies.

The Bentota Society has not made sufficient progress. The committee should take an active interest in the society.

The Elpitiya Society has done business in the supply of paddy manures. The society suffered as a result of irregular meetings. This was rectified recently, and meetings will be held regularly in future.

Matara District.

The Weligam Korale Society has kept up its record as a progressive society. It always distributes a large quantity of manure, coming second to the Minuwangoda Society. A bonus was declared on shares. Its meetings are well attended, and its work is quite satisfactory.

The Kandaboda Pattu Society, the second oldest society in the district, maintains its reputation as a sound society. It requires a large capital to meet the demands of members. It has undertaken experiments with paddy fertilizers.

The Matara Society purchased paddy for distribution at cost price among the poorer members, and has also distributed paddy manures during the last season. This society is capable of making better progress.

The Matara District Wesleyan Methodist Church Workers' Society is doing useful work by helping the poorer mission workers. The members have begun to deposit their savings in the society. Thirteen members did so last year. The Rev. Mr. Mendis spares no pains in the promotion of the ideals of the society.

The Matara Gangaboda Pattu Society, which was registered at the end of last year, has justified the high expectations of last year. It has done quite good work. The Assistant Registrar presided at the annual general meeting and addressed the members. The President of the society and the members have taken an interest in the improvement of the cultivation of paddy in the Pattu.

The Witiyala Society was left neglected for a time owing to a misunderstanding. It has re-started work, and is now giving loans of money and manure and supplying implements.

The Yatiyana Society became slack owing to the apathy of the original office bearers. At a special general meeting of the society convened by them it was decided to wind up the society. Subsequently another meeting was held convened by the more popular member of the society, and it was resolved to reconstruct the society. Accordingly the society started work, and within a short time doubled its paid-up capital and the membership increased.

The Walasgala Society was very serviceable to its members during the rice crisis. The President, on behalf of the society, purchased green gram from Colombo and supplied to members at almost cost price. For the Sinhalese New Year cloths were similarly bought in Colombo and supplied to members at a small profit. They highly appreciated the service done by the society.

The Ransegoda Society is a new society. The Secretary is doing all he can to make the society a successful one. Manures for paddy have been distributed by the society. It is hoped that the society will increase its share capital.

The Deniyaya Society has made striking progress. It has become a very popular institution. A large quantity of manure passed through the society to its members. Agricultural implements have been distributed at almost cost price. All the office bearers are discharging their duties creditably. During the rice scarcity the society, with the sanction of the Registrar, distributed rice. The Assistant Government Agent, Matara, allowed sufficient quantities of rice for the society.

The Morawaka Society has also increased its usefulness to members by giving loans of manure and money and implements. The society should increase its paid-up capital.

The Urubokka Society was for a time stationary, and the Secretary did not take an interest in the work. A new Secretary was appointed later, and he has shown better work. At the annual meeting held under the presidency of Mudaliyar de Livera the society was given a new start with new office bearers. It has started to lend paddy, in addition to manure and implements.

The Mawarala Society has continued to supply manures and implements to members. A Sunday market was organized under the auspices of the society, and has met with fair success. The society should hold its meetings more regularly.

Hambantota District.

The Magam Pattu Society has carried on its usual amount of work. This society ought to extend its operations, as there is a large number of cultivators who do not yet enjoy the benefits of the society.

The Giruwa Pattu Society has granted more loans, but it should increase its activity so as to be beneficial to the greater number of cultivators in the division.

The Hambantota Government Servants' Co-operative Credit Society, the first co-operative store society to be registered under the Co-operative Ordinance, has started work. A store committee was organized under the committee of management to look after the supplying of stores to members. The society's business is being watched carefully and the work is done in a business-like way.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Jaffna District.

The Pandatarippu Society continues to do useful work. The society declared a bonus to members. It dealt in paddy during the scarcity of rice, and the members appreciate the work of the office bearers.

The Tellippalai Society has regained its popularity, and a new Secretary has been elected. The society should hold its meetings more regularly.

The American Mission Agents' Society has increased its business. It refunded its loan of Rs. 600 to Government, and a new loan of Rs. 1,500 was taken. The paid-up capital has been doubled, and a large sum of money has been received as deposits. The society should aim at consolidation rather than extension.

The Uduppiddi Society has continued to do business. A few loans are overdue. The defaulters should be called upon to repay the loans.

The Karaveddi Society is becoming more popular and useful. Its paid-up capital and membership have increased as a result of the interest taken by the President and the other members of the committee.

The Tholpuram-Moolai Society has shown ample proof of its earnestness to do good work. Its progress has made it possible to secure a loan of Rs. 1,500 from Government.

The Colomputurai-Poonakari Society has fulfilled its object in lowering the boat hire between the peninsula and the mainland. The members are considering the discontinuance of this part of the society's business. The paddy store attached to the society has been very useful during the recent crisis.

The Pungudutivu Society has made considerable progress, and has utilized all capital collected for loans. If the interest taken this year were to be continued it would become a leading society.

The Copay Society has been unfortunate from the start and requires special attention on the part of the organizers. Inquiries will be made as to the cause of its failure to progress.

The Jaffna Industrial Society has not made any improvement. The loan taken from the Jaffna Central Society has been repaid.

The Jaffna Central Society has made progress in the hands of the new Secretary, but it has yet to justify itself as a central society.

The Anaikoddai Society shows a little improvement, and the proposal to start a store was approved of by the Registrar, and a beginning was made with the distribution of paddy.

The Valikamam West Headmen's Society continues to transact business with members.

The Achchuveli Society has received the earnest attention of the Secretary. A loan was recommended from the Jaffna Central Society, as the poorer members are in need of support before they are able to increase the paid-up capital of the society.

The Puloli Society requires still a good deal of attention from its office bearers to bring it into good working order. It has shown some improvements this year.

Mannar District.

The Nanaddan East Society continues to do useful work and the members have realized the benefits of the society. The President of the society, son of the first President who organized the society, has been appointed Udaiyar to succeed his late father. The society repaid the first instalment of the Government loan.

Vavuniya-Mullaittivu District.

The Vavuniya South Sinhalese Division Society was organized in January last at a meeting held at the Court house, Vavuniya, presided over by the Assistant Government Agent. Mudaliyar Madukanda was appointed Secretary. This is the first society to be started in the district. At the end of the year it had not started work.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Batticaloa District.

The Kalmunai Society has increased its paid-up capital and membership, but no loans were given within the year.

The Bintenna North Society has not been able to perform any work for the last two years. The cancellation of the society is under consideration.

The Secretary of the Board of Control and the Inspector visited the district at the request of the Government Agent (Mr. Brayne), who has taken a very keen interest in the matter of giving facilities to the cultivator on co-operative principles. The Government Agent has already started a central paddy bank, and desires to start a net-work of village co-operative credit societies. A number of societies has already been organized.

Trincomalee District.

The Trincomalee District Society had another President within the year. The new President, Mr. N. Izat, Assistant Government Agent, and the Secretary, Mudaliyar Vallipuram, have succeeded in creating an interest in the society. It has collected a substantial capital and given a large number of small loans. The Secretary's work is worthy of mention.

The Tiriyai, Pulmoddai, and Kuchchaveli Societies have not yet started work.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Kurunegala District.

The Hiriyala Hatpattu Society has not extended its operation. A village show was held under the auspices of the society.

Puttalam and Chilaw District.

The Puttalam Society's position has not changed. A few of the overdue loans have been recovered. The changes proposed in its constitution require early attention.

The Chilaw Society's By-laws were approved by the Registrar and the society started work. The progress so far made does not come up to expectations.

The Marawila Society has started work. The President and the Secretary and the majority of members are alive to their responsibilities. The society proposes to undertake improvement of paddy cultivation in the locality.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Anuradhapura District.

The Anuradhapura Society was dormant during the year under review, and the office bearers had left the society alone. The Secretary sent in his resignation about the end of the year. The Government Agent recommended the winding up of the society as was decided at a meeting. Subsequently another meeting was held, at which the majority of members present decided to re-organize the society, and accordingly new office bearers were elected. The society is expected to work.

At a conference held at the Kachcheri under the presidency of the Government Agent, the Secretary of the Board of Control explained the working of societies and the necessity of establishment of societies in the villages. The Government Agent expressed his sympathy. Several village societies have already been organized.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Badulla District.

The Uva Society, after a long period, succeeded in holding a general meeting and elected office bearers. The Government Agent was elected President, and Muhandiram D. H. Kotalawala, J.P., *Vice*-President. It is hoped that the society will receive due attention at their hands, and the committeee will begin to work.

The Bibile-Nilgala Society has given a large number of loans for cultivation purposes, and is proving very useful to members. The President continues to take an interest. He obtained seed paddy from the Batticaloa District and distributed to members at the last sowing season.

The Medagama Society has improved, and business is done more systematically since the election of Mr. Bakmigahawela as Secretary and Treasurer. A large portion of the overdue loans has been recovered.

The Makulla Society is also making progress, and has helped members with loans for cultivation purposes. The loans have been repaid at due dates.

The above three societies afford an object lesson in self-help and thrift in the villages. The history of these backward villages has been mentioned in previous reports. The villagers had no ready cash with them, and their economical condition was neglected. The money lender monopolized their earnings. Things are getting better where the movement has reached the villager. The following facts indicate the work achieved.:—The three societies have 1,600 members. They have saved in cash Rs. 2,124 in the form of money paid for shares in the societies. A sum Rs. 603 has been accumulated as interest on loans to members.

The Buttala Society has done some useful business since the re-organization of the society last year, but it should increase its activity if it is to serve its purpose.

The Wiyaluwa Society was registered at the beginning of the year. The Ratemahatmaya of Wiyaluwa, President of the society, has taken an interest in its work, and a satisfactory start has been made.

The Wellawaya Society—another new society in the Province—has not been successful in the work owing to the transfer of the organizing Ratemahatmaya and the appointment of a new Ratemahatmaya. At the annual general meeting held this year the local Postmaster was elected Secretary.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Ratnapura District.

The Ratnapura Society has shown progress. Its paid-up capital, membership, and business have increased. Manures for paddy have been distributed to members. The society should endeavour to become more popular.

The Kendangamuwa Society was re-organized, and the new Ratemahatmaya of the korale, Mr. Muttettugama, was elected President. Greater progress could have been made.

The Godakawela Society is a new society started in the Atakalan korale on the initiative of Mr. Madugalla, Agricultural Instructor, and a passed student at the School of Tropical Agriculture. The Ratemahatmaya of the korale, Mr. Elapata, was subsequently elected President. It has commenced work.

Kegalla District.

The Galboda and Kinigoda Korales Society has not been able to continue its useful work owing to the resignation of the Secretary. The society paid its first instalment of the Government loan, and has recovered a few of the overdue loans. A new Secretary, Mr. E. A. P. Wijeratne, Proctor, was elected, and he has already taken action to improve the society.

The Three Korales Society has enrolled a few more members and collected a satisfactory share capital. But the activities of the society were hindered by the rice scarcity. It is hoped that progress will now be made.

The Mawata Pattu Society shows a slight improvement. It has to recover the loans given last year. Mr. Dodanwala, Korala, was appointed Secretary at the last annual meeting.

The Kanduaha Pattu Society requires re-organization, and the attention of the President has been drawn to it.

The Beligal Korale Society lost its organizing President by death. No successor has been appointed. The new Ratemahatmaya has not yet extended his support to the society.

The Gandolaha Pattu Society is a new society started within the Beligal korale. The Agricultural Instructor stationed in Beligal korale organized the society. At the end of the year it had not started work.

N. WICKRAMARATNE,
Secretary, Board of Control, Co-operative Credit Societies.

Peradeniya, September 8, 1920.

Balance Sheets of Co-operative Credit Societies for 1919-20.

Registered Number of Society.	Name of Society.	Type of Society.	Assets.							Liabilities.							
			Cash in Hand.	Cash in Bank.	Loans due by Members and Others	Reserve Fund in Bank.	Value of Stock in Hand.	Other Items.	Total.	Loans from Government and Others.	Deposits from Members.	Share Capital.	Interest and Bonus due by Society.	Reserve Fund. Due to	Reserve Fund. In Bank.	Other Items.	Total.
	Western Province. *Colombo District.*		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
33	Minuwangoda ..	Unlimited ..	589 64	359 21	3,066 43	492 63	17 43	—	4,525 34	147 17	19 0	2,497 0	386 12	983 42	492 63	—	4,525 34
46	Kalapaluwawa ..	do. ..	75 55	94 84	1,122 50	—	—	—	1,292 89	50 0	9 50	1,082 16	—	149 64	—	1 59	1,292 89
41	Udugaha-Medadepattu ..	Limited ..	345 45	3 34	1,179 0	125 0	—	—	1,652 81	—	5 0	1,014 0	343 44	—	125 0	71 78	1,652 81
59	Dakuna-Talangama ..	Unlimited ..	549 14	6 80	3,886 0	340 65	40 0	—	4,822 59	1,000 0	5 0	2,744 0	539 22	153 72	340 65	40 0	4,822 59
35	Aturugiriya-Kottawa ..	Limited ..	95 3	106 28	667 5	—	—	—	868 36	87 0	—	573 0	—	208 36	—	—	868 36
14	Henaratgoda ..	do. ..	126 24	—	916 0	—	—	—	1,042 24	—	—	858 0	—	184 24	—	—	1,042 24
55	Godakaha Palata ..	Unlimited ..	160 44	—	508 75	—	—	—	669 19	—	—	581 0	—	88 19	—	—	669 19
56	Siduwa	do. ..	451 57	—	481 0	—	—	—	932 57	—	—	896 0	—	—	—	36 57	932 57
58	ColomboPlumbagoEmployés	Limited ..	—	81 25	—	—	—	—	81 25	—	15 0	66 25	—	—	—	—	81 25
39	Gangaboda Pattu (of S.K.E.)	Unlimited ..	110 0	250 85	315 0	—	—	—	675 85	—	—	639 0	—	36 85	—	—	675 85
54	Jayawardanapura-Kotte ..	do. ..	24 0	262 0	100 0	—	—	—	386 0	—	—	386 0	—	—	—	—	386 0
53	Kosgama-Kaluaggala ..	do. ..	—	14 0	100 0	—	—	—	114 0	—	—	111 0	3 0	—	—	—	114 0
83	Government Printing Office	Limited ..	60 0	195 55	5,123 0	—	—	—	5,378 55	—	—	4,330 0	289 74	325 85	—	432 96	5,378 55
142	Dompe Peruwa Palugama ..	Unlimited* ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
136	Padukka	do. ..	85 72	5 0	775 0	—	—	32 60	898 32	—	10 0	876 0	—	—	—	12 32	898 32
137	Uruwala Peruwa ..	do. ..	24 75	—	160 0	—	—	15 25	200 0	—	—	200 0	—	—	—	—	200 0
128	Galkissa Peruwa ..	do.* ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kalutara District.																
37	Kumbukke Pattu ..	Unlimited ..	53 63	—	3,330 0	30 0	—	—	3,413 63	700 0	166 0	1,950 0	117 0	430 63	30 0	20 0	3,413 63
38	Adikari Pattu ..	do. ..	134 15	—	3,051 0	100 0	—	—	3,285 15	1,000 0	—	1,326 0	327 50	531 65	100 0	—	3,285 15
23	Handapangoda ..	do. ..	549 36	263 0	2,226 27	282 67	—	—	3,321 30	500 0	495 0	1,446 0	194 60	377 48	282 67	25 55	3,321 30
36	Galpata	do. ..	366 21	—	941 0	100 0	40 0	—	1,447 21	—	90 30	1,146 0	—	110 91	100 0	—	1,447 21
57	Haltota	do. ..	101 97	100 0	3,744 0	100 0	—	—	4,045 97	1,000 0	—	2,273 0	—	672 97	100 0	—	4,045 97
67	Maha Pattu North ..	do. ..	311 30	77 26	630 0	—	424 83	—	1,443 39	698 94	—	701 0	—	43 45	—	—	1,443 39
71	Panadure-Talpitibadda ..	do. ..	137 46	56 34	1,650 37	—	—	—	1,844 17	—	76 0	1,630 0	—	138 17	—	—	1,844 17
66	Mahagama ..	do. ..	248 32	17 24	496 0	—	—	—	761 56	—	38 20	625 0	—	98 36	—	—	761 56
73	Welipenna ..	do. ..	25 0	200 3	205 0	—	—	—	430 3	—	—	421 25	—	8 78	—	—	430 3
74	Ittapana	do. ..	526 6	26 20	361 50	—	823 35	—	1,737 11	823 35	—	842 0	—	71 76	—	—	1,737 11
75	Meegambadda ..	do. ..	17 16	358 81	352 49	—	—	—	728 46	—	—	682 50	—	45 96	—	—	728 46
76	Matugama ..	do. ..	2 47	582 73	213 50	—	—	26 34	825 4	—	10 0	744 50	—	70 54	—	—	825 4
77	Waddubadda ..	do. ..	92 89	80 6	627 48	—	—	—	800 43	320 58	—	435 0	—	44 85	—	—	800 43
78	Namuttuduwa ..	do. ..	45 74	292 68	294 0	—	—	—	632 42	—	—	619 50	—	12 92	—	—	632 42
79	Dodangoda ..	do. ..	27 18	418 0	332 20	—	—	—	777 38	—	—	686 75	—	90 63	—	—	777 38
86	Kalutarabadda ..	do. ..	58 66	119 96	394 0	—	—	152 90	725 52	151 50	15 0	542 0	—	17 2	—	—	725 52
123	Magura Palata ..	do. ..	161 98	577 75	120 0	—	—	124 23	983 96	467 96	—	516 0	—	—	—	—	983 96
124	Warakagoda Palata ..	do. ..	5 95	4 0	805 0	—	—	9 30	824 25	—	—	824 25	—	—	—	—	824 25

125	Welgama Palata	..	Unlimited	..	62 0	203 0	50 0	—	—	—	315 0	—	—	315 0	—	—	—	—	315 0
126	Migahatenna	..	do.	..	562 0	—	—	—	—	—	562 0	—	—	562 0	—	—	—	—	562 0
127	Kevitiyagala	..	do.	..	73 70	100 0	1,210 0	—	—	—	1,383 70	—	—	1,358 50	—	21 20	—	4 0	1,383 70
129	Bellapitiya Palata	..	do.	..	10 0	—	165 0	—	—	—	175 0	—	—	175 0	—	—	—	—	175 0
130	Uduwara Palata	..	do.	..	324 0	—	—	—	—	—	324 0	—	—	324 0	—	—	—	—	324 0
131	Kumbukke Palata	..	do.	..	159 95	—	850 0	—	—	82 5	1,092 0	—	—	1,092 0	—	—	—	—	1,092 0
132	Alutgama Agricultural	..	do.	..	443 72	—	1,149 0	—	—	39 28	1,632 0	—	250 0	1,382 0	—	—	—	—	1,632 0
135	Yalegala Palata	..	do.	..	101 50	—	—	—	—	—	101 50	—	—	101 50	—	—	—	—	101 50
138	Kalupahana Palata	..	do.	..	237 60	—	—	—	—	—	237 60	—	—	237 60	—	—	—	—	237 65
139	Atulugama (Moors)	..	do.	..	5 0	543 0	—	—	—	—	548 0	—	—	548 0	—	—	—	—	548 0
140	Millewa Palata	..	do.	..	153 75	—	—	—	—	—	153 75	—	—	153 75	—	—	—	—	153 75
			Total	..	7,696 24	5,399 18	1,597 56	1517 95	1345 61	481 95	58,091 49	6,946 50	1204 0	40,513 51	2200 62	011 14	1570 95	644 77	58,091 49
	CENTRAL PROVINCE.																		
	Kandy District.																		
42	Uda Dumbara	..	Limited	..	60 7	—	84 0	—	—	—	144 7	—	1 0	122 0	—	21 7	—	—	144 7
45	Hataraliyadda	..	Unlimited	..	87 7	481 58	23 0	—	—	—	591 65	22 50	—	483 0	—	86 15	—	—	591 65
69	Kandyan Association	..	Limited	..	346 56	—	675 37	—	—	—	1,021 93	—	459 35	439 0	34 98	88 60	—	—	1,021 93
28	Galagedara	..	Unlimited	..	0 6	213 32	—	—	—	—	213 38	—	—	203 0	—	10 38	—	—	213 38
34	Udagampaha	..	do.	..	0 15	101 1	50 0	—	—	—	151 16	—	—	141 0	—	10 16	—	—	151 16
47	Uduwawela	..	Limited	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90	Uda Bulatgama	..	Unlimited†	..	33 0	—	—	—	—	—	33 0	—	—	33 0	—	—	—	—	33 0
110	Sinhalese Young Men's Assn	..	do.	..	30 0	935 0	—	—	—	—	965 0	—	—	965 0	—	—	—	—	965 0
115	Ganga Ihala Korale	..	do.	..	2 42	188 0	—	—	—	—	190 42	—	—	188 0	—	—	—	2 42	190 42
119	Mahanuwara	..	do.	..	25 96	119 38	930 0	—	—	—	1 075 34	—	50 0	995 0	0 74	18 24	—	11 36	1 075 34
134	Harispattu	..	do.	..	152 0	—	—	—	—	—	152 0	—	—	152 0	—	—	—	—	152 0
	Nuwara Eliya District.																		
17	Walapane	..	Unlimited	..	837 65	—	810 0	104 91	40 0	—	1,792 56	396 0	62 15	885 0	—	344 50	104 91	—	1,792 56
27	Udahewaheta	..	do.	..	0 50	29 66	795 0	—	—	—	825 16	—	—	686 0	—	139 16	—	—	825 16
	Matale District.																		
44	Nagolla-Hulangamuwa	..	Unlimited	..	24 0	3 40	305 40	—	—	—	332 80	—	—	306 0	—	26 80	—	—	332 80
120	Matale East	..	do.	..	15 23	—	775 0	—	—	—	790 23	—	—	772 0	—	18 23	—	—	790 23
133	Matale South	..	do.*	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Total	..	1,614 67	2,071 35	4,447 77	104 91	40 0	—	8,278 70	418 50	572 50	6,370 0	35 72	763 29	104 91	13 78	8,278 70
	SOUTHERN PROVINCE.																		
	Galle District.																		
20	Talpe Pattu	..	Limited	..	167 20	402 0	2,445 43	254 13	—	—	3,268 76	—	—	2,386 0	596 50	32 13	254 13	—	3,268 76
6	Akmimana	..	Unlimited	..	160 25	255 94	928 0	99 94	—	—	1,444 13	250 0	7 0	911 25	169 43	—	99 94	6 51	1,444 13
1	Wellaboda Pattu	..	Limited	..	81 44	125 0	692 5	—	35 7	—	933 56	—	—	747 25	—	—	186 31	—	933 56
70	Unanwitiya	..	Unlimited	..	5 83	—	1,665 45	100 0	—	75 0	1,846 28	500 0	—	1,001 0	195 25	50 3	100 0	—	1,846 28
7	Galle-Gangaboda Pattu	..	Limited	..	—	109 60	600 0	105 37	—	—	814 97	—	—	537 0	—	172 60	105 37	—	814 97
2	Hinidum Pattu	..	Unlimited	..	13 16	4 50	406 10	—	—	—	423 76	45 0	—	282 50	—	96 26	—	—	423 76
80	Akuratiya	..	do.	..	57 35	155 38	1,811 43	—	—	39 0	2,063 16	307 40	2 20	1,603 0	—	150 56	—	—	2,063 16
84	Elpitiya	..	do.	..	41 63	22 54	300 0	—	659 50	—	1,023 67	54 42	—	787 0	—	182 25	—	—	1,023 67

* Work not started.

† Not working.

Balance Sheets of Co-operative Credit Societies for 1919-20—*contd.*

Registered Number of Society.	Name of Society.	Type of Society.	Assets.							Liabilities.							
			Cash in Hand.	Cash in Bank.	Loans due by Members and Others	Reserve Fund in Bank.	Value of Stock in Hand.	Other Items.	Total.	Loans from Government and Others.	Deposits from Members.	Share Capital.	Interest and Bonus due by Society.	Reserve Fund. Due to	Reserve Fund. In Bank.	Other Items.	Total.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	Galle District—contd.																
88	Bentota ..	Unlimited ..	115 53	87 33	331 0	—	—	—	533 86	—	—	485 0	—	48 86	—	—	533 86
101	Ganegama-Siriyasiri ..	do. ..	96 85	10 0	382 0	—	—	—	488 85	—	—	426 0	—	62 85	—	—	488 85
102	Udugama ..	do. ..	31 75	—	227 0	—	—	13 0	271 75	—	7 0	250 0	—	9 75	—	5 0	271 75
121	Nagoda ..	do. ..	58 57	—	1,240 0	—	—	—	1,298 57	—	—	1,296 0	—	—	—	2 57	1,298 57
122	Yatalamatta	do. ..	30 0	—	225 0	—	—	—	255 0	—	—	255 0	—	—	—	—	255 0
143	Heenatigala	do. ..	12 75	—	190 0	—	—	—	202 75	—	—	193 0	—	—	—	9 75	202 75
	Matara District.																
22	Kandaboda Pattu ..	Unlimited ..	—	231 22	640 0	290 6	—	—	1,161 28	—	—	812 0	—	59 22	290 6	—	1,161 28
3	Weligam Korale ..	do. ..	315 7	2,059 66	1,409 94	591 63	—	—	4,376 30	125 63	—	3,274 0	607 60	—	369 7	—	4,376 30
82	Matara	do. ..	32 25	77 10	260 0	—	200 0	—	569 35	200 0	—	345 0	—	19 35	—	5 0	569 35
85	Mawarala	do. ..	—	433 0	272 8	—	129 60	—	834 68	491 0	3 0	273 0	—	51 65	—	16 3	834 68
103	Walasgala	do. ..	—	65 0	—	—	—	—	65 0	—	—	65 0	—	—	—	—	65 0
104	Witiyala ..	do. ..	34 38	8 88	437 0	—	—	—	480 26	—	—	451 0	—	29 26	—	—	480 26
105	Matara D. W. C. Workers' ..	do. ..	492 87	84 14	1,842 30	7 82	20 0	—	2,447 13	1,000 0	209 0	1,133 0	8 70	88 61	7 82	—	2,447 13
108	Yatiyana ..	do. ..	26 0	200 0	490 0	—	—	—	716 0	—	—	696 0	—	20 0	—	—	716 0
111	Morawaka ..	do. ..	790 89	3 50	187 0	—	—	—	981 39	229 14	—	599 80	—	152 45	—	—	981 39
112	Doniyaya ..	do. ..	544 42	81 75	1,191 48	—	472 61	—	2,290 26	—	—	2,193 0	—	97 26	—	—	2,290 26
113	Urubokka ..	do. ..	82 96	281 72	118 40	—	24 0	—	507 8	189 21	—	313 0	—	4 87	—	—	507 8
114	Matara Gangaboda Pattu ..	do. ..	83 42	835 4	1,643 27	—	—	—	2,561 73	—	60 0	2,357 0	—	133 73	—	11 0	2,561 73
117	Ransagoda ..	do. ..	25 46	25 24	147 0	—	—	—	197 70	—	—	196 0	—	1 70	—	—	197 70
	Hambantota District.																
8	Magam Pattu ..	Unlimited ..	3 9	390 12	995 0	94 64	—	—	1,482 85	—	—	1,087 0	—	301 21	94 64	—	1,482 85
48	Giruwa Pattu West ..	Limited ..	34 75	12 56	470 0	—	—	—	517 31	—	—	469 0	—	43 31	—	5 0	517 31
145	Hambantota Govt. Servants	do. ..	199 62	270 0	—	—	217 35	34 53	721 50	—	—	682 50	—	—	—	39 0	721 50
		Total ..	3,537 49	6,230 22	21,546 93	1544 59	1758 13	161 53	34,778 89	3,391 80	288 20	26,106 30	1577 48	1,807 91	1507 34	99 86	34,778 89
	NORTHERN PROVINCE.																
	Jaffna District.																
29	Uduppiddi Parish ..	Unlimited ..	3 43	5 0	1,240 0	—	—	—	1,248 43	—	—	991 83	61 88	194 72	—	—	1,248 43
61	Pandatarippu ..	do. ..	118 92	7 0	2,281 84	160 10	—	—	2,567 86	900 0	—	1,172 43	175 30	115 3	160 10	45 0	2,567 86
62	Karaveddi ..	do. ..	62 33	—	1,934 0	60 0	—	—	2,056 33	—	495 75	1,265 50	37 47	197 61	60 0	—	2,056 33
13	Tellippalai ..	do. ..	214 76	2,127 0	—	—	—	—	2,341 76	1,125 0	—	994 0	—	212 0	—	10 76	2,341 76
64	Valikamam West Headmen's	do. ..	325 49	—	1,230 0	5 0	—	—	1,560 49	500 0	—	855 0	—	100 49	5 0	100 0	1,560 49

40	Jaffna Industrial	Limited	127	20	—	35	0	—	143	50	30	0	335	70	—	—	282	0	—	53	70	—	—	335	70
65	Anaikoddai	Unlimited	7	91	—	327	21	27	95	—	—		363	7	—	—	300	0	—	35	12	27	95	363	7
68	American Mission Agents'	do.	92	2	—	10,091	16	162	17	—	—		10,345	35	3,717	23	3265	66	2,515	0	189	8	322	18	162	17	174	3	10,345	35
63	Puloli	do.	12	28	—	440	0	—	—		—		452	28	—		—		390	0	—		62	28	—		—		452	28
18	Koppay	do.	36	28	14	78	30	0	4	0	—		—		85	6	—		—		67	0	—		14	6	4	0	—		85	6
43	Jaffna Central	do.	20	65	—		425	0	—		—		—		445	65	—		20	0	395	0	0	33	30	32	—		—		415	65
49	Achchuveli	do.	50	4	9	0	125	0	—		—		—		184	4	—		—		157	0	—		27	4	—		—		184	4
91	Punkudutivu	do.	29	15	—		555	0	—		—		—		584	15	—		—		577	0	—		7	15	—		—		584	15
98	Tolpuram-Mulai	do.	133	23	—		3,322	50	17	0	—		—		3,472	73	1,500	0	—		1,872	50	—		83	0	17	0	0	23	3,472	73
106	Columputurai-Poonakari	do.	—		—		—		—		2665	0	—		2,665	0	—		—		2,665	0	—		—		—		—		2,665	0
	Mannar District.																															
11	Nanaddan East	Unlimited	605	15	—	685	0	86	52	—	0	13	1,376	80	450	0	—		624	0	—		216	28	86	52	—		1,376	80
	Mullaittivu District.																															
146	Vavuniya South Sinhalese Division	Unlimited*	—		—	—		—			—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
		Total	1,838	84	2,162	78	22,721	71	522	74	2808	50	30	13	30,084	70	8,192	23	3781	41	15,123	26	464	6	1,670	98	522	74	330	2	30,084	70
	EASTERN PROVINCE.																															
	Batticaloa District.																															
81	Kalmunai	Unlimited	116	25	90	0	—		—		—		—		206	25	—		—		203	0	—		—		—		3	25	206	25
99	Bintenne North	do.†	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
	Trincomalee District.																															
89	Trincomalee District Society	Unlimited	24	59	219	52	1,960	0	—		—		—		2,204	11	—		512	79	1,627	50	25	13	36	14	—		2	55	2,204	11
92	Pulmoddai	do.*	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
93	Kuchcheveli	do.*	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
94	Tiriyai	do.*	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
		Total	140	84	309	52	1,960	0	—		—		—		2,410	36	—		512	79	1,830	50	25	13	36	14	—		5	80	2,410	36
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.																															
	Kurunegala District.																															
26	Hiriyala Hatpattu	Unlimited	153	60	113	10	450	0	134	70	—		—		851	40	—		—		589	0	—		127	70	134	70	—		851	40
	Puttalam District.																															
5	Puttalam	Unlimited	108	50	440	94	192	26	—		—		0	74	742	44	—		9	50	655	0	—		77	94	—		—		742	44
107	Chilaw	Limited	173	82	—		6	0	—		—		18	18	198	0	—		—		198	0	—		—		—		—		198	0
109	Marawila	do.	49	66	—		164	42	—		—		—		214	8	—		41	0	171	0	—		—		—		2	8	214	8
		Total	485	58	554	4	812	68	134	70	—		18	92	2,005	92	—		50	50	1,613	0	—		205	64	134	70	2	8	2,005	92

* Work not started.

† Not working.

Balance Sheets of Co-operative Credit Societies for 1919–20—*contd.*

Registered Number of Society.	Name of Society.	Type of Society.	Assets.							Liabilities.							
			Cash in Hand.	Cash in Bank.	Loans due by Members and Others	Reserve Fund in Bank.	Value of Stock in Hand.	Other Items.	Total.	Loans from Government and Others.	Deposits from Members.	Share Capital.	Interest and Bonus due by Society.	Reserve Fund. Due to	Reserve Fund. In Bank.	Other Items.	Total.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.																
	Anuradhapura District.																
52	Anuradhapura ..	Limited ..	14 0	—	276 50	—	—	—	290 50	—	—	242 80	—	47 70	—	—	290 50
	PROVINCE OF UVA.																
	Badulla District.																
31	Makulla	Unlimited ..	101 12	181 86	730 0	—	—	—	1,012 98	—	—	762 0	—	250 98	—	—	1,012 98
30	Medagama ..	do. ..	—	37 66	816 0	—	—	—	853 66	6 9	—	685 0	—	162 57	—	—	853 66
50	Bibile-Nilgala ..	do. ..	122 89	304 34	455 10	—	—	—	882 33	—	—	677 0	—	205 33	—	—	882 33
15	Uva	Limited ..	35 43	115 50	165 50	—	—	—	316 43	—	—	264 0	—	52 43	—	—	316 43
72	Buttala	Unlimited ..	52 70	23 52	150 0	—	—	—	226 22	—	—	215 0	—	11 22	—	—	226 22
116	Wellawaya ..	do. ..	0 5	117 75	—	—	—	—	117 80	—	—	117 0	—	—	—	0 80	117 80
118	Wiyaluwa	do. ..	14 0	169 0	95 0	—	—	—	278 0	—	—	278 0	—	—	—	—	278 0
		Total ..	326 19	949 63	2,411 60	—	—	—	3.687 42	6 9	—	2,998 0	—	682 53	—	0 80	3,687 42
	PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA																
	Ratnapura District.																
95	Ratnapura ..	Unlimited ..	2 41	795 83	971 10	—	30 20	0 97	1,800 51	117 63	89 50	1,531 25	—	62 13	—	—	1,600 51
100	Kendangamuwa ..	do. ..	148 0	—	157 0	—	—	—	305 0	—	—	305 0	—	—	—	—	305 0
141	Godakawela ..	do. ..	8 75	—	180 0	—	—	—	188 75	—	—	188 75	—	—	—	—	188 75
144	Gandolaha ..	do.* ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kegalla District.																
4	Galboda and Kinigoda Korales ..	Unlimited ..	132 81	—	1,831 84	181 32	—	—	2,145 97	675 0	—	1,059 0	—	230 65	181 32	—	2,145 97
16	Three Korales ..	do. ..	0 3	231 35	950 0	86 28	—	—	1,267 66	—	—	1,145 0	—	36 38	86 28	—	1,267 66
87	Beligal Korale ..	do. ..	35 0	—	—	—	—	—	35 0	—	—	35 0	—	—	—	—	35 0
96	Kanduaha Pattu ..	do. ..	2 20	66 0	—	—	—	—	68 20	—	—	68 0	—	—	—	0 20	68 20
97	Mawata Pattu ..	do. ..	63 0	7 0	85 0	—	—	—	155 0	—	—	155 0	—	—	—	—	155 0
		Total ..	392 20	1,100 18	4,174 94	267 60	30 20	0 97	5,966 9	792 63	89 50	4,487 0	—	329 16	267 60	0 20	5 966 9
		Grand Total ..	16046 5	18776 90	99,949 69	4145 49	5982 44	693 50	145594 7	19747 75	6498 90	99284 37	4303 1	10554 49	4108 24	1097 31	145594 7

Peradeniya, September 8, 1920.

* Work not started.

F. A. STOCKDALE, Registrar.

THE COLOMBO MUSEUM.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR 1919.

INTRODUCTION.

I RETURNED to Ceylon on July 22, 1919, after an absence of two and a half years on war service and resumed duties in the place of Mr. G. A. Joseph, who had acted as Director during my absence. Along with other Government Departments, the Museum has suffered through vigorous retrenchments during the war.

It is to be hoped that, as conditions gradually improve, the needs of the Museum will be considered. This applies most particularly to the need for expansion. The proposed west wing, which was sanctioned in 1914–15, should be built as soon as possible. At present the collections are over-crowded, and cannot be properly and artistically exhibited, and until further accommodation is provided, the Museum will be forced into a condition of stagnation. The question of adding an industrial and economic section to the Museum has lately been raised, but no such addition can be contemplated until the new wing is built. The same applies to a nature study section which I propose to add as soon as space is available. Following the example of the local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, other learned societies have made use of the Museum as their headquarters. I am only too glad to offer the use of a room for the meetings of these societies, but it should be remembered that, totally unsuited as the present Museum buildings are for the purpose for which they were designed, they are still less adapted to the requirements of public meetings. It is high time that provision was made for a small lecture hall, which would offer a suitable home for the learned societies, and which at the same time could be used for chamber concerts, art exhibitions, and the like. It is not unlikely that money will shortly be available for an art gallery, and if, as has been proposed, the building is placed on Museum land, the opportunity of incorporating a small public hall in the scheme should not be missed. Thus, without breaking the association of the learned societies with the Museum, a much-desired relief would be afforded to my Department, and the societies would be provided with fitting headquarters, instead of the inadequate makeshift with which they have had to be content up to the present.

The Library continues to expand, and before long it will have outgrown its present quarters. The Library is in no sense a public institution. It is primarily for the use of the students engaged in research on subjects represented in the collections of the Museum, though duly authorized "readers" are permitted to consult books in the Museum Reading Room. Many people mistake the Museum Library for a lending library, and surprise and indignation are sometimes expressed when a request to remove books from the Museum is refused. In the present state of the finances of my Department the only part of the Library which can be satisfactorily maintained is that dealing with zoology and marine biology. Many of the other sections are hopelessly out of date, and have little or no practical value.

The question of how best to preserve specimens for exhibitions is one that presents innumerable difficulties in a moist and hot climate. This is particularly true of natural history exhibits. The colours of the birds' eggs and butterflies have been very successfully retained by having the Museum table cases covered with spring blinds of a dark green substance. Perhaps the most difficult animals to preserve are fishes. Many fluids have been suggested for retaining the natural colours of fishes, but unfortunately all seem to fail in the tropics. The first Director of the Colombo Museum, Mr. A. Haly, devoted considerable attention to this problem, and he devised a fluid composed of glycerine and gum arabic, which certainly proved more successful than most other methods. I am of opinion, however, that given a skilful artist the most satisfactory method is to make painted plaster casts (or papier-maché casts) of the fishes. Experiments have been made during the present year, and thanks to Mr. G. M. Henry, Assistant in Systematic Entomology, who is an artist of some considerable ability, and to Mr. Eric Fernando, Assistant Taxidermist, who prepared the casts, the experiment has been successful.

In a previous report reference was made to the handbook of Ceylon Birds. I am glad to be able to state that owing entirely to the keenness and energy of Mr. W. E. Wait, of the Ceylon Civil Service, the handbook should be ready before the next Administration Report is published. This handbook, which will be published from the Museum, is very much needed by local naturalists, and I hope it will be followed by publications of a similar nature dealing with other groups of Ceylon animals. In connexion with this I may say that I am at present in correspondence with Lieutenant-Colonel F. Wall, C.M.G., of the Indian Medical Service, who has just completed a valuable handbook on Ceylon Snakes, and I think it very likely that this handbook, which will run to nearly 600 pages, will be published from the Colombo Museum.

The publication of "Spolia Zeylanica," which was suspended last year owing to the scarcity of paper and war economies, has been resumed. Two noteworthy papers on Ceylon Butterflies by Mr. W. Ormiston have recently appeared, and Mr. W. E. Wait has continued his series of papers on Ceylon Birds. By far the greater part of our knowledge of the fauna of India and Ceylon is due to the researches of amateur naturalists. At the same time, it is to be regretted that so few of our public servants, who are stationed in remote parts of the Island, have taken up the serious study of some branch of natural history. It is, perhaps, still more regrettable that many keen naturalists, who have after many years of labour built up extensive collections and have acquired unrivalled knowledge of some small group of animals, do not consider it worth while keeping a written record of their observations. "Spolia Zeylanica" was founded with the object of providing a means for such workers to place on record the progress of their investigations. It has only partially succeeded in achieving this object, and, as editor of "Spolia

Zeylanica," I take this opportunity of asking for a bigger contribution of natural history notes from those who, even if not specialists in the strict sense of the term, have at least some special knowledge of the fauna of Ceylon. With one or two notable exceptions, the Ceylonese have taken little or no practical interest in natural history up to the present. This may be partly due to the lack of educational opportunities. A naturalist, however, is "born and not made," and some of the most famous contributions to natural history have been achieved in spite of a lack of a scientific training. I understand that the principal schools of the Island are devoting more and more attention to biology and nature study, and with the advent of the University College it is to be hoped that the younger generation will remove this reproach. In the meantime a constant stream of medical students is passing through the Biological Department of the Ceylon Medical College. As Lecturer in Biology I have always made a point of stimulating an interest in natural history, and it is to be hoped that the younger generation of medical practitioners may make some use of the training in biology, which forms the groundwork of the more serious studies of the medical sciences.

CHANGES IN THE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Gerard A. Joseph, after two and a half years' dual duties as Acting Director and Secretary and Librarian, Colombo Museum, was relieved by the Director of the charge of the Department on July 22.

Mr. G. M. Henry, Assistant in Systematic Entomology, returned to his substantive appointment on July 1, 1919, after serving in the Agricultural Department as Assistant Entomologist for three and a half years, relieving Mr. C. Solomons, who reverted to his post as Draughtsman and Laboratory Assistant. The services of Mr. M. M. Salim, who was temporarily employed as Draughtsman and Laboratory Assistant, were discontinued.

Mr. E. M. J. Abeyesinhe was transferred to the Principal Mineral Surveyor's Department, with effect from March 1, 1919, and Mr. A. B. M. Amarasekera from the Prisons Department succeeded him on June 16, 1919.

Mr. N. Rajendra having passed the Clerical Examination was appointed to the Government Veterinary Department, and Mr. A. E. Jayasinhe succeeded him as Clerk from March 1, 1919. Mr. M. H. Perera was appointed on March 10, 1919, to succeed Mr. Jayasinhe as Inspector of Watchers.

REPORTS.

The Secretary and Librarian reports as follows :—

The number of accessions to the Library during the year was 687, a small number compared with pre-war days. 274 tickets were issued to readers during the year. Many palm leaf manuscripts were consulted in the Library, especially by Buddhist priests. 285 books were issued to those engaged in special research for home study.

The Library is indebted to the following institutions for valuable additions :—

University Museum, Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Smithsonian Institute, Washington, U. S. A.
Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A.
United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, Washington, U. S. A.
Bryn Mawr College, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, U. S. A.
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
Exchange Department, University Library, Berkeley, California, U. S. A.
The United States National Museum, Washington.
California Academy of Science, San Francisco.
Secretary, Zoological Society, New York.
The Honorary Secretary, Royal Society of Canada, Ottawa, Canada.
American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, America.
Librarian, University of Toronto, Canada.
Puget Sound Marine Station, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, U. S. A.
Secretary, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada.
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.
Department of Entomology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, U. S. A.
The Honorary Secretary, Royal Society of South Australia, Adelaide, South Australia.
Linnean Society of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia.
Australian Museum, Sydney.
Entomological Branch, Department of Agriculture, Sydney, New South Wales.
The Secretary, Department of Fisheries, Sydney.
South Australian Public Museum, Adelaide, South Australia.
Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery of South Australia, Adelaide.
Librarian, New Zealand Institute, Wellington, New Zealand.
Museum, Christ Church, New Zealand.
Secretary, Royal Society of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania.
Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh.
Secretary, Fishery Board for Scotland, Edinburgh.
The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Natural History Society of Siam, Bangkok, Siam.
Societe Portugaise des Sciences Naturelles, Lisbon.
South African Museum, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
Albany Museum, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
Rhodesia Museum, Bulluwayo, South Africa.
Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
Curator, Durban Museum, Natal.
Bureau du Conseil Permanent Internat. pour l'Exploration de la Mer. Copenhagen.
Zoologiske Museum, Universitat, Copenhagen, Denmark.
The Department of Printed Books, British Museum, London, W.C., England.
Linnean Society of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.
Entomological Society of London.
Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts, England.
Cambridge Philosophical Society, Cambridge, England.
Editor, Imperial Bureau of Entomology, London, S.W.
University of Liverpool, England.
Secretary, Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, London, S.W.
Royal Dublin Society, Dublin.
Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.
Director, National Museum of Ireland, Dublin.
Musee Oceanographique, Monaco.
Museum de Histoire Naturelle, Paris.
Academie des Sciences, Paris.
Director of Museums, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.
The Secretary, Nederlandsche Entomologische Vereeniging, Rotterdam.
Indian Museum, Calcutta.
Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay.
Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.
Fisheries Department, Government of Madras, Madras.
Deputy Director of Fisheries for Bengal, Calcutta.
Forest Zoologist, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, U.P., India.
The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, Pusa. Bengal.
The Librarian, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian, Ethnology, and Natural History, Honolulu, Hawaiian Island.
The Secretary, Hawaiian Entomological Society, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Laboratoiro d'Entomologia Agraria Portici, Italy.
Istituto Zoologico R. Universita, Naples.

The Secretary, Societa Italiana di Scienze Naturali, e del Museo Civico Milano.
Director, College of Science, Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
Zoological Association, Batavia.
Museum, Bergen, Norway.
Library Bureau of Sciences, Manila, P.I.
Librarian, Naturforschenden Gasellschaft, Basel, Switzerland.
Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova.
Le Secretaire Ayuntamilnto de Barcelona, Museo Municipal de Ciencias Naturales, Barcelona.

It is hoped with the return of normal conditions the Library will be in a position to augment its collections by purchase and exchange of publications. The Library embraces a fairly wide range of subjects, but in many respects it is out of date.

The Assistant in Systematic Entomology reports as follows :—

I resumed duties at the Museum on July 1, 1919, on the arrival of Mr. Jepson, as Assistant Entomologist to the Department of Agriculture. Since then I have been engaged in putting the entomological collections in order, and arranging unclassified material in systematic order. In order to do this, lists of Ceylon insects were compiled from the Fauna of British India Volumes on Insects, British Museum Catalogues, the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, and also from the recent monographs of the various orders. The collections of Blattidæ and Forficulidare were arranged in accordance with these lists. A considerable number of insects have been collected in and around Colombo and added to the collection, but no collecting trips to outstations were made.

The climate of Colombo is probably one of the worst in the world for the preservation of entomological collections. The combination of heat and moisture is especially favourable to the growth of moulds, and these are certainly the worst foes of entomological collections out here. Thus, during the greater part of the year great difficulty was experienced, not only in keeping the existing collections free from mould, but also in effectively drying new specimens. In many cases (especially large and soft-bodied insects) it was found that, instead of drying, they slowly rotted, in spite of all precautions. A good drying oven for use in wet weather is a great desideratum for the Entomological Division. As the keeping quality of specimens depends entirely on their being thoroughly dried at the start, the importance of this may be readily seen. A thoroughly dry specimen can resist mould even in damp atmosphere, but a specimen that has not been rendered absolutely dry at the start is a constant source of trouble.

In addition to the entomological work, the Assistant in Systematic Entomology attended to the fumigation of plants, &c., entering the Island, at the Government fumigatorium, and this work took a great deal of time.

It was decided to replace the specimens of fish exhibited in the Museum by coloured models, and a number of plaster models of fish were prepared by the Taxidermist's Division, and were afterwards coloured by me. A coloured sketch of the fresh fish was first made, and this was afterwards utilized in colouring the model. A good deal of experimental work was done in order to determine the best method of making moulds of fish and casting from the moulds, and also to discover the best way to apply colour to the plaster models. The most satisfactory method was found to be to make the mould by pouring melted paraffin wax over the suitably mounted fish, allow it to cool, and then, after the fish had been removed, to pour plaster into the resulting wax mould ; the paraffin was then melted off by placing it in boiling water. The method of colouring which was found to be most suitable was with oil colours made rather thin with turpentine painted over a preliminary coat of linseed oil. When dry the paint was varnished with copal varnish. Silvery fish proved to be very difficult to colour properly, as there appears to be no suitable substance which will adequately reproduce the wonderful sheen of such fishes, and in consequence they were painted with silver bronze ink, which, however, gives a very dull and leaden appearance when compared with the magnificent originals. Various experiments were also tried with the object of reproducing transparent objects, such as fins, which look very stiff and opaque when reproduced in plaster, thus considerably reducing the life-like effect. No really satisfactory method has been discovered as yet, however.

Several drawings in line and wash have been prepared in illustration of papers for "Spolia Zeylanica."

The Acting Assistant in Systematic Entomology states :—

The insect collection and the exhibited specimens were constantly attended to and kept in perfect condition. There were hardly any specimens added to the general collection, except a few occasionally presented by donors to the Museum. Mr. Ormiston and Mr. Mackwood worked at the insects, and were very helpful in giving first-hand information regarding new species, &c. In addition to my duties concerned with insects, I also inspected Lake Tamblegam in the latter part of January, and accompanied the Director in July on a further inspection. Mr. Henry returned from the Agricultural Department after a period of about four years and took charge of the collection from me.

The following is the Taxidermist's report :—

I left Colombo on March 18 for Anuradhapura accompanied by a collector and returned on March 31. On September 2 I proceeded to Anuradhapura with the Additional Assistant Taxidermist and two collectors and returned on September 15. Both these trips were chiefly in the search of mammals and birds.

A Bear Monkey (*Presbytes ursinus*) was secured at Sita Eliya in 1918, and two specimens of Mayor's rat (*Coelomys mayori*) were caught at Ohiya.

The skeleton of the very rare Pygmy Whale (*Kogia breviceps*), referred to in a previous report, has been exhibited, but the mounted specimen did not come up to expectations, due to the oily and fatty substances of the skin showing signs of early decay, although every possible means of preventing the skin from deteriorating had been tried. At the suggestion of the Director, a plaster cast of the specimen was taken, and a paper model is now in preparation, which, when completed, will be exhibited in juxtaposition with the mounted skeleton in the same case.

After the return of the Director some alterations and improvements were made, chiefly in the Mammalia Gallery. Forty-three specimens (twelve species) of small mammals were added to the duplicate collection, and in it are included the following, which were acquired by purchase :—

One Bear Monkey (*Presbytes ursinus*).
One Ruddy Mungoose (*Mungos smithi*).
One Ceylon Brown Mungoose (*Mungos flavidens*).
One common Otter (*Lutra lutra*).

During the two trips to Anuradhapura sixty birds (forty species) were secured, out of which twenty specimens were mounted and exhibited during the year.

Mr. W. E. Wait, C.C.S., while Assistant Government Agent at Puttalam, was fortunate in securing a specimen of a Wagtail (*Motacilla alba*), which he presented to the Museum. This species has not been previously recorded from Ceylon. Mr. Wait has also presented to the Museum the following skins :—Three Gray Wagtail (*Motacilla melanope*) ; one Rose-coloured Starling (*Pastor roseus*). These will enrich our duplicate collection.

A very fine specimen of the beautiful Giant Wrasse (*Chelinus undulatus*) was mounted, and several plaster of paris models of coloured fishes have also been made.

The mammalian skeletons have been cleaned and re-arranged. In every case the skeletons have been placed against the black background, with excellent results.

At the suggestion of the Director, all the wall and table cases were lined with dark green casement cloth, and the entire collection of minerals, gems, and stone implements was re-arranged and re-mounted.

VISITORS.

The total number of visitors was 121,836, as follows :—Ceylonese, 109,725 ; European residents, 964; Strangers, 11,147.

PURCHASES.

One old Kandyan walking stick with heavy brass mountings used by Kandyan Dissawas.

One pair large iron tongs and ancient scissors used for iron melting, &c., from Harispattu.

DONATIONS (GENERAL).

One ancient brick with "hansa" design used for a frieze, Tissamaharama. Mr. D. C. W. Jayasekara, Government School, Tissamaharama.

One lot copper "massas," Sahasa Malla, Prakrama Bahu, Dharmasokadeva Raja Lilavati, &c., from Tumpane, Central Province. Government Agent, Central Province.

One lot ancient copper coins, Sri Mat Sahasa Malla, Vijaya Bahu, Prakrama Bahu, &c. Assistant Government Agent, Matale.

Eighty copper Roman coins from Kitalagama, Southern Province. Assistant Government Agent, Matara.

One ancient tile from a Walawwa at Delgoda, Meda pattu, Kukulu korale, Province of Sabaragamuwa. F. Lewis, Esq.

Medal. A tenth century medal of the Romanoff dynasty. G. Vassilieff, Esq.

Spear head found on a chena at Teppannawa. E. B. Alexander, Esq.

Paper document. Certificate of sale for Rs. 100 of a slave boy named "Pompey" by his owner, Simon Coere, the skipper of an English ship, the "Success" which put into Galle 1768. J. P. Lewis, Esq., C.M.G.

Beads embedded in concretionary hydroxide of iron (limonite). W. A. Elwell, Esq.

One ancient brick (broken) marked "N" from Sandagiri Vehera. W. B. Nonis, Esq.

One ancient brick from Situl Pahuwa. A. Jayasingha Esq.

One ancient brick from Naga Maha Vihara, Yodakandiya. A. B. M. Amarasekara, Esq.

ZOOLOGICAL DONATIONS.

Praying Mantis (*Gongylus gongyloides*). Miss Catherine Paulusz, Colpetty.

Praying Mantis (*Gongylus gongyloides*). Master J. R. C. Thambimuttu, Batticaloa.

Locust (*Sathrophyllia rugosa*). The Superintendent, Udagoda, Undugoda.

Larva of Moth (*Suana concolor*). J. T. David, Esq., Survey Department, Anuradhapura.

Snake (*Dipsas forstenii*). J. T. David, Esq., Survey Department, Anuradhapura.

Snake (*Lycodon aulicus*). F. Dornhorst, Esq., Colombo.

Death's Head Moth (*Acherontia lachesis*). J. A. Rodrigo, Esq., Timbirigasyaya.

Death's Head Moth (*Acherontia lachesis*). E. L. Davidson, Esq., Colombo.

Beetle (*Aspidomorpha miliaris*). C. D. Houpe, Esq., Kahawatta.

Snake (*Chrysopelea ornata*). V. A. Hoole, Esq., Veterinary Surgeon, Ratnapura.

Snake (*Dendrophis pictus*). John Rudd, Esq., Kandy.

Snakes (two) (*Cylindrophis maculatus*). P. B. Herat, Esq., Maradana.

Birds : Dusky-blue Flycatcher (*Stoparola sordida*); Red-vented Bulbul (*Molpastes hæmorrhous*); Tickell's Flower Pecker (*Dicæum erythrohynchus*). Master W. P. B. Goodfellow, Alutenne, Welimada.

Moth (*Antheræa paphia*). Maxwell de Silva Wijeratne, Esq., Colombo.

Moth (*Antheræa paphia*). E. H. Vidal, Esq., Delawaar, Colombo.

Bird : Black Eagle (*Ictinætus malayensis*). Rev. Father Goonewardene, Colombo.

Birds : Gray Wagtail (*Motacilla melanope*) ; White Wagtail (*Motacilla alba*) ; Rose-coloured Starling (*Pastor roseus*). W. E. Wait, Esq.

Snake (*Chrysopelea ornata*). J. P. Obeysekere, Esq.

Snake (*Dipsas Ceylonensis*). R. B. Black, Esq., Nanu-oya.

Bird : Malay Bittern (*Gorsachius melanolopus*). F. Dornhorst, Esq.

Birds : (two) Whistling Teal (*Dendrocyena javanica*). L. van Langenberg, Esq.

Bird : Malay Bittern (*Gorsachius melanolopus*). J. R. Denman, Esq.

Bird : Pied-ground Thrush (*Geocichla wardi*). George Brown, Esq., Balangoda.

"SPOLIA ZEYLANICA."

During the year Part 41, Vol. XI., of "Spolia Zeylanica" was issued, containing—

(1) Outlines of the Stone Ages of Ceylon, by E. J. Wayland, Esq.
(2) Notes on Ceylon Butterflies (Part II.), by W. Ormiston, Esq.

Notes.

(1) *Toxorhynchites minimus* (Theob.), by R. Senior-White, Esq., F.E.S.
(2) The Tea Tortrix (*Homona coffearia*, Neitner), N. K. Jardine, Esq.
(3) Report of the Proceedings of the Second Entomological Meeting held at Pusa, February 5 to 12, 1917, edited by T. Bainbrigge-Fletcher, R.N., F.L.S., F.E.S., F.Z.S., by G. M. Henry, Esq.
(4) Crocodiles' Nesting Habits, by C. T. Symons.

EXPENDITURE.

The cost of the institution for 1919 was :—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	—	26,673 55
Other Charges :—		
Purchase, collection, preparation, &c. ..	1,646 90	
Travelling	882 3	
Publications, &c.	368 19	
Maintenance	1,398 56	
Cultural operations at Lake Tamblegam ..	842 65	
Fresh-water fishery investigation	246 0	
Incidental expenses	1,472 29	
		6,856 62
		33,530 17

March 25, 1920.

JOSEPH PEARSON,
Director.

GOVERNMENT BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PASTEUR INSTITUTES.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR, GOVERNMENT BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PASTEUR INSTITUTES, 1919.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

FOUR hundred and thirty-three patients attended the Pasteur Institute for treatment during the twelve months ended February 29, 1920. The nationalities of the persons treated were as follows :—

Sinhalese	..	207	Europeans	..	23
Indian Tamils	..	130	Muhammadans	..	4
Ceylon Tamils	..	45			
Burghers	..	24	Total	..	433

The number treated each month was distributed fairly evenly throughout the year as shown in the following table :—

Table 1.

1919.	Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Persons under 16. Males.	Persons under 16. Females.	Total.
March ..	34	6	14	2	56
April ..	31	3	7	4	45
May ..	21	6	12	7	46
June ..	17	7	11	7	42
July ..	13	4	—	2	19
August ..	18	7	6	—	31
September ..	17	6	14	6	43
October ..	24	7	8	3	42
November ..	25	7	6	7	45
December ..	11	6	13	3	33
1920.					
January ..	9	5	4	2	20
February ..	6	1	2	2	11
Total ..	226	65	97	45	433

The number of patients who came from each Province for treatment is given in the next table. During the two years that the Institute has been opened 312 patients have come from the Western Province, whereas not a single person from the Eastern Province has been treated, and only very few persons from the North-Central Province and the Province of Uva. Although it is possible that rabies is very uncommon in these Provinces, it is more probable that few persons come from these Provinces, because they are unenlightened as concerns this form of preventive treatment; and I conclude from a study of the table that the Institute has not yet reached its maximum utility :—

Province.	Population.	Persons per Square Mile.	Number attended for Treatment.	Proportion of Inhabitants Treated.
Western ..	1,106,321	773	198	1 in 5,580
Central ..	672,258	294	130	1 in 5,170
North-Central ..	86,276	21	3	1 in 28,755
Northern ..	369,651	110	35	1 in 10,560
Southern ..	628,817	293	13	1 in 48,200
Uva ..	216,692	66	3	1 in 72,000
Eastern ..	183,698	48	—	1 in 183,698
North-Western ..	434,116	144	20	1 in 21,000
Sabaragamuwa ..	408,521	216	31	1 in 13,000

Inquiries are sent out every three months to all persons who have been treated at the Institute, so that an effective control may be kept of this treatment. 744 persons had been treated to February 29, 1920, and in the case of five of these the treatment failed, for the patients have since been reported to have died of hydrophobia. Therefore, the percentage of failures is ·67, which approximates to the numbers reported from other Institutes which are working under similar conditions. Thus, the percentages of failures as stated in the 1918 report of the Coonoor Institute of Southern India was ·75 for the 12,283 patients who had been treated there to the end of 1918.

The number of brains of dogs and other animals which were received for examination during the year is shown in the following table :—

Table 2.

	Positive from Microscopical Examination.	Negative from Microscopical Examination.	Negative from Microscopical Examination and Positive from Animal Inoculation.	Received unfit for Examination.	Total.
Dog ..	70	31	6	32	139
Jackal ..	1	—	—	—	1
Cat ..	—	—	1	—	1
Man ..	—	—	1	—	1
Horse ..	1	—	—	—	1
Total ..	72	31	8	32	143

The Provinces from which the brains were sent is shown in the next table :—

Table 3.

Province.	Total number of Brains examined.
Western	65
Central	47
Sabaragamuwa	13
North-Western	6
Southern	5
Northern	5
Uva	2
North-Central	—
Eastern	—
Total ..	143

The persons treated may be divided into the following categories :—

(*a*) 127 persons were treated, and the animals which injured them were proved by microscopical examination or animal inoculation to have suffered with rabies.

(*b*) 54 persons were treated, and from the description of the symptoms and the death of the dog or from the death of other persons bitten by the same dog there was no doubt that the dog was rabid.

(*c*) Three persons were treated, and a veterinary surgeon stated that the dog was rabid.

(*d*) 238 persons were treated, and the brains of the suspected animals were not available or were unfit for examination.

(*e*) Two persons were treated, and the brains of the suspected animals were negative on animal inoculation.

(*f*) Nine persons were treated for a few days and ceased treatment, because the suspected animal was found to be alive and well ten days after inflicting the bite.

It may be concluded from this that out of 433 persons treated, 184 had been exposed to a definite risk of infection, and in the case of 238 no definite decision could be made.

In addition to those treated, a number of people came to the Institute for advice. It is often very difficult to decide whether or not a person has run a risk of infection. The disease cannot be acquired by the contact of infected saliva with the unbroken skin. But infection has been known to take place by rubbing saliva from a rabid dog into very small cuts and scratches, the disease has even been inoculated by the point of a sewing needle.

Now, many patients are anxious for the medical officer of the Pasteur Institute to decide whether or not they have run any risk of infection, but it is obvious that the patient, and not the medical man, is in the best position to know if he (the former) may have infected cuts or scratches.

The attitude that I have adopted in these cases is to state the manner in which infection may occur, and leave the patient to decide what risks he may have incurred. At the same time I urge that if the patient has any doubts or anxieties in the matter, he or she should undergo treatment which, though a little unpleasant, is otherwise harmless.

There is another class of case in which no definite decision can be given; it is when the brain is microscopically negative for rabies. When the dog is received at the laboratory within a few hours of its death, the microscopical examination of the brain may be relied upon. But many of the examinations made at the laboratory are upon brains which have been sent in preserving fluid by medical officers, and frequently some degree of decomposition has taken place before the removal of the brain. Animal inoculation has shown that on six occasions in the examination of 143 brains the microscopical test was negative, when it should have been positive.

Here, again, the duties of the medical man is obvious, he must state the facts, but where there is any doubt, he must advise treatment as a safeguard.

BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Routine Work.—The number of examinations made during the year 1919 and the number of vaccines prepared is given in the following table :—

Specimens.	Official.	Private.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Blood for Widal reaction	931	28	334	625	959
Blood for para-typhoid A	298	14	5	307	312
Blood for para-typhoid B	298	14	2	310	312
Blood for Wassermann reaction	41	4	18	27	45
Blood for malaria ..	3	7	2	8	10
Material for *B. pestis* (human)	28	—	8	20	28
Rats for *B. pestis* ..	2,634	—	—	2,634	2,634
Guinea pig for *B. pestis*	2	—	—	2	2
Sputum for tubercle bacilli	25	27	11	41	52
Sputum for pneumococci	1	1	1	1	2
Material for cholera vibrio	154	—	43	111	154
Urine for examination	5	10	—	—	15
Urine for tubercle bacilli	1	—	—	1	1
Urine for typhoid ..	1	—	—	1	1
Fæces for intestinal parasites	4	3	1	6	7
Fæces for typhoid ..	1	—	1	—	1
Fæces for dysentery ..	3	—	—	3	3
Water for cholera vibrio	1	—	—	1	1
Water for examination	45	6	—	—	51
Mineral water for examination	—	4	—	—	4
Material for diphtheria	13	4	5	12	17
Material for *B. leprœ*	1	—	—	1	1
Discharge, &c., for gonococci	3	3	3	3	6
Catgut for sterility ..	1	—	—	1	1
Miscellaneous specimens for examination ..	14	4	—	—	18
Auto-vaccine ..	—	1	—	—	1
Anti-cholera vaccine doses	988	—	—	—	988
Anti-plague vaccine doses	300	—	—	—	300
Fluid for cytological examination	2	—	—	—	2
Total ..	5,798	130	434	4,115	5,928

Research Work.—Investigations were carried out on the preparation of vaccines, and to test the effect of heat, drying, and chemicals upon them. The present method of sterilizing vaccines consists in heating a suspension of the organism to its lowest thermal death point, or by adding a small quantity of carbolic acid or other disinfectant.

It was found that such vaccines as those of dysentery, cholera, and typhoid could be desiccated over sulphuric acid and heated to the boiling point of water without materially affecting their properties of giving rise to antibodies when injected into animals. In fact, for the preparation of antisera, they were far superior to vaccines prepared in the usual manner, for they were less toxic, and much larger doses could be administered safely.

An anti-plague vaccine was prepared in this manner. Large quantities of the organism was grown on agar media in Roux bottles. It was washed off in a small quantity of water and precipitated by adding absolute alcohol. The insoluble mass of *B. pestis* was filtered off on hardened filter paper and well washed with 75 per cent. alcohol.

The mass was removed from the filter paper and dried over sulphuric acid; when thoroughly desiccated, it was ground to a fine powder. A 1 per cent. suspension was made of this powder in normal saline. When ½ cc. of this suspension is injected into a guinea pig, it was followed by pyrexia for about 36 hours' duration, and after five days the animal is immune to the inoculation of small doses of an extract of the spleen of a guinea pig which has died of plague. In respect of convenience, accuracy of dose, and efficiency, this vaccine is superior to such preparations as Haffkine's vaccine, which is extensively used in India.

The human subject may be injected with ½ cc. to 1 cc. of an aqueous suspension of 1 in 200 of this powder. This gives rise to pyrexia, but not to a severe reaction at the site of inoculation.

Fowl Plague.—Numerous outbreaks of disease have occurred in poultry yards in Colombo and other parts of Ceylon, and have caused very considerable loss to the owners of poultry. The examination of a number of diseased or dead fowls sent to the Bacteriological Institute showed that the condition is due to an organism known as *Pasteurella gallinæ*, which belongs to the same group of bacilli as *Bacillus pestis*.

The symptoms of the disease vary. Sometimes it occurs as an acute septicæmia, when the fowl usually dies in twenty-four hours or less, after it has first shown signs of sickness; frequently there is an attack of diarrhœa, hence veterinary surgeons have called the disease fowl cholera, though fowl plague or fowl septicæmia would be terms more in accordance with the symptoms. In other outbreaks the disease has been less acute, and the symptoms show that the lungs have been implicated, and the fowl appears miserable and drowsy, is continually sneezing, and a glary muco-purulent discharge comes from the nose and beak. The birds do not feed, their feathers are dull and bristling, their combs and wattles are dusky, and they refuse food. A bird may be sick for a week or more before it dies. Occasionally recovery takes place. The disease under these circumstances is diagnosed frequently by the veterinary surgeons as Roup, but a bacteriological examination shows that it is a form of fowl plague.

Experiments were carried out for the purpose of finding a rapid and practical method of immunizing fowls to this disease. It was found that the injection of $\frac{1}{2}$ cc. of a 1 per cent. suspension of dried bacterial mass conferred considerable immunity to the bird, and was sufficient to prevent the disease being acquired by the natural means, *i.e.*, by the mouth, though not sufficient to confer complete immunity to the subcutaneous injections of large doses of virulent organisms. The vaccine has been supplied to two owners of poultry runs, and they found no difficulty in using it. The fowls are inoculated in the breast muscle by means of a hypodermic syringe. Not a single case of the disease occurred among the fowls which were inoculated.

The prevention of the disease by disinfecting fowl houses and runs is very difficult, for crows and other birds are susceptible to the disease, and carry it from an infected locality to one that is not infected. Hence the inoculation of a vaccine is the most practical means of eradicating the disease.

LUCIUS NICHOLLS, M.D., B.A. (Cantab.),
Director.

VETERINARY.

REPORT OF THE ACTING GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON FOR 1919.

I.—STAFF.

Assistant Veterinary Surgeons.—Mr. E. T. Hoole, G.B.V.C., Colombo; Mr. M. D. S. A. Wijayanayaka, G.B.V.C., Nuwara Eliya; Mr. G. B. de Silva, G.B.V.C., Kandy; Mr. V. A. Hoole, G.B.V.C., Colombo; Mr. J. I. Apponso, G.B.V.C., Badulla; Mr. C. H. de Saram, G.B.V.C., Ratnapura.

Manager, Government Dairy.—Mr. P. C. J. Fernando.

Manager, Model Farm.—Mr. V. H. Herat.

Manager, Ambepussa Farm.—Mr. R. F. P. Jayawardena.

Laboratory Assistant.—Mr. E. D. Perera.

Stock Inspectors.—Messrs. A. M. Ahamat, B. D. Stephen, D. P. A. Dissanayaka, R. F. P. Jayawardena, G. E. P. Senaratne, S. E. Samaranayaka, J. Habaragoda, D. L. Dias, Tassim Mahamooth, H. E. P. Jayawardena, D. de A. Seneviratne, S. N. Samuel, and S. W. Jansz. The College year at the Bombay Veterinary College now begins on August 1. As Mr. A. M. Ahamat discontinued his studies on grounds of ill-health and reverted to his post as Stock Inspector, it is intended to send Mr. R. F. P. Jayawardena to Bombay at the end of next July.

Mr. G. W. Sturgess, the Government Veterinary Surgeon, left for England in July on a well-earned furlough of nearly fifteen months. His health was affected a great deal by repeated attacks of pandemic influenza, but even when he was very weak his interest and zeal in the work never flagged. It is earnestly hoped that he will be able to recruit his health thoroughly during his stay at home, and return with renewed health and vigour for another spell of work.

II.—INFECTIVE DISEASES.

Rinderpest.—This disease prevailed chiefly in the Western, North-Western, Sabaragamuwa, and Central Provinces, the disease being introduced from India to Colombo, and radiating from the outskirts of the Municipality to the Western Province in a north-easterly direction along the main lines of traffic, and from this Province to the three others in the same direction. The total number of cases in Colombo town during the year under review was 790; in the Western Province 1,140, of which 182 recovered, 861 died, 45 were shot, and 52 remained ill at the end of the year; in the North-Western Province there were 237 cases; in the Province of Sabaragamuwa 329; and in the Central Province 437. In the latter part of the year the outbreak was completely stamped out in the Central and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and at the end of the year the disease was well under control in the North-Western and Western Provinces.

It has been felt that the work of selecting and transporting cattle from India requires more careful and conscientious management, and this may also be said of the quarantine arrangements in Colombo. As desired by His Excellency the Governor, a Conference, consisting of the Government Agent, Western Province, the Government Agent, North-Western Province, the Mayor of Colombo, and the Government and Municipal Veterinary Surgeons, was held on December 9 last to formulate a scheme of concerted action, in order to check the introduction and prevalence of rinderpest in future. The names of Dr. L. Nicholls, Director of the Bacteriological Institute, and Dr. L. F. Hirst, Municipal Bacteriologist, have been subsequently added to the list of members of the above Conference.

A quarantine camp in Colombo at a distance from the cattle mart is felt a necessity, and when this is established, arrangements will probably be made to take all imported cattle to it by direct rail communication from the harbour.

Anti-rinderpest Inoculation.—Owing to a shortage of the supply of anti-rinderpest serum from India about the end of the year, inoculation of contacts could not be carried out regularly in December. But during the rest of the year all immediate contacts were successfully inoculated, when the cattle owners allowed the inoculation to be done. When serum was not available, the Assistant Veterinary Surgeons and Stock Inspectors, in co-operation with the Government Agents and their headmen, endeavoured to check the spread of the disease by the destruction or isolation of cases, the segregation of contacts, disinfection, proclamation of infected areas, and closing of infected halting sheds, redoubling their efforts at these time-honoured and common-sense methods of prevention and suppression. An attempt will most likely be made in the near future by the Director of the Pasteur Institute in Colombo to manufacture serum in Ceylon with a view to carry out simultaneous inoculation by the sero-virus method in infected herds, thus rendering them permanently immune by passing through a mild form of the disease, having first fortified them with a dose of simple anti-rinderpest serum.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.—The disease prevailed to a certain extent throughout the year, almost all Provinces being more or less infected, but not in a very virulent form. The total number of cases was 10,907, against 10,377 last year. The total number of cases outside Colombo town was 10,887, of which 10,600 recovered, 285 died, and 2 were shot. In Colombo town only 8 cases were reported, and at

the quarantine station 12 cases. As usual, the disease was of a very mild type, and spread with great rapidity. There was an extensive outbreak in the Province of Uva, the number affected being 4,584, of which 4,532 recovered and 52 died. Unlike rinderpest, this disease seems to be enzootic in the Island, although fresh waves of infection are often introduced to Colombo and the Western Province by imported cattle from India.

Anthrax.—In the various Provinces 259 cases were reported, of which 251 died and 8 recovered. In Colombo town there were 16 cases and at the quarantine station 395 cases amongst sheep and goats imported from South India. 151 cases of anthrax were met with in Mannar District in Northern Province, and 49 cases in Matara District in the Southern Province. Certain low swampy pasture lands were suspected to be the breeding ground of this disease in Matara District, and on the cattle being removed from such lands the disease soon subsided. This is a point that requires further investigation, especially as this disease may affect human beings in the form of malignant pustule by accidental inoculation. An intestinal and a pulmonary form of anthrax are also known to affect man.

Rabies.—160 suspected cases were examined at the Bacteriological Institute, of which 60 were from Colombo town; of these, 43 gave positive and 14 negative results. Three were received unfit for examination. 522 persons underwent treatment at the Pasteur Institute in Colombo. It is felt that this humane institution is a great boon to the public; and especially poor people, who had formerly to go all the way to Coonoor for treatment when bitten by mad dogs, are thankful that they can have it now almost at their very door.

Black Quarter or Quarter Ill.—Fifteen cases were reported in the Province of Uva, of which all proved fatal. This disease, which is hardly amenable to treatment, and is responsible for a great deal of mortality among young stock in certain countries, is comparatively rare in Ceylon. When present it can be made out by the crackling tumours or swellings and the resulting lameness.

The Island was free from swine septicæmia, which gave considerable trouble during the previous two years; and no cases of surra occurred, although this disease seriously affects horses, cattle, and camels in India, and was met with among cattle up-country in Ceylon in some previous years.

Horses.—There was no outbreak of infectious disease among horses during the year, and the dire disease, glanders, which is such a pest in certain Indian coast towns, is practically unknown in this Island.

Cattle and Disease Return for 1919.

Province.	Number.		Number affected by Disease.				Recoveries.	Deaths.	Number shot.	On Hand on December 31, 1919.
	Buffaloes.	Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Cattle.	Nature of the Disease.	Cases.				
Western ..	55,026	150,623	1,073	1,901	All diseases*	2,974	1,063	1,911	—	—
	205,649		2,974		Rinderpest	1,140	182	861	45	52
					Foot-and-mouth disease	260	260	—	—	—
					Rabies	4	—	4	—	—
Central ..	45,320	55,753	2,077	2,622	All diseases*	4,699	2,252	2,447	—	—
	101,073		4,699		Rinderpest	437	85	352	—	—
					Foot-and-mouth disease	127	127	—	—	—
					Anthrax	7	—	7	—	—
					Rabies	11	—	11	—	—
Southern ..	39,542	134,266	1,670	3,598	All diseases*	5,268	4,118	1,150	—	—
	173,808		5,268		Rinderpest	10	3	7	—	—
					Foot-and-mouth disease	2,287	2,268	19	—	—
					Anthrax	49	—	49	—	—
Northern ..	28,101	127,059	108	3,040	All diseases*	3,148	2,809	339	—	—
	155,160		3,148		Rinderpest	96	25	71	—	—
					Foot-and-mouth disease	580	545	35	—	—
					Anthrax	76	—	76	—	—
Eastern ..	34,827	77,100	516	2,304	All diseases*	2,820	2,549	271	—	—
	111,927		2,820		Foot-and-mouth disease	1,212	1,071	141	—	—
					Anthrax	24	6	18	—	—
North-Western ..	149,654	262,709	6,136	9,885	All diseases*	16,021	6,662	9,359	—	—
	412,363		16,021		Rinderpest	237	45	170	17	5
					Foot-and-mouth disease	435	408	12	2	13
					Rabies	2	—	2	—	—
North-Central ..	114,130	106,040	991	901	All diseases*	1,892	519	1,373	—	—
	220,170		1,892		Foot-and-mouth disease	852	838	14	—	—
					Anthrax	28	—	28	—	—
					Rabies	1	—	1	—	—
Uva ..	15,342	49,265	2,194	6,522	All diseases*	8,716	6,594	2,122	—	—
	64,607		8,716		Rinderpest	16	8	8	—	—
					Foot-and-mouth disease	4,584	4,532	52	—	—
					Black quarter	15	—	15	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ..	68,648	84,212	2,440	2,822	All diseases*	5,262	2,409	2,853	—	—
	152,860		5,262		Rinderpest	329	16	273	40	—
					Foot-and-mouth disease	550	538	12	—	—
					Rabies	1	—	1	—	—

* "All diseases" are from provincial returns. The cases of infectious diseases are from Stock Inspectors' reports.

The total number of cattle and buffaloes for the whole Island is 1,597,617.

The statement of diseases above excludes Colombo Municipality, the figures within Municipal limits being—

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Recoveries.	Deaths.
Colombo Town.			
Anthrax	16	—	16
Rinderpest	790	143	647
Foot-and-mouth disease	8	8	—
Rabies	30	—	30
Quarantine Station.			
Rinderpest	85	29	56
Foot-and-mouth disease	12	12	—
Anthrax	395*	—	395

* Goats and sheep.

III.—RETURN OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND GOATS IMPORTED DURING 1919.

Country of Production.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
To Colombo.				
United Kingdom	54	—	—	—
British India	34	9,081	12,133	56,024
Total	88	9,081	12,133	56,024
To Kayts.				
Adirampatam	—	218	—	—
Point Calimere	—	532	—	—
Total	—	750	—	—
Grand Total	88	9,831	12,133	56,024

Compared with 1918 there has been an increase of 10 horses, 4,613 cattle, and 2,526 sheep, and a decrease of only 594 goats. Although there has been a large decrease during the period of the war, there has been no shortage of meat in the Island. The meat supply has been largely drawn from country cattle.

IV.—IMPROVEMENT OF CATTLE.

A fresh impetus has been given to the improvement of cattle by the great interest taken in it by His Excellency the Governor, and by the publication of the report of the Cattle Breeding Committee. This report is a concise document containing in a small compass a good deal of useful information on the improvement of cattle. The Committee held six meetings, gathered information from several important witnesses, and visited several cattle-breeding establishments and dairies. The number of native cattle in the Island is said to be very considerable, taking into account the inadequate attention given to their feeding and maintenance by the owners. The Government has offered to supply land for communal pastures where suitable Crown land is available, provided that cattle owners will fence it. The Committee deplores the fact that no attempt has been made to take advantage of this offer.

The following paragraph on milk supply is worth quoting:—"An improvement of the town supplies of milk can be affected by an improvement of the milch cows by crossing and selection, and by attention to the feeding of calves and young stock. This has been demonstrated in the military dairies in India, and the Tamil cow-keepers upon estates up-country realize the advantage of the services of good stud animals. The dairies in the town of Colombo are chiefly in the hands of Indian milkmen, and the conditions of housing are not ideal. Improvement in the sanitary conditions under which milk is produced has been effected in the past few years by the Sanitary Inspectors and by the Ladies' League. Several dairies have been started in the residential suburbs of Colombo for the supply of the well-to-do residents. These are under intelligent management, and are being well run. The price of milk in Colombo is, however, extravagantly high, and beyond the means of the poorer classes. This high price is attributed to the high cost of grass and feeding stuffs, but a most important contributory factor towards this high price of milk is the poor milking qualities of the majority of the cows in the dairies. The establishment of dairies without Municipal limits, where supplies of grass can be readily grown, is to be recommended, and the possibilities of co-operative dairies are worthy of close investigation. In the majority of the dairies of the Colony calf starvation is common, and no improvement in the quality of dairy stock is to be expected so long as this neglect in the feeding of calves is continued. At the present time the loss arising from this practice of calf starvation is considerable."

In order to impress these important suggestions of the Committee more fully on the people, a leaflet was issued by this Department at the request of Government, both in English and the vernaculars. The following is an extract from it:—"The Committee on Cattle Breeding appointed by Government have devoted much time and taken a good deal of trouble to ascertain the defects in the system of cattle breeding in Ceylon, and have suggested ways and means by which those defects could be rectified and substantial improvements effected in cattle breeding. They have done all this for the benefit of the cattle-owning inhabitants of Ceylon. While we should be grateful to them for the trouble they have taken and the suggestions made by them, I think one of the best ways by which we can show our gratitude to them is by adopting and carrying out the improvements they have suggested as far as possible, so that

they may have the satisfaction of seeing that their efforts have not been in vain, and that they have been appreciated by the cattle-owning public of Ceylon. The following are some of the means by which improvements can be carried out in cattle breeding in Ceylon :—

"(1) By using good stud bulls.
"(2) By good feeding.
"(3) By taking care of the calves and young stock.
"(4) By selection of cows."

For fuller information on these four heads, reference may be made to the leaflet itself, the concluding lines of which run thus :—"Some of the wealthy residents in Colombo and several planters up-country have done a good deal in the selection and breeding of cows of superior breeds. But the ordinary householders should also do what they can in this direction, and if they could not singly afford to do much, they should join together and form co-operative dairies established on a proper systematic basis so that milk might be sold at a reasonable price, and form not merely a luxury, as it is in most of the towns in Ceylon at present, but a staple article of diet of everyday use, especially for the young, the aged, and the invalid."

The Agricultural Department and the local Agricultural Societies are also trying to improve the breed of cattle. The Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, Nuwara Eliya, reports that there is a movement to open a "Cattle Club" under the auspices of the Nuwara Eliya Branch of the Agricultural Society, and to improve the breed of cattle by introducing superior stud bulls from Europe.

Mr. H. L. de Mel intends opening a cattle-breeding farm in the Ragedara district of the North-Western Province, in the neighbourhood of Melgreen estate. It is from philanthropic private efforts of such public-spirited gentlemen that the greatest good can be expected in the way of improvement of cattle, and the scheme contemplated by Mr. de Mel has the hearty sympathy and approval of Government. Mr. de Mel's object is to breed cattle both for milk and draught purposes, including buffaloes for agricultural work. He also intends rearing pigs, goats, and poultry. The growing of suitable fodder crops and experimenting with cattle foods of various description will receive attention. A lease of about 500 acres of land will probably be obtained from Government for the purpose. The farm will be in charge of one of Mr. de Mel's superintendents, who holds a diploma in agriculture and has specialized in diseases of animals. When this farm is opened and worked in conjunction with his farm school, it is bound to prove a great factor in the amelioration of the people's condition, and will undoubtedly tend to their advancement.

V.—QUARANTINE.

The Municipal Veterinary Surgeon kindly furnishes the following information :—

Colombo Quarantine Station.

Statement showing the Number of Cattle admitted during 1919.

Number of cattle admitted	6,024	Number imported for slaughter—buffaloes ..	621
Number of buffaloes admitted ..	1,970	Number imported for work—cattle ..	304
Number of sheep and goats admitted ..	71,170	Number imported for milking—cattle ..	434
Number imported for slaughter—cattle ..	4,879	Number imported for milking—buffaloes ..	1,349

Tuticorin Quarantine Depôt.

Statement of Animals passed for Shipment during 1919.

	Cattle Section.				
Month.	Bulls.	Cows and Calves.		Buffaloes and Calves.	Total.
January	152	28	15	96	77	368
February	212	54	24	73	49	412
March	333	42	18	139	94	626
April	533	50	22	197	129	931
May	636	88	9	183	87	1,003
June	595	53	10	140	87	885
July	748	132	6	112	16	1,014
August	438	57	17	163	97	772
September	215	63	24	194	119	615
October	452	118	14	316	170	1,070
November	171	25	8	126	87	417
December	409	59	25	243	132	868
Total	4,894	769	192	1,982	1,144	8,981

The Veterinary Officer in charge reports as follows :—

Staff.—Veterinary Inspector Mr. S. C. Jeysingh Raj held charge till July 4, when he was relieved by the present Inspector, Mr. T. S. Alagappa Pillai. One attendant and one peon constitute the menial staff.

Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Goats passed through.—8,981 head of cattle, including 1,336 calves, were passed for shipment during the year under report, against 4,793 of the previous year, thus showing an increase of 4,188. There was no quarantine for sheep and goats, and there was no outbreak of infective disease in the depôt.

Nature of Disease, Recoveries, Deaths.—One death was suspected to have been from anthrax in August, but the result of the microscopical examination at the Madras Veterinary College was negative. There were two deaths from anthrax among the cattle awaiting admission in June, and the batches to which the victims belonged were kept under observation for a week before admission into the depôt.

Inoculation and General Remarks.—5,472 head of cattle were inoculated against rinderpest during the year. No protection from the sun and rain is afforded to the cattle. There are no separate yards provided in the depôt. The period of quarantine has been raised from six to ten days. All these go to show that it is not safe to continue a temporary depôt, like the present one, any longer.

From the concluding paragraph of this report, it is evident that there is a good deal of room for improvement in the arrangements and accommodation at the Tuticorin Depôt. The Chairman and the Veterinary Surgeon of the Colombo Municipal Council accompanied by an Engineer of the Public Works Department have just paid a visit to this depôt, and the quarantine arrangements will be modified and improved on lines recommended by them and approved by Government.

Kayts Quarantine Camp.

Statement showing the Number of Cattle admitted during 1919.

Number imported for draught work—cattle	689
Number imported for milking—cattle	3

The appearance of rinderpest among the cattle imported through Kayts has been a comparatively rare occurrence. During last March and April nearly 50 cases of this disease occurred among the cattle brought to the Kayts Quarantine Camp from Kodikarai and Adirampatam in Southern India. The insular position of the Quarantine Station proved a great safeguard against the prevalence of the disease, and the Stock Inspector was kept very busy in trying to stamp it out. The question as to whether Kayts should be kept on as a port of landing for cattle or discontinued is now under consideration. Judging from what occurred last year, one thing is quite clear. If the importation of cattle at Kayts is to be continued, greater attention should be paid to the quarantine camp, and especially to the fence around the camp sheds. The present live fence around the sheds should be kept in good repair, and a watcher should be on guard at the gate during the season when cattle are imported. A wire fence around the camp at a little distance outside the present fence, with an empty space of ground between the two fences, is a great desideratum, and would effectually prevent the spreading of any infectious disease to the native cattle on the Island of Kayts when it breaks out at the camp.

VI.—RABIES.

District.	Number of Cases examined at the Bacteriological Institute.	Number Positive.	Number Negative.	Unfit for Examination.
Colombo	60	43	14	3
Nuwara Eliya	43	21	12	10
Ratnapura	12	6	3	3
Kandy	10	3	2	5
Kurunegala	7	4	2	1
Kalutara	7	4	1	2
Matale	5	1	2	2
Jaffna	5	1	2	2
Kegalla	3	2	—	1
Galle	2	2	—	—
Bandarawela	2	—	—	2
Matara	1	1	—	—
Weligama	1	1	—	—
Hikkaduwa	1	—	—	1
Nawala	1	1	—	—
Total ..	160	90	38	32

Five hundred and twenty-two people underwent treatment at the Pasteur Institute in Colombo during the year 1919.

The Directors of the Bacteriological Institute and the Pasteur Institute, Colombo, have kindly furnished the above information.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The horses of His Excellency the Governor's Escort, the Police horses, the draught bulls of the Public Works Department, Convict Establishment, and Botanic Gardens, and the Government Dairy cattle have been treated when necessary; and animals were examined as to soundness and valuation prior to purchase for these institutions.

An illustration of the proper use and the resulting advantage of anti-rinderpest inoculation was afforded in the case of the bulls at the Public Works Department Store. One of the animals got an attack of rinderpest, and on information about it being received, the other animals were inoculated with anti-rinderpest serum, and were saved from what might otherwise have proved a virulent outbreak.

C. M. R. horses were examined whenever required for insurance under the Volunteer Horse Insurance Scheme. This is a piece of work that will probably require a separate qualified Veterinary Surgeon being set apart for it in course of time.

The examination of imported dogs has been carried out regularly with a view to preventing the introduction and spread of rabies. Considering the frequency of their importation and the increasing number of dogs brought over from Europe, India, and the Far East, the question of imposing a small fee payable by the owner for each dog examined and passed by the Veterinary Surgeon may have to be considered in the near future.

VIII.—GOVERNMENT DAIRY, BRANCH FARM AT AMBEPUSSA, AND MODEL FARM.

Government Dairy.

The Manager, Mr. P. C. J. Fernando, presents the following report:—

Disease among Stock.—No disease of a contagious nature occurred during the year. Rinderpest was prevalent in the town to a great extent. Strict measures were taken, with success, to protect the herd from infection. Parasitic gastritis due to *Hæmonchus contortus* was responsible for the loss of 11 cows and 17 calves.

Purchase of Stock.—7 cows and 5 bulls were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,465.0

Sale of Stock.—The proceeds of the sale of stock amounted to Rs. 3,785·57. Five young Scinde bulls, valued at Rs. 850, were sold to the French Consul, and were sent to Morocco for breeding purposes.

Working of the Dairy.—The total working expenses were Rs. 46,177·08, and the total credits Rs. 47,889·47, giving a balance of Rs. 1,712·39. Owing to rinderpest in the town, the use of the bulls for stud purposes was suspended during most of the year.

The total output of milk for the year was 23,791 gallons, most of which was supplied free to the Government hospitals in Colombo. The cost of production was practically 32½ cents per bottle. The price debited to Government institutions was 45 cents per quart, which is equal to 30 cents per bottle. The price of cattle food has risen considerably, and an increase in the price of milk to 51 cents per quart is found necessary from 1920. This will work out at 34 cents per bottle. The price of milk in town is 38 to 40 cents.

Removal of the Dairy.—The new land at Narahenpita, acquired for the purpose of the removal of the dairy, was taken in charge during the year. The work in connection with the building is in progress, and it is hoped to move the dairy to its new site in 1920.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure and Return of Live Stock on hand are annexed :—

Receipts and Expenditure Statement of the Government Dairy for 1919.

Receipts.		Amount. Rs. c.
Amount realized by sale of milk :—		
January ..	Estimated on a basis of 30 cents per bottle ..	3,196 76
February ..		2,636 59
March ..		3,283 37
April ..		3,438 57
May ..		3,630 54
June ..		3,730 42
July ..		3,830 65
August ..		3,906 49
September ..		3,789 81
October ..		3,764 90
November ..		3,714 42
December ..		3,902 18
Proceeds of sale of stock ..		3,785 57
Stud fees		175 0
Cattle trespass ..		36 0
Rent of lands ..		198 0
Value of raw rice, kollu, &c., issued to coolies in emergencies ..		15 20
Value of 2,850 empty gunny bags sent to Government Stores ..		855 0
Total ..		47,889 47

Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. c.
Pay of dairy coolies	7,864 21
Cost of cattle food	32,248 42
Value of stock purchased ..	3,465 0
Incidental expenses	1,269 45
Pay of the Manager	1,330 0
Balance	1,712 39
Total ..	47,889 47

Live Stock Return of the Government Dairy for 1919.

Particulars.	Balance in hand on January 1, 1919.	Purchased during the Year.	Transferred from Calves during the Year.	Born.	Received from Ambepussa Farm.	Returned from Jaffna.	Total.	Died during the Year.	Sold during the Year.	Transferred. To Cows.	Transferred. To Bulls.	Sent to Ambepussa Farm.	Balance in hand on December 31, 1919.
Cows ..	123	7	4	—	26	—	160	16	6	—	—	—	138
Bull calves ..	51	3	—	64	—	—	118	13	32	—	1	—	72
Cow calves ..	45	9	—	49	1	—	104	9	2	2	—	24	67
Stud bulls ..	6	2	1	—	—	1	10	—	4	—	—	—	6
Draught bulls ..	5	3	—	—	—	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	5

Branch Farm, Ambepussa.

Manager.—Mr. R. F. P. Jayawardena (acting).

Health of Cattle.—The health of cattle has been satisfactory on the whole. In the latter part of the year a few cases of worm disease proved fatal.

Additions and Repairs to Buildings.—No repairs were done during the year. The cattle shed and cooly lines require shifting of tiles, tarring, plastering, and whitewashing. The Manager's bungalow requires whitewashing and painting. A separate storeroom is required for keeping cattle food, &c.; at present a part of the bungalow is utilized for the purpose.

Roads.—The approach road to the farm from the railway station was repaired during the year, but the curve at the junction is too steep and abrupt, and requires filling up and metalling. This piece of work will probably be attended to by the Public Works Department at an early date.

Fencing.—The fence round the quarantine shed and cooly lines were repaired by the farm coolies.

Grass Field.—A few acres of jungle were cleared and planted with Mauritius grass during the year, and all shrubs and weeds in the existing grass field were cleared and manure applied regularly. There was a shortage of grass in March, and the cattle had to be fed with straw and an additional allowance of artificial food. It is intended to extend the grass field along the banks of the Maha-oya.

Well.—The pump goes out of order in dry weather, and when the water level gets low, it cannot be worked. A more powerful pump than the present one is required

The total expenditure was Rs. 6,056·08.

Statements of expenditure and live stock are annexed :—

Expenditure Statement of the Ambepussa Farm for 1919.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.	Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.
Pay of Manager	1,045 0	Clearing jungle and planting grass ..	2,012 15
Wages of coolies	1,066 11		
Cattle food	1,670 71	Total ..	6,056 8
Incidental expenses	262 11		

Live Stock Return of the Ambepussa Farm for 1919.

Particulars.	Balance in hand on January 1, 1919.	Born during the Year.	Received from the Government Dairy.	Died during the Year.	Returned to the Government Dairy.	Balance on December 31, 1919.
Bulls	3	—	—	—	—	3
Heifers	58	—	24	9	26	47
Calves (cow) ..	—	1	—	—	1	—
Total ..	61	1	24	9	27	50

Model Farm.

Manager.—Mr. V. H. Herat.

The grass lands and the grazing lands which were hitherto attached to the Model Farm and yielded an annual income of about Rs. 1,500 were handed over to the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province, in March last, to be dealt with by him.

The sheep on this farm are thriving fairly well. Six ewes were purchased from Mr. J. J. Patterson of Coil estate, Pallai, with a view to improve the breed by the introduction of fresh blood. These new animals are doing well. There are several applications for sheep, and it is hoped to dispose of a select number of animals at an early date.

The Model Farm, while continuing to be a farm as heretofore, will, in addition, be made use of as a quarantine camp for the dairy cattle whenever required.

Statement of receipts and expenditure and live stock are annexed :—

Receipts and Expenditure Statement of the Model Farm for 1919.

Receipts.	Amount. Rs. c.	Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. c.
Rent of grass lands	219 31	Pay of watcher and coolies ..	826 47
Rent of grazing land	12 0	Cost of sheep food	253 24
		Incidental expenses	124 53
Total ..	231 31	Total ..	1,204 24

Live Stock Return of the Model Farm for 1919.

Particulars.	Balance on December 31, 1918.	Purchased during the Year.	Born during the Year.	Total.	Died during the Year.	Sold during the Year.	Number to be struck off.	Balance on December 31, 1919.
Ewes and rams ..	14	6	—	20	2	—	2	18
Lambs	20	—	12	32	10	—	10	22

In conclusion, I have to thank the members of the staff for their service. The work is of an arduous nature, and the Department being a comparatively small one, a considerable share of responsibility devolves on each individual officer ; and I thank them all for the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

Colombo, February 28, 1920.

E. T. HOOLE,
Acting Government Veterinary Surgeon.

GOVERNMENT ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT ANALYST FOR 1919.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THIS report covers the work carried out in the laboratory during the year 1919. The figures show that there was a very considerable increase in the work as compared with the year 1918, and the number of reports made constitutes a record for the Department. The following figures also show a comparison with the last complete pre-war year :—

	Analyses.	Reports.		Analyses.	Reports.
1913 ..	789 ..	308	1919 ..	1,261 ..	488
1918 ..	1,013 ..	423			

II.—STAFF.

2. Mr. K. C. Browning, who had been in England on war service since December, 1916, retired from Government Service through ill-health, with effect from June 9, 1919, and Mr. C. T. Symons, who had been acting for Mr. Browning during the whole of the period, was appointed Government Analyst from the same date. Mr. W. N. Rae, Lecturer in Physics and Acting Professor of Chemistry at the Ceylon Medical College, was appointed Assistant Government Analyst, with effect from October 8, 1919.

III.—MEDICO-LEGAL INVESTIGATIONS.

3. During the year 801 productions, &c., from 260 cases were examined, as compared with 820 productions from 270 cases in 1918.

4. *Stains.*—This year 361 productions of various kinds, including the accused persons in two cases, were examined for blood and seminal stains, a slight increase on 1918 figures. It was not found possible again this year to use the precipitin test, but it is hoped to adopt it when full staff and proper facilities are provided. It is once more to be noted that in nearly every case where the identification of human blood was required no blood at all was found on the production.

5. The results of 45 cases have been reported to me by the Police, showing convictions in 16 cases.

6. *Poisoning Cases.*—The number of cases dealt with was 67, with 224 productions, as compared with 56 cases and 136 productions in 1918. The following table gives the nature of the poison or drug where any was identified, with arsenic as usual most prominent :—

Poison.	Productions.	Poison.	Productions.
Aconite	2	Jeyes' fluid	1
Ammonium aluminium sulphate	1	Mercury	2
Arsenic	28	Opium	5
Atropine	5	Potassium bromide ..	1
Atropine and opium ..	1	Quinine sulphate ..	1
Boric acid and powdered glass	1	Sal ammoniac ..	1
Cocaine	2	Strychnine	5
Croton oil	1	Unidentified poison ..	4
Gloriosa superba ..	2		63

7. Reports have been received from the Police with regard to only 27 of these cases, showing 3 convictions.

8. *Prohibited Drugs.*—In this section the number of productions has dropped very considerably as compared with the year 1918. In 1919 the productions numbered 200 in 60 cases, as compared with 384 in 102 cases in 1918. Ganja and opium accounted for all the productions except one, which was wrongly suspected to contain cocaine. One or other of the two former drugs was identified in 122 of the productions, of which 61 were imported ganja.

9. The reported results of 50 cases show convictions in 23 cases.

10. *Miscellaneous.*—Six cases occurred in which productions of a miscellaneous character were examined, including crude potash, charred bones, sand, arrack.

IV.—REMARKS ON MEDICO-LEGAL WORK.

11. There is still ample room for improvement in the manner of labelling and forwarding productions for examination. In four cases this was so careless that the productions were rendered unsuitable for examination. Three classes of Police in training were given demonstrations as to the methods used in the laboratory.

12. The condition of productions on receipt at the laboratory in certain poisoning cases has been such that the isolation of an active toxic principle from the productions still left a doubt as to whether this principle was due to decomposition or to some poison introduced into the productions.

In certain other cases the containers were received broken. Also very scanty help is given to the Analyst by those who have watched the symptoms in such cases and conducted the post-mortems in the case of death. These facts are to be regretted, as a little assistance in this way would be very valuable in saving time and materials, and probably in reducing the number of negative results.

13. In connection with the ganja samples, it is noticeable that the number has fallen very considerably, and that the proportion of imported samples was also less than in the year 1918.

V.—CUSTOMS.

14. The work carried out for the Customs Department this year has consisted of the examination of 63 samples, including 37 of kerosine oil, 2 of liquid fuel, 22 of suspected ganja or opium, and 2 of liquor. The latter were samples of Japanese wines, which were found to contain a preservative (salicylic acid).

VI.—ADMIRALTY WORK.

15. This year only 23 samples of liquid fuel were examined, as against 31 in 1918. Two other samples, in this case consisting of kerosine oil, were examined in connection with the Matara Wireless Station. The oil was forwarded owing to certain troubles experienced owing to the sooting up of the burners. This appeared to be due to the large amount of carbonaceous residue in the oil.

VII.—WATER ANALYSES.

16. The number of samples examined during the year was 169, as against 24 in the previous year. Of these samples, 64 were from Local Board areas, and the remainder were examined for various Government Departments. Visits were made for water examination to Kalutara, Mandapam, and Galle. At Kalutara 30 samples of the Kalu-ganga water were examined on the spot for brackishness. At Mandapam similar tests were made on 73 samples, and it was recommended that the well extensions should be made in areas, as yet untapped, to be preceded by borings, and the testing of the water from such borings. Samples to the number of 34 of Galle water were tested in the laboratory and were found to be high in albumenoid ammonia. The Government Analyst then visited Galle on instructions received from Government and examined the reservoirs and water supply, the results of which are embodied in his report to Government dated July 15, 1919.

17. Some years ago a start was made in testing water from the waterboats supplying vessels in Colombo Harbour, and periodical tests were made in order to check the cleanliness of the boats. In the year 1916 11 samples were examined, in 1917 7 samples, but in 1918 only 1 sample, and in the present year under review only 2 samples were submitted for examination. From results obtained in the past it would appear to be advisable to continue the periodical examination of such samples at more frequent intervals.

VIII.—WORK FOR EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

18. Samples suspected to contain ganja were examined to the number of 31, with negative results.

IX.—SALT ANALYSES.

19. Twenty-three samples of salt were analyzed. The results in the case of the ordinary areas were similar to those obtained in previous years. Two visits were paid during the year to the Government salterns at Elephant Pass and Puttalam respectively. The work of manufacturing salt in the former was started during this year on a very small scale, with very promising results; and it is confidently hoped that during the year 1920, when the area will be in the early stages of proper organization, the yield and quality will be satisfactory, although it must be remembered that it is reckoned that the best yields cannot be expected at once on new ground such as that at Elephant Pass.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

20. Of the total of 149 miscellaneous samples, 109 were samples of milk sent in by the Senior Sanitary Officer, as against 53 samples during the year 1918. Of the samples, only 22 were found to be genuine unadulterated milks, giving a percentage of nearly 80 of adulterated milks, which is somewhat greater than the percentage during 1918. It is most advisable that this work be carried on even more fully, so that the buyer and consumer may be protected against fraud and danger. I have not received the reports of the results of prosecutions in these cases; but it is to be hoped that in those cases where milk is used as a foodstuff for children and even adults the punishment is adequate. In England it is to be noted that such cases are very severely punished at the present time, imprisonment in the second class being imposed in some flagrant cases.

C. T. SYMONS,
Government Analyst.

Colombo, May 19, 1920.

Tabular Summary of Analyses, January 1 to December 31, 1919.

I.—Medico-legal:—	Productions.	Cases.	Percentage of Detection.
1. Blood	263	88	41
2. Semen	22	14	23
3. Blood and semen	76	25	Blood 42 Semen 3
4. Poison	224	67	28
5. Ganja and opium	199	59	61
6. Cocaine	1	1	—
7. Miscellaneous samples	16	6	—
Total	801	260	

II.—Customs	63 samples	IV.—Excise	31 samples	VI.—Miscellaneous	149 samples
III.—Water	169 samples	V.—Salt	23 samples	VII.—Admiralty	25 samples

Total number of reports, 488. Total samples, 1,261.

PART V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR 1919.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Public Works Department during the year 1919.

EXPENDITURE.

2. The amounts expended under the respective heads of the Supply Bill for the financial period October 1, 1918, to September 30, 1919, are as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments (inclusive of Clerical Service) ..	907,305	79
War Allowances to Government Servants and Temporary Increases of Salaries	162,555	74
Other Charges	125,060	35
Public Works Recurrent	4,503,263	9
Public Works Extraordinary	2,736,367	5
Other Departmental Votes, &c.	330,473	19
Total ..	8,765,025	21

3. For purposes of comparison the statement of expenditure during the last twenty-four years is tabulated :—

Year.	Recurrent.	Extraordinary.	Miscellaneous, including Loans, &c.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895 ..	1,756,001	1,286,889	—	3,042,890
1896 ..	1,823,558	1,219,106	—	3,042,664
1897 ..	1,726,669	1,838,650	—	3,565,319
1898 ..	1,900,307	1,510,143	369,324	3,779,774
1899 ..	2,040,684	1,707,119	1,250,125	4,997,928
1900 ..	2,029,279	1,610,261	1,074,665	4,714,205
1901 ..	2,112,905	1,348,032	666,028	4,126,965
1902 ..	2,163,394	1,448,491	572,143	4,184,028
1903 ..	2,240,086	1,339,699	1,275,968	4,855,753
1904 ..	2,286,812	1,858,657	619,275	4,764,744
1905 ..	2,324,805	1,595,612	370,431	4,290,848
1906 ..	2,582,398	1,901,588	133,083	4,617,069
1907 ..	2,648,741	1,929,416	227,081	4,805,238
1908 ..	2,684,811	1,781,145	1,080,706	5,546,662
1909 ..	2,796,779	1,637,134	1,203,400	5,637,313
1910–11* ..	4,511,611	2,313,423	3,048,443	9,873,477
1911–12 ..	3,211,341	2,017,577	2,022,372	7,251,290
1912–13 ..	3,406,677	2,368,184	2,471,462	8,216,323
1913–14† ..	4,620,749	6,774,607	2,090,160	13,485,516
1914–15 ..	2,746,540	2,693,826	1,624,499	7,064,865
1915–16 ..	3,942,348	4,529,856	332,750	8,804,954
1916–17 ..	4,283,563	5,520,706	556,749	10,361,018
1917–18 ..	4,445,581	3,994,702	567,826	9,008,109
1918–19 ..	4,503,263	2,736,367	330,473	7,570,103

* Eighteen months. † Fifteen months.

4. The expenditure in the several Provinces was as follows :—

Province.	Public Works Annually Recurrent.* Rs. c.	Public Works Extraordinary, including Other Departmental Works.* Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Western ..	1,335,493 62	1,993,466 33	3,328,959 95
Central, North ..	376,076 7	43,979 14	420,055 21
Central, South ..	371,596 94	186,859 77	558,456 71
Southern ..	389,008 92	221,328 41	610,337 33
Northern ..	297,316 83	174,084 56	471,401 39
Eastern ..	293,420 40	90,327 17	383,747 57
North-Western ..	459,387 43	62,460 82	521,848 25
North-Central ..	185,174 67	36,174 37	221,349 4
Uva	394,045 99	120,876 83	514,922 82
Sabaragamuwa ..	401,742 22	137,282 84	539,025 6
	4,503,263 9	3,066,840 24	7,570,103 33
Establishment	..	..	907,305 79
War Allowances to Government Servants and Temporary Increases of Salaries	..	..	162,555 74
Other Charges ..	..	..	125,060 35
		Total ...	8,765,025 21

* Includes Miscellaneous.

The expenditure incurred at the Government Factory and in connection with the Colombo Lake Development Scheme is included in that of the Western Province, and that incurred on the Mandapam Cooly Immigration Camp in the expenditure of the Northern Province.

5. The expenditure under the different sub-heads of the Annual Estimates, excluding Personal Emoluments and Other Charges, is shown in tabular form on page 3.

6. During the year under review the progress and execution of works of maintenance and construction has been retarded by general ill-health in the earlier months, difficulties in regard to rice and food supplies, and to an unusually wet year. The return of officers from war service has been slow, and considerable strain on the staff generally has resulted, but all have worked loyally and well.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS.

7. The total mileage of roads maintained is 4,086·19, being 13·11 miles in excess of the previous year.

8. Classified as metalled, gravelled, and natural, the mileage of roads in the various Provinces is as follows :—

Province.	Metalled. Miles.	Gravelled. Miles.	Natural. Miles.	Total. Miles.
Western	424·68	17·73	—	442·41
Central, North	302·79	49·72	30·75	383·26
Central, South	345·65	4·33	26·13	376·11
Southern	320·12	16·29	—	336·41
Northern	383·69	76·29	57·08	517·06
Eastern	275·67	77·73	26·50	379·90
North-Western	439·10	71·75	29·00	539·85
North-Central	254·65	51·34	—	305·99
Uva	335·27	13·61	80·25	429·13
Sabaragamuwa	333·22	25·85	17·00	376·07
Total ..	3,414·84	404·64	266·71	4,086·19

9. The average cost of road maintenance per mile in the several Provinces is as follows :—

Province.	Metalled. Rs. c.	Gravelled. Rs. c.	Natural. Rs. c.	General Average. Rs. c.
Western	1,503 38	464 37	—	1,461 74
Central, North	1,053 6	281 20	70 37	874 8
Central, South	878 71	308 41	51 85	814 70
Southern	1,009 3	252 74	—	972 41
Northern	459 75	227 77	23 2	377 31
Eastern	755 33	309 43	4 71	611 73
North-Western	862 36	345 2	11 36	747 89
North-Central	597 45	237 68	—	537 9
Uva	1,005 89	275 37	89 34	811 32
Sabaragamuwa	1,081 2	364 8	126 35	988 58
General Average ..	936 19	294 61	54 76	815 12

Statement of Expenditure under the different Sub-heads of the Annual Estimates in the Provinces.

Classification.	Province.										Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Western.	Central, North.	Central, South.	Southern.	Northern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Recurrent Expenditure.												
Maintenance of Roads	646,438 70	334,905 43	306,551 72	327,029 35	195,072 35	231,395 47	403,729 13	164,311 18	348,100 60	371,545 44	—	3,329,079 37
Maintenance of Inland Navigation ..	26,430 12	—	—	—	3,830 72	6,392 36	12,959 73	—	—	—	—	49,612 93
Maintenance of Buildings ..	120,932 44	24,757 11	28,136 51	31,772 41	25,884 41	32,535 98	18,623 48	12,918 8	21,480 85	16,356 53	35,696 2	369,093 82
Special Repairs to Buildings ..	7,531 46	6,009 39	7,932 57	12,268 11	6,241 24	—	4,091 81	2,999 84	13,837 30	—	—	60,911 72
Maintenance of Bridges ..	27,492 93	7,137 97	10,938 76	14,054 31	6,402 72	9,869 45	14,887 74	3,235 30	2,878 39	10,429 87	—	107,327 44
Miscellaneous	208,596 33	3,266 17	18,037 38	3,884 74	59,885 39	13,227 14	5,095 54	1,710 27	7,748 85	3,410 38	262,375 62	587,237 81
Total ..	1,037,421 98	376,076 7	371,596 94	389,008 92	297,316 83	293,420 40	459,387 43	185,174 67	394,045 99	401,742 22	298,071 64	4,503,263 9
Extraordinary Expenditure.												
New Works and Buildings ..	876,541 93	29,548 42	67,261 50	29,846 67	5,448 29	53,206 91	880 52	26,775 65	33,404 37	11,599 76	—	1,134,514 2
Additions and Improvements to Buildings	88,211 96	4,755 26	14,615 88	19,134 6	16,668 36	1,534 40	10,236 20	1,215 52	7,171 27	31,139 15	—	194,682 6
New Bridges	102,121 47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102,121 47
Repair of Bridges	641 35	—	7,134 70	33,450 57	1,611 70	—	—	—	—	436 85	—	43,275 17
Miscellaneous	408,916 36	3,636 29	66,049 42	61,892 23	146,935 65	19,914 40	13,178 72	3,191 75	23,259 49	25,415 55	125,438 18	897,828 4
New Roads	1,950 33	—	—	—	—	—	10,352 66	—	—	7,121 94	—	19,424 93
Additions and Improvements to Roads..	55,171 56	6,039 17	31,798 27	77,004 88	3,420 56	15,671 46	27,812 72	4,991 45	57,041 70	61,569 59	—	344,521 36
Total ..	1,537,554 96	43,979 14	186,859 77	221,328 41	174,084 56	90,327 17	62,460 82	36,174 37	120,876 83	137,282 84	125,438 18	2,736,367 5
Grand Total ..	2,574,976 94	420,055 21	558,456 71	610,337 33	471,401 39	383,747 57	521,848 25	221,349 4	514,922 82	539,025 6	423,509 82	7,239,630 14

10. The following is a comparison of the general average cost of road maintenance per mile for all classes of roads for the years 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919 :—

Province.	1915. Cost per Mile. Rs.	1916. Cost per Mile. Rs.	1917. Cost per Mile. Rs.	1918. Cost per Mile. Rs.	1919. Cost per Mile. Rs.
Western	876	1,190	1,383	1,401	1,462
Central, North	704	821	836	886	874
Central, South	588	674	748	792	815
Southern	635	880	887	944	972
Northern	269	388	402	426	377
Eastern	466	579	590	613	612
North-Western	505	696	736	766	748
North-Central	407	535	552	560	537
Uva	606	773	795	799	811
Sabaragamuwa	678	890	929	941	989
General Average	564	735	780	808	815

11. The roads generally have been maintained in satisfactory condition and state of repair. There has been a steady increase in motor traffic of all kinds, pointing to the necessity for further road improvement in the matter of widening and strengthening, and a still more liberal allowance for maintenance if traffic and road requirements are to keep pace with each other, as they should. The votes allowed for road improvement and widening hitherto have yielded excellent results, but a far larger annual expenditure is possible under this head, and it would be a wise policy considerably to increase the allocation of funds for this necessary work, so that it may be systematically continued to completion on the hill roads and in the more developed and populous parts of the low-country.

12. The number of steam rollers available is now eighty-five, five new ones being received during the year. Numbers of the older rollers have been in use for many years, and extensive boiler repairs are becoming necessary. Work has been commenced on making a new boiler for the 10-ton roller, which has been in constant use for twenty-nine years.

With a fleet of steam rollers gradually increasing towards a hundred, and in constant use all over the Island, the question of effecting running and major repairs has become a serious one. Minor repairs, which are easily carried out with good workshops at hand, present quite a different proposition on the side of a country road, and the "stitch in time" or small adjustment is often not made because of time that would be lost in driving a cumbersome machine to the district headquarters, where it might be effected. To remedy this and so prolong the period between overhauls the provision of a portable repair outfit on a motor lorry, with an experienced mechanic in charge, is under consideration.

13. The provision for more accommodation for the labour force working on roads is still most necessary ; the number of lines is inadequate, and in many instances of a temporary nature.

14. The roads now open to motor lorry traffic, with the gross weights admissible, are as follows:—

(*a*) *Roads on which there is no objection to Motor Lorries being run under the Regulations (maximum weight, 6 tons).*

Western Province.

Colombo-Kandy road.
Horana-Alutgama road (with the exception of the Anguruwatota ferry and Welipenne bridge on 22nd mile).
Colombo-Kalutara-Bentota road (with the exception of the Digarolla bridge).
Colombo-Avissawella road (*vid* Urugodawatta).

Central Province.

Talawakele-Agrapatana road.
Gampola-Pussellawa road (with the exception of Gampola bridge).
Pupuressa road.
Tispane road.
Kandy-Deltota road.
Kandy-Rangalla road *vid* Dumbara Valley, Rajawella, and Teldeniya.
Nawalapitiya-Kotmale road.
Dotale road.
Wattegama *vid* Teldeniya to Nugatenna Gap.
Wattegama Railway Station *vid* Madulkele up to Hulu-ganga bridge.
Talawakele to Watagoda up to the turn off to Watagoda Factory.
Gampola-Nawalapitiya road.
Nawalapitiya-Hatton road up to the 5th mile.
Hatton-Talawakele road.
Hatton-Norwood bridge road.
Bathford Valley road.
Annfield road.

Southern Province.

Matara-Deniyaya road.
Deniyaya-Hayes road.
Colombo-Matara road (within the Municipal limits of Galle).
Galle-Udugama road.
Galle-Akuressa road.

Province of Uva.

Bandarawela-Badulla road.
Badulla-Bibile road.
Spring Valley road.
Bandarawela-Haputale road.
Kumbalwella-Passara road.
Bandarawela-Liyangahawela road.
Dikwella-Madulla road.
Haldummulla-Haputale road.
Koslanda-Haldummulla road.
Passara-Madulsima road.
Bandarawela-Welimada road.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Colombo-Kandy road.
Ratnapura-Kuruwita road (*vid* Esplanade road and Cross street, excluding Main street from 56 to 56¼ mileposts).
Pelmadulla-Rakwana road.
Ratnapura-Balangoda road (*vid* Esplanade road and Cross street, excluding Main street from 56 to 56¼ mileposts).
Polgahawela-Kegalla road.
Karawanella-Glenalla road.

(b) Roads on which there is no objection to Motor Lorries being run under modified conditions as to Total Weights stated.

	Weight allowed. Tons.
Western Province.	
Nambapana road	3
Katukurunda - Nagoda - Matugama road	3
Nagoda-Neboda road	3
Tebuwana-Anguruwatota road	3
Labugama road	4½
Horawala-Moragala road	4½
Veyangoda-Ruwanwella road	4½
Road from Mirigama Railway Station up to but not across Giriyulla bridge	4
Central Province.	
Kandy-Matale road	3
Matale-Dambulla road	3
Nawalapitiya-Dolosbage road	3
Craighead-Somerset road	3
Tawalantenna-Pundaluoya-Watagoda road	3
Lindula-Nanuoya road	3
Deltota - Hewahéta - Rikiligasgoda road	4½
Glenugie-Upcot road	3
Maskeliya road: Norwood bridge to Moray	3
Maskeliya road: Maskeliya to Cruden	3
Dikoya bridge: Norwood bridge to Kotiyagala Bazaar	4½
Kotiyagala Bazaar to Campion	3
Dimbula-Dikoya road	3
Gorge Valley road up to the bridge von Henford estate	4½
Wallaha road	3
Iriyagama-Aladeniya road, 2nd to 6th mile	3
Kandy - Padiyapelella - Mulhalkele road (with the exception of Mulhalkele bridge)	4½
Rattota road	3
Nanu-oya Station to Nuwara Eliya	4½
Nuwara Eliya to Ramboda	4½
Nuwara Eliya to Welimada	4½
Nuwara Eliya-Uda Pussellawa road	4½
Talawakele-Nanuoya road	4½
Glenlyon-Preston road (at a speed of not more than 3 miles per hour over Torrington bridge)	4½
Pussellawa-Ramboda road up to the 33rd mile	4½
Wattegama-Katugastota road	4½
Katugastota-Galagedara road	4½
Nawalapitiya-Hatton road from the 5th mile to Hatton	3
Wanarajah branch road up to Castlereagh bridge, but not over the same	4½
Madulkele-Kabaragala road	4½
From Huluganga bridge to Bambarela	3
Galahenwatta-Yatawatta road	3
Palapatwata-Galawela road	3
Southern Province.	
Muppane-Hambantota road	3
Eastern Province.	
Bibile-Batticaloa road	3
North-Western Province.	
Mallowapitiya-Rambadagala road	4½
Galagedara-Kurunegala road	4½
Kurunegala-Dambulla road up to 17th milepost	2½
Province of Uva.	
Muppane-Hambantota road	3
Bibile-Batticaloa road	3
Welimada to Nuwara Eliya	4½
Province of Sabaragamuwa.	
Avissawella-Ratnapura road	4½
Yatiyantota-Kitulgala road	4½
Yatiyantota-Polatagama road	3
Yatiyantota-Ardross road	3
Kegalla-Bulatkohupitiya road	3
Rambukkana-Aranayaka road	3
Avissawella-Yatiyantota road, except bridge on 41st mile	4½
Veyangoda-Ruwanwella road	4½
Kendangamuwa-Woodend road	4½
Balangoda-Chetnole road	4½
Malwala ferry road	4½
Road to Hemmingford estate	4½
Karandupone-Rambukkana road	3½
Dela-Karawita road	4

INLAND NAVIGATION.

15. The canals, waterways, and channels open to navigation have been kept in a fair state of repair; more attention will, however, be required in future in respect of those in the North-Western Province, the accumulation of silt having been unusually heavy in places during the last twelve months.

MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS.

16. The number of buildings in charge of this Department and the cost of maintenance for the year under review were as follows:—

Class of Building.	Number.	Average Cost. Rs. c.
Government buildings, exclusive of Medical and Police buildings, and excluding King's Houses	1,038	179 64
Medical buildings	266	324 26
Police buildings	92	277 70

All buildings have been kept in a satisfactory state of repair.

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO BUILDINGS.

17. Many minor alterations were effected to various buildings at a total cost of Rs. 32,678·96.

MAINTENANCE OF BRIDGES.

18. The bridges of 50 feet span and over, numbering 322, were kept in an efficient state of repair. The increasing axle loads and higher speed of motor vehicles demand a stronger type of bridge, and many of the older bridges, some of them of long span, have become obsolete, and will have to be replaced as soon as possible.

Some 250 timber platform bridges still remain on the main roads of the Colony, and the policy of gradually replacing them by modern structures is being continued. The money voted for this work does not, however, go as far as it did owing to the high price of steel now obtaining.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

19. The expenditure incurred under this head of the Estimates was as follows:—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
New works and buildings	1,134,514 2	New roads	19,474 93
Additions and improvements to buildings	194,682 6	Additions and improvements to roads	344,521 36
New bridges	102,121 47		
Repair of bridges	43,275 17	Total	2,736,367 5
Miscellaneous	897,828 4		

The distribution of this expenditure was as follows:—

Province.	New Works and Buildings. Rs. c.	Additions and Improvements to Buildings. Rs. c.	New Bridges. Rs. c.	Repair of Bridges. Rs. c.	Miscellaneous. Rs. c.	New Roads. Rs. c.	Additions and Improvements to Roads. Rs. c.
Western	876,541 93	88,211 96	102,121 47	641 35	408,916 36	1,950 33	59,171 56
Central, North	29,548 42	4,755 26	—	—	3,636 29	—	6,039 17
Central, South	67,261 50	14,615 88	—	7,134 70	66,049 42	—	31,798 27
Southern	29,846 67	19,134 6	—	33,450 57	61,892 23	—	77,004 88
Northern	5,448 29	16,668 36	—	1,611 70	146,935 65	—	3,420 56
Eastern	53,206 91	1,534 40	—	—	19,914 40	—	15,671 46
North-Western	880 52	10,236 20	—	—	13,178 72	10,352 66	27,812 72
North-Central	26,775 65	1,215 52	—	—	3,191 75	—	4,991 45
Uva	33,404 37	7,171 27	—	—	23,259 49	—	57,041 70
Sabaragamuwa	11,599 76	31,139 15	—	436 85	25,415 55	7,121 94	61,569 59
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	125,438 18	—	—

20. The allocation of funds for the prosecution of extraordinary works during the year under review was more restricted than usual and confined chiefly to works already in hand, comparatively few new works of importance being undertaken. The effect of the curtailment of expenditure was most pronounced at the Government Factory and on the Colombo Lake Development Scheme, where the labour forces had to be considerably reduced.

Western Province.

Provincial Engineer, Mr. E. H. van der Straaten.

21. Apart from the Government Factory and Colombo Lake Development Scheme, which are dealt with separately, expenditure in the Western Province amounted to Rs. 1,794,948, Rs. 833,555 being on account of road maintenance and other recurrent works, and Rs. 940,914 on new works and buildings, &c. The principal works in hand are enumerated below.

New Buildings and Works.

22. *New Lunatic Asylum, Angoda, Colombo.*—Substantial progress has been made in the construction of this institution, the aim being to complete the administrative buildings and wards for females first, in order to relieve congestion at the present asylum, and then to complete the male side. The work is one of magnitude, and will take several years to finish completely. Quarters for the staff as follows have been completed :—

(*a*) Medical Superintendent's bungalow, costing 32·2 cents a cubic foot.
(*b*) Medical Officer's quarters, costing 31·1 cents a cubic foot.
(*c*) Matron's quarters, costing 29·8 cents a cubic foot.
(*d*) Quarters for Assistant Matron and six nurses, costing 28·1 cents a cubic foot.
(*e*) Quarters for sixteen attendants, costing 16·9 cents a cubic foot.

Each building is self-contained, with all necessary kitchen, latrine, and bath accommodation ; fencing has been erected, and the surrounding compounds planted with shade and fruit trees. The construction of the dispensary, kitchen block, and dining hall for females, and quarters for overseers and apothecaries is approaching completion, and arrangements for building the wards are in hand.

The drainage of all buildings in this institution will be on the water-carriage system, treated by the activated sludge process.

23. *Police Headquarters, San Sebastian, Colombo.*—The first block of buildings of the new Police Headquarters was completed. It provides accommodation for twelve married European sergeants in separate flats in a three-storey building. Cost per flat Rs. 11,226. Cost per cubic foot 35 cents. The flats are well arranged and self-contained.

24. *Training College, Colombo.*—On the completion of the new south-east block of the female side of the College, the old single-storey building on the east side of the quadrangle was demolished and a new and spacious block of two-storeys erected in its place, comprising lecture halls, kitchen, stores, baths, lavatories, dining room, and dormitories for students. The completion of this block places the female side of the College in a very satisfactory position as regards accommodation. Cost per cubic foot 33⅓ cents.

25. *Science Block, Royal College, Colombo.*—In connection with the University College Scheme the erection of the new science block made satisfactory progress, and is nearing completion. It is a building 187 feet long by 62 feet wide, and provides extensive laboratories and lecture halls, the design being in keeping with the adjacent College.

26. *New Royal College, Colombo.*—Unavoidable delay occurred in starting the construction of this building facing Racecourse avenue, but at the time of writing the foundations have been laid and the walling is being started.

27. *Explosives Magazine, Welikada.*—Urgent necessity for increased accommodation for explosives having arisen, an extension to the existing magazine providing 8,315 cubic feet additional space with 308 feet of boundary wall was erected. The design of the new magazine is an up-to-date one, and the work was executed in three months in a very satisfactory manner. Cost per cubic foot 52½ cents.

28. *New Government Dairy, Narahenpitiya.*—Progress on this work, which when completed will do away with the present dairy near the Royal College, was delayed by alterations to plans asked for by the Finance Committee, with a view to reducing the cost of the project from Rs. 165,000 to Rs. 125,000. At the close of the year the approach road had been constructed, water laid on, fences constructed, and the foundations laid for the main cattle shed.

29. *Land Registry, Negombo.*—Commenced in February, 1918, this building was satisfactorily completed during the year. It consists of a record room 75 feet long by 25 feet wide, with clerks' room 50 feet by 25 feet, Registrar's office bookbinder's room, tiffin room, a 9-feet verandah round the building, and the necessary fencing, latrine accommodation, &c. Cost per cubic foot 22 cents.

30. *Elementary Schools, Dematagoda, and Technical School, Colombo.*—These two schools were erected at a cost of 21¾ cents a cubic foot, and are not only well suited to the purpose for which they were designed, but are pleasing to look at and a credit to the designer.

31. *Additions to Hospitals, Colombo.*—(*a*) At the De Soysa Lying-in Home a new two-storey building to provide for patients upstairs and lecture and office rooms on the ground floor, with necessary lavatories, &c., was in hand, and nearly completed.

(*b*) At the Lady Havelock Hospital additional five rooms to the nurses' quarters were built, while existing rooms were enlarged.

(*c*) At the General Hospital the following works were completed :—A new mortuary for the pauper section and extending the existing post-mortem room ; additional ventilation to diarrhœa wards, with ceiling to one ward ; sundry improvements to the main kitchen and fuel shed ; providing permanent roofs to ulcer and syphilis wards ; and six sinks and water taps to verandahs of six wards.

32. In addition to the above particular works, miscellaneous buildings and extensions of minor importance were erected or were in hand to the number of 222.

33. The works embraced by the Colombo Lake Development Scheme, Parsons road bridge over the Railway and the Passenger Jetty and Customs road improvements, progressed slowly for various reasons. Funds for the prosecution of the Lake Scheme proper were very limited, and the programme of work had to be restricted accordingly. The steelwork for Parsons road over-bridge did not arrive

until late in the year, and difficulties in connection with the town drains under the approaches have retarded the completion of the roadways. Work on the Customs roads, *i.e.*, Wharf road and Customs yard, was practically completed, but the approach to the bridge to the Passenger Jetty was delayed owing to negotiations with the Fort Land Company being incomplete.

34. The Chief Engineer, Lake Scheme, Mr. J. Strachan, reports as follows in regard to the Lake Development Scheme, the total cost on which to the end of December, 1919, was Rs. 5,959,641·71, the estimated cost for the completed project being Rs. 8,718,345 :—

Colombo Lake Development and Canal Lake to Harbour, including Lakeside Basin and Lakeside Warehouses.

1. Further dredging in the lake has been carried out, and reclamation made behind St. Andrew's Church, between the railway bridge crossing the lake and the footbridge to Wekanda Mills.
2. The total dredging to date is 30,038,457 cubic feet.
3. The total reclamation to date is 52·03 acres.
4. The east and west locks were completed, and the construction of a lock-keepers' office was commenced.
5. The bridges over the locks were completed, with the exception of the roadway and the parapets, which have not been taken up.
6. The work of lowering the inverts in the two central spans of the bridge carrying the Coast line of railway over the canal lake to harbour was begun by the Railway Construction Department. One invert was completed, and the other commenced.
7. Very little work was done on the bridge carrying Norris road over canal lake to harbour, beyond the diversion of tramway tracks and other minor preparatory works.
8. On the bridge carrying Main street over the canal lake to harbour, the abutments and piers, except in the east span, were raised to required levels, and 18 inches by 7 inches steel joists are being placed in position. Operations in connection with the raising of the decking of the east span were begun.
9. The new bridge carrying Norris road over the connecting channel between the San Sebastian canal and the canal basin was completed by the Railway Construction Department, and the waterway under the new bridge opened to traffic.
10. A wall 34 feet long to connect the west wall of the San Sebastian canal with the abutment of the new bridge was completed, and the connecting wall to the east wall of the canal was begun.
11. The total length of walls, abutments, piers, &c., built to December 31, 1919, is 17,141 lineal feet.
12. Part of the pumping machinery for the San Sebastian pumping station was received. The construction of the foundations for the machinery was begun and very nearly completed.
13. *Lakeside Warehouses.*—The area was excavated to required depth. After trial piles had been driven, it was decided to adopt reinforced concrete raft foundations. A good deal of work was done in the preparation of the reinforcing steel, and the construction of raft foundation was begun.
14. The extension of drains to the new lines of reclamation was taken up, and drains along Lilly street and Jefferson street in Slave Island were extended through reclaimed land to the lake.

Bridges.

35. *Digarolla Bridge.*—The construction of this bridge across the Panadure river, under the supervision of the Factory Engineer, was proceeded with, the under water work of the seven piers and two abutments being practically completed, the depth to which the cylinders or wells were sunk being on an average 45 feet below water level. The raw material, *i.e.*, steel channels, angles, bars, plates, &c., for the sixteen main girders and superstructure is slow in arriving from England, but little having been received as yet.

36. *Dematagoda Bridge.*—To provide head room for barges, this 40 feet span lattice girder bridge was raised 3 feet 6 inches in height, the abutments being built up to a similar extent. The work was carried out without dismantling the bridge or removing a single stone sett from the platform. Timber trestles were erected 6 feet from each abutment, 9 inch by 7 inch R. S. joists were bolted vertically to the pillars of each main girder, with a cross girder underneath them. Ten-ton hydraulic jacks were then placed at the four corners underneath the cross girders and worked slowly and simultaneously, while timber wedges were inserted on the trestles as the bridge rose. About 9 to 12 inches of abutment was built at a time, the raising process being repeated as required.

Roads.

37. Rs. 61,271 was spent in road improvements and extensions in the Province during the year, the most important works being the Agalawatta-Badureliya road, Walbotale-Kinadeniya road, Nagoda-Matugama road, and the extension of the Kallawellawa road, the latter work being completed to within eleven chains of the Kalu-ganga. The deviation of the Kandy road at Peliyagoda to avoid the dangerous corners just across the Victoria bridge was begun late in the year, as was the acquisition of land for widening the first few miles of the Negombo road.

38. Increase of traffic with the wider development of the Province is noticeable on many roads, and lorries and motor buses are now largely in use everywhere one goes. The heavier loads carried at comparatively high speeds demand stronger and wider road platforms and bridges than now generally exist, and a systematic programme of improvement with funds to prosecute it is essential to place the roads of the Western Province in a satisfactory condition to meet coming needs.

Central Province, North.

Provincial Engineer, Mr. P. M. Bingham.

Buildings and Works.

39. *Teldeniya Police Station.*—The building of this new station was completed during the year. It consists of an administration block, quarters for an Inspector and sergeant, and barracks for eight married and four single constables, with a parade ground and the usual accessories, the total cost being Rs. 38,994. The cubic foot cost of the various buildings was as follows :—Administration block 23 cents, quarters and barracks 26½ cents, coach house and stables 22 cents, latrines and wash-houses 48 cents.

40. *District Court, Kandy.*—The construction of a record room with accommodation for clerks and recordkeeper, waiting room, and lavatory at this court-house was begun, and when completed will supply a long-felt want.

41. *Deltota Hospital.*—Considerable improvement was effected at the Medical Officer's quarters at this hospital by glazing in the verandah, providing a servants' lavatory, and carrying out various alterations at a cost of Rs. 1,945.

42. At Mulhalkele and Matale hospitals alterations and additions were in hand with a view to improving the latrine accommodation.

Miscellaneous.

43. The roll of flood damages was smaller in the year under review than usual, due probably to a more regularly distributed rainfall and the absence of heavy downpours. Fifteen different items of repair on various roads were necessary, and an expenditure of Rs. 3,300 incurred thereon.

Roads.

44. Improvements were carried out on the Nawula-Elahera road, Deltota-Rikiligasgoda road, and commenced on the Galahenwatta-Yatawatta road, North road to Mahawela, Kandy-Hewaheta road, Kandy-Haragama road, and Peradeniya-Deltota road.

Central Province, South.

Provincial Engineer, Mr. R. A. Powell.

New Works and Buildings.

45. *Hospital, Agrapatana.*—This hospital, which was begun in 1918, was completed and handed over to the Medical Department in May, the total cost being Rs. 91,998 and the cubic foot cost 39 cents. The buildings consist of two wards accommodating 24 patients, an administration block, Medical Officer's quarters, apothecary's and nurses' quarters, attendants' quarters, and bathrooms and latrines, &c. The cost of levelling the site was heavy; the hospital is situated on the top of a hill, which was cut down to allow of all buildings being erected at one level, enabling the working of the hospital to be carried on with much advantage, which can seldom be obtained in hospital sites up-country.

46. *Police Inspector's Quarters, Hatton.*—This building was completed. It is conveniently situated near the police station on a site acquired from Hatton estate. Cost Rs. 7,999, or 34 cents per cubic foot.

47. *Visiting Apothecary's Quarters, Dolosbage.*—This building was built and completed at a cost of Rs. 8,774, or 39 cents a cubic foot. It is of the usual type for such quarters, and is situated about a quarter of a mile from the hospital on the Nawalapitiya road.

48. *Nawalapitiya Hospital.*—New quarters for the Medical Officer and a new operating room have been completed at a cost of Rs. 19,796, or 34 cents a cubic foot. The quarters are somewhat larger than the usual type; a consulting room has been added, and the verandahs enclosed owing to the exposed position.

49. *Cooly Lines.*—The following were erected for the accommodation of road coolies :—

Craigie Lea-Nawalapitiya road	...	...	.. 10 rooms
Nuwara Eliya-Ramboda road	...	...	.. 5 rooms
Uda Pussellawa road	...	...	.. 4 rooms
Dolosbage road ...	...	...	.. 4 rooms

An expenditure of Rs. 5,400 was incurred in improving the sanitary condition of existing lines on the roads in the Province to great advantage.

Bridges.

50. *Bridewell Bridge, Bogawantalawa Road.*—The present bridge, which is too weak to take the heavier type of motor lorries, is now being replaced by a stronger bridge. The new bridge is being erected alongside the old one, and on a better alignment, as a skew steel structure of 30 feet span and 18 foot roadway. This work is well advanced.

51. *Gampola Bridge.*—Borings were taken and plans prepared for the erection of a new bridge at Gampola to replace the present suspension bridge, which has done duty for over half a century, but is no longer strong enough to take the heavy traffic from the Pussellawa and Ramboda districts. At the date of writing this report actual construction has already been begun, but the work is one of some magnitude and difficulty, and will probably take 2½ years to complete. In the meantime the old bridge will be used for traffic as heretofore.

Miscellaneous.

52. *Nawalapitiya.*—Consequent on the outbreak of plague at Nawalapitiya, a scheme for the improvement of the town was prepared and has been sanctioned. A swamp near the railway station has been filled in and converted into a recreation ground, drains have been laid, insanitary buildings are either to be replaced by a modern type or re-modelled in conformity to the Town Planning Ordinance, and streets are to be widened and back lanes constructed. The work is in hand.

53. Rs. 23,000 was spent during the year in putting to rights damage caused by floods in the shape of landslips, scoured inverts and broken culverts, and damaged walls.

Roads.

54. *Strathdon-Fruithill Road.*—The widening of this important link was completed during the year. The road has been doubled in width, corners have been eased, and the alignment generally much improved. Close to Strathdon factory a new stone-arched bridge of 30 feet span has been built; this is one of the largest span masonry bridges up-country.

55. *Lindula-Talawakele Road.*—The widening of this important road, which has been in progress for some time, was completed during the year, and it is now in many ways the finest road in the hill country.

56. It is regretted that so small a sum was available for road improvements in this Province (as in others) during the year. The continuous increase in the number of cars and lorries makes the improvement of up-country roads more necessary every year, and the danger of accident ought to be reduced as much and as soon as possible.

Southern Province.

Provincial Engineer, Mr. A. E. Mayes.

New Works and Buildings.

57. *Udugama Hospital.*—As stated in my last report, progress in the construction of this hospital was so slow that the work had to be taken out of the hands of the contractor. Since then a contract has been entered into with Messrs. Clark, Spence & Co., of Galle, and the work is now in hand and progressing satisfactorily.

58. *Medical Buildings, Elpitiya.*—The land for these buildings was not handed over to this Department till late in the year. The levelling of the site and collection of materials is now in hand.

59. *Survey Department, Office and Quarters, Galle.*—Land was acquired as a site for these buildings during the year at a cost of Rs. 17,171.

60. *Hospital, Galle.*—The new two-storey ward and other alterations consequent on its erection were nearly completed, the expenditure at the close of the financial year being Rs. 26,464.

Miscellaneous.

61. *Coast Protection.*—The throwing in of a rubble protection apron was continued near the 60th mile, Colombo-Galle road, and extended both north and south to meet fresh inroads of the sea. The erosion to the south appears to have now ceased, but to the north it has been unusually rapid, and urgent measures had to be taken to divert the road. Altogether 605 cubes of rubble were deposited during the year at this place.

At Matara the protection works were continued with success; there has been a considerable excretion of sand, and groynes Nos. 5 to 16 have been extended seaward some 30 feet each.

62. *Water-collecting Tanks, Hambantota District.*—Two reinforced concrete tanks, 16 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep, were constructed at the cooly lines at the 143rd mile, Tangalla-Hambantota road, and 12th mile, Hambantota-Tanamalwila road, to collect and store rain water from the roofs of the lines for drinking purposes. Expenditure Rs. 4,126. Water is scarce throughout the Hambantota District, and similar tanks erected at other lines have proved a success and a great boon to the labour force employed on the roads.

Roads.

63. *Ambalangoda-Elpitiya Road.*—Work on this road has been continued, and the road has now been widened and metalled to the 9th mile, and work has been begun on the 10th mile.

64. *Hambantota-Tanamalwila Road.*—It was hoped that the sanctioned improvements to this road would have been completed during the year, but the outbreak of cholera and the rice difficulty prevented this from being done.

65. *Wirawila-Kirinda Road viâ Tissa.*—The work of improving this road was continued, but progress was very slow owing to scarcity of water, the outbreak of cholera, and difficulty over rice. Miles 2, 6, 10, and 11 were metalled, and miles 3, 4, and 5 partially metalled.

66. *Weligama-Telijjawila Road.*—Good progress was made with the improvement of this road, and the 6th and 7th miles are completed, while a considerable amount of work has been done on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th miles. Expenditure to September 30, 1919, Rs. 29,721.

67. Minor improvements were also effected on the Deniyaya-Hayes road, the Galle-Bentota road, Matara-Akuressa road, Udugama road, and the Tangalla-Hambantota road.

Northern Province.

Provincial Engineer, Mr. Walter C. Price.

New Works and Buildings.

68. *Sanitary Department, Cooly Lines, Talaimannar.*—The reconstruction of these lines was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,214 and the buildings occupied. They are a distinct improvement on the old ones.

69. The construction of an overseers' quarters and Public Works Department lines at Talaimannar was also completed, as was the mosquito proofing of these buildings.

70. *District Court, Jaffna.*—Additions, comprising offices, record and consulting rooms, and sundry other improvements, were completed at a cost of Rs. 20,484.

71. *Jaffna Hospital.*—The final touches were put to the first and second class paying wards at the Jaffna hospital. These wards are well patronized and generally full. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,930.

72. *Court-house, Chavakachcheri.*—The roof of this court was renewed throughout at a cost of Rs. 6,996.

Miscellaneous.

73. *Karaiyur Reclamation.*—During the year a further area of 7 acres 3 roods 11 perches was reclaimed, bringing the total area reclaimed to a little over 45½ acres, and leaving 19 more to complete. In addition to this, an area of 1 rood 2½ perches previously reclaimed was raised 2 feet higher and five culverts were built. The reclamation was carried out entirely by prison labour.

During the year two mud barges were erected and a quarter mile of trolley track were supplied, while an additional 4 pontoons, 20 trollies, and a mile of portable track were arranged for and are now being delivered.

74. *Talaimannar.*—The project for filling in the low ground adjoining Government buildings at Talaimannar to prevent accumulation of water was completed and a great improvement effected, but there is still much more work of this nature to be done in and around the settlement.

75. *Flood Damages.*—The unusual rainfall of 23 inches in 24 hours which occurred at Jaffna on November 18, 1918, and extended to certain other parts of the Province as well, raised the level of the lagoon to 4 feet above normal and caused very considerable damage to roads, bridges, and culverts, as well as to private property.

To relieve the floods, the cutting and deepening of the channel from Tevervayal to bridge No. 15, near the 3rd mile on the Jaffna-Kankesanturai road, was undertaken, with a most beneficial effect on large areas of cultivated land. The construction of thirteen bridges and culverts was also undertaken and completed, being necessary for the better drainage of lands bordering public roads in the peninsula. Expenditure under this head in carrying out the above works and rectifying damage done in the Province by these floods amounted to Rs. 68,194.

76. In connection with the surveys and demarcation of flood channels in the Jaffna peninsula, which was also in progress during the year and is being continued, much useful work has been done, and the network of channels as they appear to have existed before they were encroached upon or filled in in cultivation operations is being gradually defined and recorded for future use. The Provincial Engineer in reporting on this matter states :—

There are about 200 miles of drainage channels in the Jaffna peninsula. During recent years many of these have been blocked up or partly closed by the operations of cultivators. These channels may be divided into three groups :—

(*a*) Channels which flow into the Jaffna lagoon ;
(*b*) Channels which discharge into the sea on the north coast ;
(*c*) Channels which discharge into the land-locked lagoor known as Tondaimanaru, which extends from the north to the south of the peninsula, dividing it into two islands.

The surveys, investigation, and demarcation which have been carried out during the year have been confined to those channels (*a*) which flow into the Jaffna lagoon, and three different systems have been investigated and channel surveyed and demarcated on the ground by the fixing of concrete pickets. These systems are :—

(1) The Kondavil-Taddatturai system ;
(2) The Valukkai-aru system ;
(3) The Punnalai system.

The survey of (1) (Kondavil-Taddatturai) was taken up in December, 1918. There are 8½ miles of channel, and the land drained by these channels is 8 square miles in extent ; two kulams and seven villages are drained by this system of channels. While the survey was in progress it was found that immediate relief could be given to this large area by the deepening of the main channel, and a sum of Rs. 3,200 was allowed by Government for the work, which was carried out with a most beneficial effect to the land and villages. The survey indicates that much may still be done to improve the conditions, but the acquisition of land and the removal of encroachments will probably cause much delay in perfecting the undertaking. Seventeen sheets of plans have been drawn in connection with this system.

The Valukkai-aru system (No. 2) is the longest of the three systems. The survey was taken up in July last, and 15 miles of channel were surveyed and demarcated with stone pickets. The total length of channels to be so defined is 38½ miles. About 40 square miles of area subject to flood will be benefited by maintaining and guarding against encroachment ; the channels so defined—sixty kulams (twenty-two of which have been defined)—and twenty-four villages will be largely protected from floods if these channels are maintained and encroachment prevented. Twenty-six sheets of plans have been prepared in connection with this scheme. It is hoped to continue the defining of the remaining miles of these channels in the dry weather when the flood water has run off.

The Punnalai system consists of 18 miles of channels, which drain twenty-five kulams and four villages ; the survey of these channels will be taken in hand as soon as weather permits.

There are two other small systems, where the flood water is drained into the lagoon independently of the larger systems mentioned ; these are Verduvankandey and Anaikoddai channels, which fall into the Jaffna lagoon 2½ miles and 4 miles west of Jaffna ; there are 4½ miles of channels in these systems. Anaikoddai has been surveyed and demarcated. The two channels drain four kulams and two villages. Three sheets of plans have been drawn in connection with these systems.

When surveying these channels it was found necessary to survey and demarcate the various kulams through which the channels flow. It was generally found that these kulams had been encroached upon and parts filled in. This has much increased the liability to sudden flooding of lands and villages through which these channels run.

It should be explained that almost all the flood outlet channels in the Jaffna peninsula become perfectly dry in the month of January and remain so till October ; during the time they are dry they are used as cart roads and paths and are spoken of as "lanes," and in many cases they are the only public means of communication between neighbouring villages. The vice of encroachment is more prevalent in the Jaffna peninsula than in any part of Ceylon, and it is due to this failing that the owners of lands adjoining these lanes or channels have year by year extended their cadjan fences in order to include a portion of the channel or lane in their holdings. This they fill up and raise to the level of their land. The channel or lane, which was originally 20 or 25 feet wide, is reduced to a ditch of 5 feet wide, with the result that extensive areas and numerous villages are flooded in November and December, and applications made for relief to conditions which they themselves have created, not without a full knowledge of the natural results of their encroachments. In some cases it has been found that 100 yards of channel has been completely filled up and all traces obliterated. This necessitates the acquisition of new land for the channel. The necessity for such acquisition will cause much obstruction and delay in the carrying out of any scheme for the improvement of the drainage of the peninsula. It appears that for the last fifteen years no steps have been taken by Government to guard these public channels from encroachment, and there has been no regular system of maintaining them by removing silt and keeping the outlets at the lagoon open, and there has been no united attempt by the owners of lands drained by these channels to keep them open and effective.

Roads.

77. *Vavuniya-Paraiyanalankulam Road.*—The track metalling of this road has now been completed for the whole length of 22¼ miles, and is suitable for all traffic throughout the year.

Eastern Province.

Provincial Engineer, Mr. W. R. W. Morgan.

New Works and Buildings.

78. *Leper Asylum, Mantivu.*—The construction of this leper settlement on the island of Mantivu is now nearing completion. The administrative buildings, officers' and sisters' quarters, hospital, single women's quarters, and all subsidiary outbuildings have been finished, and the eighteen cottages for families are in hand. The drainage system is nearing completion, and materials for the water supply, which is to be a piped extension of the Batticaloa town supply, are expected to arrive shortly. The total expenditure to the end of the financial year 1918–19 was Rs. 147,934.

79. *Medical Officer's Quarters, Kattankudi.*—This building completing the group of medical buildings serving the populous town of Kattankudi was finished during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,484, or 18·49 cents a cubic foot.

Miscellaneous.

80. *Flood Damages.*—Considerable damage was caused by floods to the Batticaloa-Trincomalee road in the north-east monsoon of 1918, necessitating the renewing of embankments and the construction of an arched culvert on the 39th mile, and a considerable deviation at Uppar, where the ferry approaches were damaged by flood and the road encroached on by the sea.

81. *Flagstaff, Trincomalee.*—The flagstaff at Fort Frederick having become decayed and unsafe, it was taken down and replaced by a new laminated teakwood main mast 63 feet long, 24 inches diameter at butt tapering to 12 inches at the top, made at the Government Factory, the old top mast and fittings being used. Cost Rs. 4,069.

82. *Relief Works, Kalmunai.*—A sum of Rs. 9,988 was spent in relief work during the year in the Kalmunai district. The works undertaken were the further extension of the western approach to the Kiddanki ferry, the widening of embankments on the Karativu-Sammanturai road, Irrakamam-Arasadi road, Malkampiddi road, and the main South Coast road. The work done has greatly improved these roads.

Roads.

83. *South Coast Road Deviation.*—The metalling of the remaining 1½ miles of this road, which was constructed to avoid the congested and narrow roadway through Kattankudi, was completed during the year, and the 5 miles of it now form one of the finest roads in the Province.

84. *Old South Coast Road.*—The full metalling of miles 0–5 of this road has been completed at a cost of Rs. 12,990, and the road improved in other ways as far as is possible.

85. *Bar Road, Batticaloa.*—The widening and metalling of this 3 miles of road has been completed. Cost Rs. 19,741.

86. *Road to New Salt Stores, Trincomalee.*—The opening of central salt stores at the gun wharf, Trincomalee, has necessitated the metalling of the road through the town from Nilaveli, as the heavy salt traffic cut the gravelled surface to pieces. A foundation of packed rubble was laid in the softer place, and the whole metalled at a cost of Rs. 5,650.

North-Western Province.

Provincial Engineer, Mr. R. G. Carte.

Works and Buildings.

87. *Dandagamuwa Hospital.*—The re-modelling of this hospital, which has been in hand for some time, has been completed, Rs. 24,928 having been spent in the process. The hospital is now convenient, up to date, and considerably enlarged.

88. *Steam Roller Sheds.*—Two sheds were built, one at Kurunegala and one at Dandagamuwa, for the housing and protection of steam rollers when not in use.

89. *Cooly Lines.*—The Public Works Department cooly lines in the Province were provided with latrine accommodation, and wells for the lines on the Nikaweratiya-Nikawewa road were sunk.

Roads.

90. *Alawwa-Dampelessa Road.*—The work of metalling this road was continued, but progress was disappointing, difficulty being experienced in procuring foundation stone in sufficient quantities, and in time to admit of the metal being spread in the wet weather. Expenditure Rs. 10,352.

91. *Nikaweratiya-Nikawewa Road.*—The track metalling of this road was proceeded with, the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th miles being completed. Six miles more remain to be track metalled and complete the work. Expenditure Rs. 3,633.

92. *Nattandiya-Dunkannawa Road.*—Work on the improvement and metalling of this road was practically completed. Rs. 4,933 was spent during the year in easing gradients and foundationing and metalling.

93. *Dankotuwa-Madampe Road.*—The metalling and improvement of this road made but poor progress during the year, as labour and transport conditions were difficult. Expenditure Rs. 7,735.

94. *Pannala-Kuliyapitiya Road.*—Owing to delay in obtaining steelwork for bridges, work on the improvement of this road was much retarded. Good quantities of metal were procured, however, and, on the completion of the bridges, will be transported and laid. Expenditure Rs. 9,763.

North-Central Province.

Provincial Engineer, Mr. A. Rothwell.

Works and Buildings.

95. *Quarters for Provincial Surgeon, Anuradhapura.*—The construction of these quarters was completed at a total cost of Rs. 32,703. The building is one of two storeys, and specially adapted to the climate of the place.

96. *Circuit Bungalow, Keppitigollewa.*—This bungalow on the Horawapotana-Vavuniya road was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 3,000, and is a great boon to officers and others using this road.

97. *Cooly Lines.*—Latrines for the use of coolies were erected for all Public Works Department lines in the Anuradhapura and Mihintale districts during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,598.

Roads.

98. *Madawachchi-Mannar Road.*—Track metalling this road was continued during the year on the 51st, 52nd, and 53rd miles. Expenditure Rs. 4,991.

Province of Uva.

Provincial Engineer, Mr. A. de C. Carson.

New Works and Buildings.

99. *Quarters for Assistant Conservator of Forests, Haputale.*—A bungalow consisting of drawing room, dining room, sitting room, three bedrooms, two dressing rooms, two bathrooms, a drying room, storeroom, kitchen, servants' room, garage, servants' latrine was built. The foundations are of stone masonry in lime mortar, the external walls of dressed stone masonry pointed in cement, the internal walls of random rubble masonry plastered and whitewashed two coats, except in the living rooms, where they are distempered. The sitting room is contained in the front porch, which has glazed frames on three sides and a rough cast and timbered gable. The roof is of Calicut tiles on sawn timber. Ceilings are of sapu wood. Fire places with chimney, cooking stove, and drying stove were provided. A gravelled road was constructed to the building from the main road. The cost a cubic foot was 34 cents, and the total cost Rs. 25,500. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,944·53.

100. *Post Office, Moneragala.*—This building consists of Post Office storeroom, Postmaster's quarters (three rooms), Assistant Postmaster's quarters (two rooms), with kitchens and bathrooms for each. The building itself was completed and occupied during 1919, but the estimate has not been finally completed, as a water supply has not yet been provided; this is in progress, and consists in catching the rain water from the roof and storing it in underground concrete tanks. Expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,340·64.

101. *Quarters for Married Surveyors, Diyatalawa.*—Two quarters each, consisting of living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, servants' room, bathroom, with water service and servants' latrine were built. The buildings are constructed of stone masonry in lime mortar, roof of Calicut tiles, and cement concrete floors. Cost a cubic foot 25½ cents. Total cost Rs. 11,149·73. Expenditure during the year Rs. 2,784·45.

102. *Quarters for Junior Clerks, Forest Office, Haputale.*—Quarters consisting of living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom were built. The foundations and walls are of stone; the walls are plastered and whitewashed, the roof is of Calicut tiles, and the floors are cement concrete. Cost a cubic foot 35 cents. Total cost Rs. 5,992·11. Expenditure during the year Rs. 1,099·53.

103. *Dispensary, Tanamalwila.*—This building consists of a dispensary and office, living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom. The foundations are of concrete, the walls of brick work plastered and whitewashed, roof of Calicut tiles, and floor of lime concrete rendered in cement. This building was costly on account of the distance it is situated from Haputale or any centre of bazaar. Cost a cubic foot 43·09 cents. Total cost Rs. 7,239·86. Expenditure during the year Rs. 3,040·52.

104. *Forest Ranger's Quarters, Haputale.*—This work was only lately commenced. It consist of a glazed verandah, sitting room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, office, and store. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,485·73.

105. *Improvements to Drainage, Survey Camp, Diyatalawa.*—The drainage system in the western portion of the camp was overhauled and the drains connected with the main camp outfall drain, which was extended 300 feet, to a stream. Total cost Rs. 6,967·18. Expenditure during the year Rs. 1,967·20.

Bridges.

106. *The Uma-oya Bridge*, crossing the Badulla-Uda Pussellawa bridle road across the Uma-oya, on the 9th mile, was completed during the year. It is 379 feet in length, and is constructed of old girders of the Brotherhood type brought from the Kurunegala District, and is 42 feet above the bed of the river. The work involved the construction of 1½ miles of new bridle road and the repair of damages previously caused by flood. The bridge is in a particularly wet and unhealthy valley, and the conditions of work were severe. Total cost Rs. 60,778.

Roads.

107. *Widening road from Haputale to Halpe.*—The widening of the road from 108½ milepost to Haputale has been completed, except for the spreading of a few cubes of metal. This is now a good wide road, and capable of carrying any traffic likely to come on to it. Work this year was carried out from the 110 to 111½ milepost. Total cost Rs. 53,355·76. Expenditure during the year Rs. 5,319·72.

108. *Metalling Muppane-Pottuvil Road.*—This work has now been completed, and there is a good metalled road from Muppane to the Province boundary at the 42nd milepost. The total cost was Rs. 80,179·40. Expenditure during the year Rs. 1,498·93.

109. *Widening road from Ella towards Namunukula.*—This work is progressing; owing to want of funds, only from the 4th to 4½ milepost was done last year. Cost Rs. 999·34.

110. *Widening Haldummulla-Wellawaya Road.*—Widening has been fully completed on the 112th mile; the 113th, 117th, 118th, and 119th miles have been widened, but the widened portion has not been metalled. Some widening has been done on 114th, 115th, and 116th; the remaining work to be done on these miles consists chiefly of paving and metalling. The Wiharagala slip has again consumed the major portion of the labour and money spent on this estimate, and work on it has been continuous in order to keep this important road open; there appears to be no end to it: only recently a rock 10 feet cube at least has risen up through the mud. The culverts on the Haputale Pass which is above the slip have been stopped and the water diverted, but this has had no effect on the slip. As far as can be seen there is no possibility of draining the slip, and it has become a serious problem how to deal with it.

111. *Improvements to Causeways, Bibile-Medagama-Muppane Road.*—All the causeways on this road have been relaid with proper stone paving. Danger signals are erected on either side of each causeway, some of which are at very sharp angles to the road, an improvement much desired by the travelling public. Cost Rs. 7,994·16.

112. *Widening 1st mile, Nawula-Spring Valley Road.*—Compensation was paid for land and buildings taken over and the work completed. Total cost Rs. 7,306·33. Expenditure during the year Rs. 1,307·86.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Provincial Engineer (Acting), Mr. O. T. Nettelton.

Works and Buildings.

113. *Survey Office, Ratnapura.*—This work, which was nearing completion at the end of 1918, was finished. Cost Rs. 16,727, or 27 cents a cubic foot.

114. *Balangoda Hospital.*—New stables, fencing in the hospital grounds, and servants' latrines were completed during the year, thus finishing the improvements to this hospital begun a year earlier.

115. *Karawanella Hospital.*—Delay in the acquisition of the sites for the new quarters for the visiting apothecary, second apothecary, and steward prevented an early start being made with these buildings. The land was taken over by this Department in July, 1919, and since then good progress has been made.

Miscellaneous.

116. *Water Supply, Avissawella.*—The construction of the dam was well in hand at the close of the year, the main laid, service reservoir nearly complete, and piping for the hospital provided. It is anticipated that the whole work will be finished in April, 1920. The cost has been greater than anticipated, the price of all materials has been high and uncertain, and rates of labour have advanced considerably since the work was started. Expenditure during 1918–19 Rs. 20,599.

Roads.

117. *Karandupone-Rambukkana Road.*—Certain minor improvements were made to this road at a cost of Rs. 4,496. The opening of this new outlet to the railway for Kegalla has been made considerable use of, and traffic on the road is already heavy.

118. *Ellearawa-Pinnawala Road.*—The improvements to the existing road, with the exception of the deviation, were completed during the year, the deviation being held over until the completion of the further section of road, which is a more urgent matter and is in hand.

119. *Pindeniya Road.*—The improvement of this road taken over from the District Road Committee, Kegalla, is in hand, consisting of widening, extending culverts, and re-metalling. Expenditure Rs. 4,947.

120. *Kahawatta-Rakwana Road.*—Widening of the road platform, extending culverts, and cutting back corners was carried out to the extent of the funds voted. Expenditure Rs. 9,494.

121. *Madampe-Hambantota Road.*—Track foundationing and metalling on the 94th and 95th miles were completed; and work of the same nature on other miles is in progress. There has been very considerable development of traffic on the upper miles of this road during the year, much timber being carted over it from lands being cleared and opened.

Mandapam Camp.

Officer in Charge, Mr. C. D. Beling.

122. The number of buildings in the camp is now 106, and there are close on 6 miles of roads.

123. Mr. Beling reports as follows :—

(1) *Water Supply and Sewage.*—Owing to the non-arrival of the electrically driven plant ordered for these works, the old temporary steam plant was in use throughout the year. Two boilers which had become unsafe were condemned, and the steam pumps driven by them were replaced with geared pumps driven by oil engines. The plant in use consists of two 4-inch centrifugal pumps for sewage, one 3-inch centrifugal pump and oil engine, and a steam pump and boiler for sea water for flushing latrines, and four pumps for pumping fresh water to the reservoir. Some inconvenience was caused by the blockage of the adit pipes laid in the water stratum, and it was found that the roots of the "babool" trees which were reserved in the water-collecting area to provide cover and prevent evaporation were responsible for it. The roots appear to have a remarkable tendency to find their way through the joints into the pipes, which they choked effectively. The trees are now being removed wholesale in the vicinity of the wells.

(2) The scheme for utilizing sea water for flushing latrines and sewers was completed early in the year, and served the cooly wards and part of the administration block and passengers' wards. A considerable quantity of fresh water was thereby saved, which would otherwise have been used up for this purpose.

(3) *Buildings.*—Additional labour accommodation for the Public Works Department staff was sanctioned, and the following buildings were started and are in progress :—

Two blocks of two units each for Public Works Department clerks.
Two blocks of five units each for Public Works Department fitters and artificers.
Two blocks of six units each for Public Works Department coolies and sweepers.

A hospital for cholera was completed during the year and has been handed over to the Superintendent. This was built entirely from sandstone quarried from the seabeach, and it was not possible to obtain bricks at the time.

(4) *Kitchens.*—The Hindu kitchen was extended to accommodate twelve Farmer's boilers fitted with copper pans for the preparation of curry and pepper water, as the cast iron steam cookers are not suitable owing to the action of the acids on the metal. It is intended later on to provide steam cookers with copper-tinned pans for this purpose, and an experimental one is now being made at the Government Factory.

(5) *Electrical Installation.*—Owing to the delay in the arrival of the electrical fittings much progress has not been possible with the scheme. The power station has been fitted with the engines and generators, and it is hoped to push on with the rest of the scheme early next year.

(6) *Sewage.*—The sewage-collecting pit at the south beach was provided with a reinforced concrete cover, and the discharge pipe from the pump was carried out to sea. These improvements have eliminated to a great extent the unpleasant odour from the pit experienced before. The sea water flushing scheme for latrines and sewers was completed. A circular brick reservoir is provided, which acts as a balance tank to the pumping main, and has a sufficient capacity to last throughout the night when the pump is stopped. It is now proposed to extend the sea water flushing system to the rest of the camp, and a scheme is now being prepared.

(7) *Water Supply.*—A scheme for extending the water-collecting area is in progress. Six new wells 10 feet diameter are being sunk, and these will be connected to the sealed pumping chambers by stoneware pipes laid in the fresh water stratum, the pipes having openings at intervals to collect water. The unusually heavy north-east monsoon this year has interfered with the progress of this work, which has been suspended till the dry weather sets in.

(8) *General.*—The chief event of importance during the period under review was the unprecedented rush of immigrants to Ceylon during the months April to July, obviously in order to escape from the famine conditions prevailing in South India. The number of coolies and passengers which passed through the camp during these months were as follows :—

	Total.		Total.
April : coolies and passengers ..	76,897	June : coolies and passengers ..	135,674
May : do.	..139,923	July : do.	.. 104,367

(9) The number of cooly wards provided was found to be insufficient, and temporary sheds had to be hastily erected to relieve the situation. Three temporary cooly wards and eight segregation sheds with latrines on the bucket system were run up rapidly. Extra accommodation was also required for the increased staff temporarily engaged, and eight temporary cadjan lines of six units each were put up for the Camp Superintendent's staff and Public Works Department labour.

(10) The Hindu kitchen had a very busy time, and upwards of 12,000 meals a day were served from it alone. The number of steam cookers provided were found sufficient, but the difficulty was experienced with the steam generating plant, as the small vertical boiler provided as a stand-by was not capable by itself of providing sufficient steam for the kitchen, with the result that the big locomotive boiler was in continual use, and could not therefore be washed out or attended to in any way. The small vertical boiler is now being replaced by another locomotive boiler, and it will be possible to work each of them alternately.

(11) The increase of camp population had its effects on the camp water supply, which was drawn upon rather heavily, with the result that a slight excess of salinity has been revealed by tests made by the Government Analyst. It is expected, however, that the quality will improve with the good rainfall in the north-east monsoon.

124. The expenditure during the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 108,490.

Government Factory.

Factory Engineer, Mr. G. H. M. Hyde.

125. Expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 701,805, which is lower than it has been for some considerable time.

126. The Factory Engineer reports as follows :—

(1) During the financial year under review the shortage of materials owing to the war and the general policy of retrenchment by Government had the effect of keeping the workshops for the most part short of orders, and in consequence heavy reduction in the number of men employed had to be continued. In the *Bridge Shop* alone, which was most affected in this way, the number of men had to be reduced from 750 to 200, as at present. Only a few small bridges were constructed, as well as the usual run of small work for other Government Departments, mud barges, &c., and a number of tip wagons were also put in hand for the Karaiyur Reclamation Scheme, Jaffna. In regard to the work in this workshop, in order to cope with bridge work in future, two additional multi-spindle drilling machines are badly required.

(2) *The Machine Shop*, as usual, was kept fairly full with work during the whole year, thus keeping the machine tool plant fully employed. The complete rebuilding of thirty-two steam rollers, besides the usual minor repairs to many others during the year, provided work for a large number of machines and workmen. Over and above the maintenance of steam rollers, a great variety of other work was carried out, such as water tanks, cast iron piping, &c., sluices and other plant and repairs for the Lake Development Scheme ; telephone and instrument works ; cranes and machine tools for the Port Commission ; dredging plant for Nuwara Eliya ; boiler repairs and general repairs for other Government Departments.

The output of this important branch of the Factory is only limited by the number of machine tools and space available lor laying out work. There is every sign of the tendency to "manufacture" rather than "import" machinery to increase the necessary plant of Government Establishment, and in this connection a much larger and a more fully equipped machine tool plant is necessary.

The number of high class machines have certainly been added to during the recent years, and others have been successfully constructed locally, but the time has certainly come to throw out the remainder of the old inefficient worn out machines of forty years and more and to instal in their place new high speed tools.

At least eight more medium size lathes are required, besides drilling, milling, grinding, planing, and other tools. If the Factory be provided with a complete modern plant, a large part of the machinery required by the Colony could be manufactured locally at much lower cost than by importing.

(3) *The Iron and the Brass Foundries* were kept fully employed during the financial year on general foundry work for all Government Departments, including a considerable amount of work for the Port Commission. It is interesting to note that the Factory rate for the supply of cast iron has remained at almost half the price of that supplied by the local merchant firms. Both foundries are well equipped and capable of handling all ordinary work required by Government.

(4) *The Blacksmiths' Shop*, on the whole, has been kept well supplied with work of the usual varied nature, and, for the sake of economy, the endeavour has been to use scrap materials as much as possible in making small forgings, and quite a large quantity of old materials has been turned to useful account in this way.

(5) The whole of the *Smiths' Shop* plant is completely worn out, and should be entirely scrapped. The smiths' hearths are of the crudest description, making it difficult and expensive to heat work properly. There are in this shop three steam hammers, all of which are worn out ; in fact, two of them were actually thrown aside as scrap some years ago, but owing to pressure of work had to be patched up and put to use again. Three new steam hammers are required, a 10-cwt., 5-cwt., and a 2½-cwt. size, besides twenty-four properly constructed hearths of good British make. It is very important that an electric welding plant should be acquired for the repair of steam boilers and general construction work, for an enormous saving in time can be effected by the use of one of these plants.

(6) *The Carpenters' Shop and Saw Mill* have, on the whole, been somewhat slack during the year, owing to the cessation of the building of large outworks by the Factory Staff, which usually more or less kept this shop going. The commencement of the new scheme of supplying timber to outstations has, however, made the saw mill of this shop once more very busy, and it is desirable now to have proper arrangements for the storage and seasoning of the timber put on a proper basis as early as possible. Among the heavier works carried out during the year were hulls for Nuwara Eliya dredger and mud barges, together with a new flagstaff for Trincomalee.

(7) *Power Supply.*—The large wood waste gas plant was put successfully in operation towards the end of the year, and is now supplying gas for the Machine and Bridge Shop engines which lie some 75 yards apart. A great saving is being effected by the use of this plant, although it will probably not be shown as any distinct saving in the general fuel bill this year, owing to the fact that the steam-driven log saws are now continually hard at work, besides which two more steam cranes, which are used for handling timber, are now burning nearly one ton of firewood per day. Before long it will be very necessary to instal a 75 horse power engine to drive the Machine Shop, as the present one of 44 horse power is now at its full limit of power. The existing 44 horse power engine can then with advantage replace the fifty-year old steam engine, which at present drives the Carpenters' Shop machines. There is sufficient margin in the new gas plant to drive all engines at once, but not until this change has been made and all possible steam engines cut out can the full benefit of the new gas plant be felt.

(8) *Labour.*—Owing to extreme scarcity of work during the year due to the war, a great reduction in the number of workmen employed by the Government Factory had to be made, which, I fear, caused some considerable distress among them ; however, efforts were made to alleviate some of their hard conditions of life by closing some of the workshops only for part of the time.

During the year Government conceded a temporary increase to the wages of all workmen owing to the high cost of living and other expenses contributed by the war. They are as follows :—

75 cents and under per diem : 45 per cent. increase.
80 cents to Re 1·15 per diem : 35 per cent. increase.
Re. 1·20 to Re. 1·90 per diem : 25 per cent. increase.
Re. 1·95 to Rs. 4 per diem : 20 per cent. increase.

In February of the year the workmen appealed for shorter number of working hours per week, which Government not only conceded, but with the addition that the new rate per hour was taken on the shorter number of hours per week, thus giving the workmen the benefit of a further 7·7 per cent. increase.

Electrical.

Electrical Engineer, Mr. F. B. Rylands.

127. The Electrical Engineer reports as follows :—

(1) From October, 1918, to September, 1919, the expenditure on new works and extensions to Government electrical installations has been Rs. 105,982·44 and for electrical energy Rs. 75,766·11, making a total of Rs. 181,748·55.

	Rs. c.
Maintenance.	
Electric lights, fans, motors, &c., and other apparatus	35,598 69
Electric light and power station and distribution system, Nuwara Eliya ..	8,632 80
New Works and Additions.	
Electric lighting and apparatus, Colombo Customs, Medical Department, Mandapam Camp, Police Department, Education Department, Railway Department, Survey Department, Post and Telegraph Department, General Treasury, Revenue Department, Judicial Department, Peace Celebrations, and Miscellaneous ..	38,979 77
Telegraph Instruments.	
Repairs, alterations, &c., have been executed to 3,558 relays (standard P. O., non-polarized, Vyle's polarized), sounders (local direct working non-polarized and portable), vibrators, keys, differential and single current rheostats, Wheatstone bridges, detectors (Q and I), test boards, commutators, zinc rods, &c. ..	14,627 72
Telephone and Railway Electric Signalling Instruments.	
Repairs, alterations, &c., have been executed to 1,020 wall and desk sets, phonopore, long distance portable, tablet, cabin indicators, operators' sets, generators, extension bells, receivers, D.P. and W.P. switchboards, plugs, fuses, &c.	8,143 46
Electric current, Public Departments ..	75,766 11
Total ..	181,748 55

(2) During the past year six new Government electrical installations have been fitted with electric lights and fans, and a variety of other installations in Colombo and Kandy, a total of fifty ceiling fans and four desk fans having been installed.

(3) *Mandapam Camp Electric Lighting.*—This work is now in progress, the power station electrical equipment, including main switchboard, is in course of erection, and the various buildings are being wired for lighting.

(4) *Galle Electric Lighting Scheme.*—Proposals for the use of water power on the Gin-ganga are under consideration, but it is doubtful if sufficient power can be economically obtained.

(5) *Nuwara Eliya Hydro-electric Supply.*—The output of the power station is limited by the pipe line supplying water to the turbines amounting to 122 brake horse power = 82 kilowatts equivalent to (4,100) 20 watt lamps, and is now nearing its maximum, and it may not be possible to give a further supply for lighting to consumers at present; the necessary materials, including steel pipes, for constructing the new pipe line are now on hand, and it is proposed to proceed with the work at once.

(6) *Batticaloa Electric Lighting.*—Inquiry is being made by the Local Board, Batticaloa, for a small electric lighting scheme for the town of Batticaloa, and a preliminary report and estimate have been furnished.

(7) *Electric Travelling Cranes, Customs, Colombo.*—Two electric travelling cranes for Delft warehouse have arrived in Ceylon during the latter part of 1919 ready for erection.

(8) *Electricity Ordinance, No. 26 of 1906.*—Electrical Inspectors have been appointed in connection with the operation of this Ordinance.

(9) *Staff.*—Mr. P. C. Fernando has been appointed Assistant Electrical Engineer in February, 1919.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER.

128. Investigations on a systematic basis were begun in October, 1918, and continued during the subsequent year for locating the sources of water power obtaining in the Colony and determining the extent to which they can be economically developed for generating electrical energy. A considerable amount of information and data has been collected and tabulated in respect of thirty-seven possible sites for power development, and, although this number is by no means considered to embrace all sources, it is believed to include almost every one worth considering from an industrial standpoint.

129. With respect to the heads of pressure they are projected to operate on, these thirty-seven schemes may be tabulated as follows:—

Head of Pressure.	Number of Schemes.	Output in Electric Horse Power.	Head of Pressure.	Number of Schemes.	Output in Electric Horse Power.
2,000 ft. to 1,000 ft.	13	307,000	500 ft. to 100 ft.	5	258,900
1,000 ft. to 500 ft.	18	168,000	Under 100 ft.	1	3,500

130. The total output that can be economicaliy developed for industrial purposes on any considerable scale thus aggregates 737,400 electric horse power.

131. The power derivable from a source of water power is a function of the head of pressure available and the quantity and rate of flow of water obtainable. The head of pressure, *i.e.*, the difference in level between the intake or forebay and the tail-race at the power house, has to be fixed to get the biggest drop possible with due regard to the cost involved, while the point of tapping the stream must be determined so as not to cut off the effective feeders in the form of ground flow or subsoil drainage during the dry weather period.

132. The characteristic flow of a stream is, as a general rule, considered to be the most economical basis on which the power output of a source of supply can be based when projected to operate under a given head of pressure. To secure this characteristic flow during dry seasons adequate storage has to be provided; and it is here that difficulty often arises, for it is not in all cases possible to obtain the requisite storage at reasonable cost. It thus comes about that the factor which determines the extent to which a given scheme can be developed is the magnitude of the storage that can be secured for it at an economical capital outlay, while the characteristic flow of the stream determines the maximum limit to which it is capable of development.

133. The advantages of the Laxapana-Aberdeen scheme in these respects over others initially examined and considered led to a detailed examination being undertaken of the Kehelgomu-oya and Maskeliya-oya and the formation of a definite project for their combined power development, and a staff of surveyors and levellers under the direction of Mr. D. J. Wimalasurendra, District Engineer, has been employed during the year in carrying on the necessary field work and preparing the preliminary plans.

134. The project is to dam the Kehelgomu-oya at Norton bridge and the Maskeliya-oya at Elfindale, just below Laxapanagala, and carry the water in conduits on either side of the dividing ridge to a point above Arselena estate. At this point the two conduits will be joined by a short tunnel through the hill, and the combined flow will thence be carried in a single conduit to a forebay or intake placed on the hill slope at Morahengama, the distance from the Elfindale dam being approximately 4¾ miles. From this forebay a penstock race or parallel series of pipes will be laid down the steep hill slope—the vertical drop is 2,000 feet—to operate turbo-generators in a power house at the foot at Hangarapitiya on the banks of the Laxapana river.

135. The sites of intake and future storage reservoir have been selected, conduit lines set out on the ground up to the forebay, trial lines for the penstock race have been opened, longitudinal and cross levels taken and surveys of the lines and sites made, and plans for them prepared. All important levels and points have been permanently fixed and marked on the ground.

136. The predominant feature in the development of this source is that it admits, by judicious planning, of being economically developed by degrees and as occasion demands, within limits, up to 200,000 electric horse power and at a very moderate cost, which is calculated to allow of the sale of current, wholesale, in Colombo at 2 cents per unit, and possibly lower to big consumers as developments take place.

137. Electric current, three-phase at 6,600 volt, 50 frequency would be generated at the power house at Hangarapitiya, transformed to 100,000 volt and 80,000 volt and transmitted by overhead bare wire to Colombo and Kandy or *en route* for use.

138. The scheme possesses exceptionally good features for one of its magnitude both as regards reliability and low cost of installation, and bids fair to rival almost any scheme in existence in these respects. The central position of the station in respect to Colombo, Kandy, the railway, and planting districts generally is exceptional, and within easy transmission distance.

139. This scheme and certain others has been referred to an expert for opinion, and his report is awaited.

140. The next possible scheme of importance is that of the Mahaweli-ganga, and investigations are being made and data collected with a view to ascertaining the most economical method for harnessing this source, and also of determining the practicability or otherwise of combining the Haragama rapids and falls at Victoria estate in one large scheme. Possible storage areas, which will enable regular and economical outputs to be derived from such secondary sources as the Elgin Falls, St. Clair Falls, the Ulapane rapids, &c., and at the same time regulate the flow of the river for the main scheme, are also being examined.

141. The investigations made and still in progress should on completion furnish a complete survey of the extent and location of the different sources of water power in the Island which it would be generally practicable to develop on an economical basis. The data obtained will also give valuable information in regard to the periodical incidence of floods in the main rivers and their tributaries, and also the extent to which the large storage reservoirs required for major electric schemes will tend to diminish the intensity of floods.

142. The investigations in regard to the Laxapana-Aberdeen scheme involved field work executed under very trying conditions; the ground covered is of a very rough and difficult character, and subject to heavy rainfall and mist for some ten months of the year. Almost all the field staff were new to the work, and there was much trouble in maintaining a regular and skilled labour force. With the help of the present staff, who are now thoroughly trained and experienced, more expeditious work may be looked for in future.

GENERAL.

143. The Engineering and Architectural Staff at the Head Office got through a large quantity of work in the preparation of plans, quantities, and details for the execution of schemes and buildings during the year. The importance of this branch of the establishment is inclined to be overlooked somewhat as its work becomes merged in that carried out by the executive officers, who generally get the sole credit for projects successfully put through, the officers responsible for the design and its many details both as to calculation and planning being forgotten.

STAFF.

144. The following officers were on leave during portions of the year:—Messrs. A. Woodeson, A. H. F. Clarke, E. W. Cade, A. N. Robertson, A. P. Brohier, A. J. Scharenguivel, A. S. Barker, and W. A. Harrison.

145. Messrs. W. T. Cox and S. F. Hopley, who were also on leave, are not returning.

146. The following officers have returned after war service:—Messrs. H. B. Lees, J. Gray, A. Rothwell, H. L. Groocock, W. J. Thornhill, S. Davies, C. H. Linnell, C. H. Bradley, T. H. Leader, H. N. Worth, W. G. Scott, S. J. Kirby, L. W. Peach, and M. Jeffery.

147. The following officers are still on leave after war service:—Messrs. S. H. Bower, J. A. Moraes, W. A. Coradine, E. W. Bartholomew, F. G. Stevens, and E. B. Bowen.

T. H. CHAPMAN,
Director of Public Works.

Colombo, April 18, 1920.

IRRIGATION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION FOR 1919.

Note.—This report is for the calendar year 1919 (the financial figures being those for the twelve months ended September 30, 1919), and is written by the Assistant Director, R. F. Morris, M.I.C.E., who was acting as Director during the absence of the Director on home leave from March 2, 1919, till the close of the year.

THE total expenditure for the year was Rs. 658,514·21, and the services to which it was appropriated as compared with the three previous years were as follows:—

Description of Vote.	1915–16. (Oct.-Sept.) Rs. c.	1916–17. (Oct.-Sept.) Rs. c.	1917–18. (Oct.-Sept.) Rs. c.	1918–19. (Oct.-Sept.) Rs. c.
Irrigation Department and "Other Charges"	392,560 26	428,075 35	402,564 9	380,340 84
Irrigation Annually Recurrent ..	156,174 85	160,363 90	176,728 60	152,974 40
Irrigation Extraordinary ..	196,845 69	240,033 94	210,931 56	125,198 97
Total ..	745,580 80	828,473 19	790,224 25*	658,514 21

The expenditure on surveys, maintenance, and construction of irrigation works, exclusive of establishment charges, since 1909, has been as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1909	541,724	1914–15..	450,002
1910–11 (18 months: Rs. 877,036), proportionate expenditure for 12 months..	584,690	1915–16..	411,571
1911–12..	530,093	1916–17..	487,063
1912–13..	531,914	1917–18..	465,130
1913–14 (15 months: Rs. 678,541), proportionate expenditure for 12 months..	542,833	1918–19..	348,377

The funds voted, and the expenditure incurred, under either head of "Total" or of "Surveys, Maintenance, and Construction" were smaller than in any year since 1900, the year the Department was formed.

2. The details of work carried out in connection with irrigation during the year will be found in the reports of the Divisional Irrigation Engineers. The following call for special mention:—

(*a*) *Karaichchi Scheme, Northern Province.*—The work of the year was chiefly concentrated on such construction as would facilitate the final closure of the dam, and by doing all possible preparation and work of organizing which might tend to relieve the strain when the river breach is actually being filled in. If labour and food supply difficulties do not prove insuperable, it is hoped to carry out the closure of the dam during 1920, and this would at once make about 8,000 acres of land irrigable. Government has authorized the importation of 200 coolies from South India, and it is hoped that they will prove of great use and assistance in the "closure" work; but the more attractive work to be carried out on the salt pans at Elephant Pass is likely to influence considerably the Jaffna labour supply to the detriment of the Karaichchi works.

(*b*) *Nachchaduwa Scheme, North-Central Province.*—The engineering surveys for this scheme were completed during the year; the work comprised the tracing and demarcating of all distribution channels necessary for supplying the irrigable land with water, and also of a line for an agricultural

* This is the correct expenditure; the amount shown in last report was Rs. 808,527·65, being Rs. 18,303·40 too much under head Irrigation Department.

road to open up the lands and allow the produce to be taken out on to the Public Works Department Kurunegala road, near Anuradhapura. The construction of the distribution channels was also taken in hand, and the scheme is now in the position that the little additional work necessary before water could be supplied on the lands can be easily done before the lands will be ready to receive it. The colonization project was not proceeded with owing to various difficulties, which the Government Agent considered insuperable at the time.

(*c*) *Kirindi-oya Right Bank Scheme, Southern Province*.—The distribution channels and other small works necessary for the supply of water to the lands in zone No. 1 were completed, and consequently the works could have been used to irrigate lands if the lands had been ready. Unfortunately, however, the land sales held during the year were not very satisfactory, chiefly owing, it is stated, to the objection of purchasers to the conditions of variation of the irrigation rates; the question was discussed, and it was decided that the conditions should be laid down in less restricted form; the sales of the blocks for which bids had been received were annulled, and the lands have been advertised again. It is considered by the writer that these lands will be eagerly bid for if the unfounded suspicions of prospective purchasers can be allayed.

(*d*) *Walawe Left Bank Scheme, Southern Province*.—The designs for this scheme made as much progress as was possible with the available staff.

(*e*) *Tabbowa Scheme, North-Western Province*.—Orders were received to start work again on this scheme in the Puttalam District, which has been in abeyance since September, 1915, but owing to the insufficiency of staff it was not found possible to send an engineer till after the end of the year.

3. About 50,000 acres of undeveloped Crown land is irrigable at present under schemes which are either completed or can be completed before water is required on the lands; in addition, about 35,000 acres of Crown land could be made irrigable in the course of two or three years under schemes which are either being investigated or are partially carried out.

4. A large area of land under Kalawewa scheme, North-Central Province, including the Maha Iluppallama Experimental Station, was granted to Mr. C. F. Hutchinson on special pioneer terms; on part of this area the crops are to be irrigated from Maha Iluppallama tank.

5. Over the Island generally the rainfall was up to the average, and in some districts well above the average. No serious damage was caused by floods to irrigation works.

6. In conjunction with the Government Agents, a considerable amount of work has been done in connection with the drafting of new irrigation rules, ready for publication in accordance with the Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917. No rules, however, were published during the year, as it has been considered necessary to appoint cultivation officers before the rules can be legally enforced, and the selection of suitable officers has proved somewhat difficult. Cultivation officers have recently been appointed for Giant's tank, for Province of Sabaragamuwa, and for the Kalmunai District, Eastern Province.

7. Irrigation rates were fixed by Government for new lands under the Vakaneri, Unnichchai, Tembittiya, and Kirindi-oya right bank schemes, and rates for the Nachchaduwa scheme were under discussion (and have been decided by Government since the end of the year).

8. Speaking generally, and taking the Island as a whole, increased areas have been cultivated in paddy, and the paddy returns have been good. The water in the Crown works proved sufficient for all crops which had been sown at proper dates; in fact, very little paddy was lost through water shortage, but other causes have operated to a certain extent in reducing cultivation and output, *e.g.*, influenza in some districts preventing cultivation; and unseasonable heavy rains, when the pinmari crop was ready for harvesting, turned what would have been a very good crop under the Kantalai scheme into one rather below the average.

9. The high prices of rice, kurakkan, and other foods has at last had some favourable effect on the lot of the man who actually works in the fields and produces the food, and who, up till quite recently, appears to have been the last person to benefit. The writer understands that in some districts the cultivator has actually been able to accumulate a little money or free himself from debt—a state of affairs almost unknown and undreamt of a couple of years ago. In a few cases this comparative affluence may have influenced the cultivator to trouble little about his next harvest, but, in the opinion of the writer, there can be no question that it has generally acted as an inducement to increased cultivation. Unfortunately there still appear to be large areas in some districts which are not cultivated as much, or as frequently, as they might be, for which, of course, pretexts of varying credibility and weight are forthcoming.

10. Towards the end of the year the pay of all Government labourers was raised considerably in order to relieve to some extent the hardships caused by the scarcity and high price of foodstuffs and cloth; this increase naturally raises the cost of all work, or entails a corresponding reduction in the amount of work which can be done.

11. The shortage of food and resulting high prices of same has intensified the food production movements in the Provinces, and this has naturally imposed on the officers of the Department a very great deal of work in investigating and reporting on suggested irrigation schemes. As was to be expected, in a large number of cases the schemes proved to be quite impracticable, or the cost of the necessary works out of all proportion to the area which would be benefited. Unfortunately the food production campaign coincided with a period during which the staff of the Department was at a lower strength than had been the case for years, consequently the stress was all the greater on the senior officers available, almost all of whom are doing double duty. The writer has to thank all officers for the ungrudging way in which they have responded to the increased calls on them.

12. *Headquarters, Fort Frederick, Trincomalee*.—The maximum temperature recorded was 99·3° F. on May 7, 1919, and the minimum temperature was 70° F. on January 12, 1919, the mean of maximum daily temperatures during the year being 90·2° F.

The rainfall for the year was 75·54 inches compared with 51·59 inches for 1918 and a yearly average for the last fifty years of 62·63 inches. With the increased rainfall during the drier months, March to August, the supply of water in the pump well was better than last year, and hand pumping from the rain-water tank was done only for a few days to supplement the supply from the well.

The water in rain-water storage tank No. 2 was pumped out by the diaphragm pump, and the seven tanks contained in it, viz., three settling tanks, three filter tanks, and one storage tank, were all thoroughly cleaned and some repairs effected. The other small collecting tank was also emptied and cleaned.

Two samples of rain water, one from each of the above storage tanks, were sent to the Government Analyst for analysis on August 21, 1919, and the conclusion arrived at by him was that the waters could not be passed for domestic purposes. It is difficult, however, to find another scheme which would supply water at reasonable cost.

The roads were kept in good order throughout the year, and the drains were frequently cleaned and minor improvements made to them.

The work of clearing jungle, weeding, and uprooting of old suriya trees and prickly pear was continued, and about 25 snakes were killed, most of these being tic polongas.

A large number of jelly fish appeared on the foreshore on July 4, and continued to collect at intervals until the latter part of September; they were collected and buried on the shore, as their decomposition was causing an intolerable nuisance.

Scavenging and conservancy was done properly, and the place was kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Twelve trees were planted, the species being *Spathodea campanulata*.

The total expenditure on water supply, conservancy, and maintenance of headquarters (including buildings) was Rs. 7,812, the buildings being maintained in as satisfactory a condition as can be expected with the high price of labour and materials.

The bungalow which was situated between bungalows Nos. 1 and 2, and had been condemned, was pulled down.

To try to prevent the erosion on the foreshore, it was decided to construct a groyne. A pile driver was brought from Kalmunai and the work was carried out, first, under the supervision of the Office Assistant, Mr. J. S. Kennedy, and later, during his absence on leave, under the supervision of the Divisional Irrigation Engineer, Trincomalee Division.

No special work was carried on in the workshop during the year. A 12-inch sluice gate with lifting rod for a village tank was made; otherwise only minor repairs were done.

13. The disadvantages of the Head Office being so far removed from Colombo were experienced as usual. The writer was summoned by telegraph to appear at meetings of the Executive Council in Colombo on October 24 and November 27.

On December 15 the writer was wired for to attend a Conference of Heads of Departments presided over by the Hon. the Controller of Revenue at his office, to consider the terms upon which large areas of irrigable land might be offered for food production to planting associations or reputable syndicates.

It was also found necessary to visit Colombo at short notice on urgent affairs to consult the Hon. the Attorney-General, the Hon. the Controller of Revenue, and other Heads of Departments.

14. The chief items of work done in the Head Office in connection with designs, drawings, quantities, or estimates were in connection with the following:—

(*a*) New designs for Tabbowa scheme; improvements to Kotahetana-ela; Kirindi-oya right bank scheme: alterations to channel designs; diagram of controlling levels of spill, regulator, &c., Maḍugaha-ela anicut; Waduwawela-ela project; Yakdehi-ela improvements scheme: channel, syphon, regulator, &c.; Unantenna anicut across Ma-oya; overhead gear for valve tower of Karaichchi sluice; proposed extension of area under Soraborawewa; type sluice with locking arrangements for village tanks; Vadamaradchi lagoon regulators; Belpagama scheme; improvements to Walawe No. 1 channel; scheme for flood protection and draining lot 20 in Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo; bridge to tower of Karaichchi sluices; Unnichchai left bank channel cadastral limit plan; Maha Uswewa cadastral survey; blocking out land under Nachchaduwa scheme for cadastral survey; tracings of "middle block" of Nachchaduwa, and of channels for cadastral survey; Tembittiya blocking out plan (cadastral); capacity and area diagrams for Irakkamam, Amparai, and Sakamam tanks; acquisition tracings for Walawe No. 3 channel and Vakaneri channel reservations; Nachchaduwa agricultural road; Hambegamuwa right bank channel; Tabbowa scheme completion estimate; restoration of Dewakiwewa; renewing Nachchaduwa spill gates; restoration of Sigiriya tank; Verukal anicut (Allai).

(*b*) Designs and estimates sent in by the Divisional Irrigation Engineers for the following works were checked:—Bungalow at Iranaimadu; Amanagama channel, Nachchaduwa; Tabbowa bund; Nachchaduwa distribution channels (high level and low level); Murunkan regulator, Giant's tank; regulator on 12th mile channel, Giant's tank scheme; Chadayantalawa spill raising; Guardian's bungalow, Ipolagama; Alankulam channel, Nachchaduwa; drainage channel (Yodawewa low-level channel), Kirindi-oya left bank scheme.

(*c*) The positions of the major irrigation works in the Southern Division were entered in all the Head Office copies of the 16-chain sheets. Information from control and issue of water plans, such as constructed channels, position of sluices, anicuts, &c., was entered on the topographical sheets. By means of distinctive colouring the village tanks restored and under restoration in the Central, Uva, and Northern Provinces were shown on the topographical sheets.

(*d*) Monthly returns were received and river discharge calculations made for the Deduru-oya, Nalanda-oya, and Kanakarayan-aru; and calculations were made and curves plotted for the following:—The measuring weir below the spill of Nachchaduwa; the velocity of water in open channels (according to Kutter's formula); the height of water over the *tekkam* (Giant's tank) from the year 1903.

(*e*) Specification plans were prepared or revised for Vavuniya tank, Periya Olukkulam, Hambegamuwa tank, Mamadu tank, Batugedara channel, Malwatta channel, Bassawakulam, Iratperiyakulam, Maharampaikulam, Maḍukanda tank, Sangilikandarawa, Soraborawewa, Kudawewa, Kirindi-oya right bank scheme, and Rukam scheme.

(*f*) Five specification lists of lands were revised and published, and also 26 supplements or amendments; 29 exemption applications and 184 land sale applications were reported on.

15. *Staff.*—The year under review has been a difficult one as regards the field staff, especially in view of the increased work due to food production efforts. The losses to the Department were 3 Engineers, 1 Assistant Irrigation Engineer, 3 Inspectors, and 5 Sub-Inspectors; of these, the retirement of two or three officers only could have been anticipated. To fill the vacancies, it was found possible to recruit only four suitable men as Sub-Inspectors. The number of officers in the Engineer and subordinate grades at the end of the year was less than at any time since 1900, when the Department was formed. The following staff changes took place :—

The Director of Irrigation, Mr. C. F. S. Baker, M.I.C.E., proceeded on ten months' leave on March 2, the Assistant Director, Mr. R. F. Morris, M.I.C.E., acting as Director, and Mr. W. Brown, M.I.C.E., as Assistant Director, until the end of the year.

Mr. J. H. Fraser, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, proceeded on home leave on February 24.

Mr. B. G. Meaden, A.M.I.C.E., who proceeded on long leave on May 27, 1918, resumed duties on January 24, 1919.

Mr. C. A. Coombs, who proceeded on long leave on May 4, 1914, and subsequently joined the Army, retired from the service on April 5, 1919, on grounds of illness caused by wounds.

Messrs. W. H. Biddle and W. J. Brindley, Irrigation Engineers, having passed the examination in riding, were confirmed in their appointments in January.

Messrs. J. A. Wilson and T. G. F. Hemsworth, Irrigation Engineers, were on Military service. Mr. J. S. Kennedy, Irrigation Engineer, who left Ceylon on March 4, 1917, to take up Military service, was demobilized, and he returned to Ceylon on April 1, 1919. Mr. Kennedy again left the Island on twelve weeks' leave on November 26 on account of urgent private affairs. Mr. Hemsworth has not yet returned.

Mr. L. G. de Lima, Temporary Irrigation Engineer, left on three months' leave on July 1, preparatory to the termination of his service on October 1.

The designation of Chief Irrigation Inspectors was changed to Assistant Irrigation Engineers, thus bringing them into line with somewhat similar officers in the Public Works Department.

Mr. J. L. Caspersz, Irrigation Inspector, First Class, and Mr. C. M. Jennings, Irrigation Inspector, Second Class, were promoted to the grades of Assistant Irrigation Engineer and Irrigation Inspector, First Class, respectively, with effect from January 1, 1919.

Messrs. V. E. B. Bastiampillai, K. Kandiah, M. M. Ebrahim, and W. F. Marshall were appointed Irrigation Sub-Inspectors, Second Class, during the year.

Mr. G. B. de Zilva, Assistant Irrigation Engineer; Mr. W. Keil, Irrigation Inspector; and Mr. S. Sinniyah, Guardian, retired during the year on account of age limit; and Mr. V. Naganthirapillai, Guardian, on medical grounds. Mr. G. A. Goonewardene, Irrigation Sub-Inspector, resigned on September 5 on account of ill-health, and the services of Mr. R. H. Elalasinghem, Irrigation Sub-Inspector, were discontinued on September 1.

The writer regrets to record the deaths which occurred during the year of Mr. H. A. E. de Vos (who died while on Military duty in Mesopotamia) and Mr. V. Nellalingam, Irrigation Inspectors, and Messrs. W. J. Perkins, J. J. Barthelot, and E. P. Perera, Irrigation Sub-Inspectors.

The examination for the Irrigation Inspectors' Grade was held in December, 1919, the examiner being Mr. O. W. Henman, A.M.I.C.E. Eleven candidates sat for the examination, out of whom four candidates were successful in passing Parts I. and II., and one candidate in Passing Part I.

16. The following are condensed reports on divisions received from the Divisional Engineers :—

I.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. L. P. Emerson, A.M.I.C.E.

SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

1. *Anuradhapura Subdivision.*—Surveys were again this year an important part of the work of the subdivision.

(i.) They include under Nachchaduwa—

(*a*) The trace for extending the low-level channel 5½ miles.
(*b*) Tracing all the distributary channels necessary to supply the irrigable lands.
(*c*) Making a contour survey to show which lands were irrigable.
(*d*) Re-tracing part of an agricultural road through the irrigable lands to join the main Kurunegala-Anuradhapura road at the 4th mile.

The plans of the above, the channel designs, and estimates were practically completed.

(ii.) *Nuwarawewa.*—The survey for the extension of the high-level channel under this tank and the survey of the irrigable land was put in hand; this is still in progress.

2. *Kanukkeni Tank, Northern Province.*—A sum of Rs. 327·35 was spent in making a few preliminary surveys with a view to the ultimate restoration of this tank.

3. A very large number of land and exemption applications were dealt with during the year.

CONSTRUCTION.

4. *Karaichchi Works, Northern Province.*—(*a*) Good progress was made in the programme of work laid down for the financial year ended September 30, 1919; the full apportionment was Rs. 92,093, and the full expenditure (including transport charges, &c.) was Rs. 94,531·27. The total amended estimate sanctioned is Rs. 1,712,330, and the unexpended balance on September 30, 1919, was Rs. 269,966.

(*b*) The expenditure during the year was almost entirely for labour; little was spent on materials, as the work was chiefly earthwork; no cement was purchased throughout the year.

(c) The following are the chief items and quantities of work done during the period under review :—

Earthwork.

	Cubes.
(i.) Excavation in spill channel	9,446
(ii.) Excavation in inlet channel	4,054
(iii.) Excavation in main channel	1,877
(iv.) Excavation in spill fall No. 3	443
Total ..	15,820

(v.) The whole of the spill channel above and below the spill crest line has now been excavated to proper level, with the exception of the 20,000 cubes section reserved for the river "closure" in 1920. The 9,446 cubes excavated were trucked and deposited in the main bund and berm.

vi.) The completion of the inlet channel and removal of 4,054 cubes of hard cabook and kaolin proved a tedious job, and was quite the most difficult piece of work to get done during the year. This channel has now been properly completed to section and bed level. The above spoil was trucked and deposited in the 10 to 1 slope along the bund. The urgent necessity for finishing this channel to bed level before any actual "closure" operations could be started made it necessary to employ all available labour on this work much to the dissatisfaction of the labour force. More showy and much easier work had in consequence to be postponed, and the navvy was stopped altogether for long periods. The excavation in the lower levels was so hard that it was found advisable to blast a lot of it, and progress was in consequence slow. Difficulty is still anticipated in keeping this channel to its true bed level, as in certain places slips continue to occur.

(vii.) 1,877 cubes of similar excavation was taken out of the bed of the first half mile of the main or outlet channel and thrown to spoil on the left bank.

(viii.) The spoil from No. 3 fall was deposited in the flood bund near the spill.

(ix.) *Puddle.*—250 cubes of puddle were laid in the bund at the river section, and 600 cubes of clay were piled on the bund site for the "closure" puddle core. Another 600 cubes will be piled here as soon as the river permits.

(x.) *Bund.*—During the year both banks have been advanced towards the river proper, and as much work done as possible to the flank bunds so as to lessen the amount of work actually necessary to ensure the safety of the "closure" work in 1920. The river bed has been restricted to a width of 100 feet only, and the flank bunds carried up therefrom at a slope of 3 to 1. The berm has been extended accordingly on the tank side. Most of the 9,446 cubes obtained from the spill excavation was used for this purpose. The toe of the new earthwork slope was protected with timber piling and empty cement barrels filled with sand or earth. The latter proved very efficient protection.

(xi.) *Masonry Work.*—53½ cubes of masonry pitching were laid in the apron of spill fall No. 1, which is now completed. 18 cubes of concrete were laid in the apron of spill fall No. 3. Owing to the necessity for completing the inlet channel, labour could not be spared for excavating the apron trench, and further masonry work was accordingly prevented.

(d) *Labour.*—Labour was at a premium throughout the year. The Odda coolies, who have formed the nucleus of the labour force here for years, gave a lot of trouble, particularly over the inlet channel work, which they disliked. Many of them had died during the influenza epidemic of 1918, and a good many were frightened and left the place.

Excellent gangs of Jaffna labour came and worked for short intervals and earned good money, but the appalling number of temple festivals, which every Jaffna man must attend apparently whether he can afford it or not, absolutely precludes any idea of steady continuous work.

Again Iranaimadu has a bad name for fever, and labour will not come here if they can get work elsewhere. According to the old workers here, there has been more fever during 1919 on the works among all classes than before.

(e) *Climatic Conditions.*—There was rain every month during the year, and there was no prolonged drought as in 1918. The January rains were a failure, and local cultivation suffered in consequence, but the present north-east monsoon rains set in in the middle of October, and the rains have been heavy practically ever since. The total rainfall for the year at Iranaimadu was 71 inches, of which 60 inches has fallen in the last three months ; the average annual rainfall must be about 50·55 inches.

On December 31 a heavy fall of 8½ inches fell at Iranaimadu after a week's heavy rain, which resulted in the highest fresh-water flood on record for the past twenty years at Elephant Pass, the lagoon rising to a height of 12 inches over the resthouse floor on January 1, 1920.

On the works, the bridge across the Kanakarayan-aru was submerged 6 feet, the maximum flood level recorded being 68·00, as compared with the maximum flood on record at the same spot of 74·00 in 1911.

The exceptional flood at Elephant Pass this year, though 6 feet lower at Iranaimadu than the record, would appear to be due to the fact that the bar at Chundikulam had again been closed by storms after December 5, on which day it was cut.

Considering the flood, little actual damage was done on the works ; fourteen trucks were washed down the river, but recovered, and are now on the track again. Some 200 cubes of earthwork were washed down the river.

At Kilinochchi the tank water rose to 16 feet 8 inches on the gauge, or 5 feet 8 inches over spill, and to within 15 inches of the bund top, which held however.

5. *Nachchaduwa, North-Central Province.*—(a) A sum of Rs. 6,030·59 was spent on the construction of distribution channels during the year. Work proceeded very slowly owing to lack of labour and efficient staff.

The Irrigation Engineer of the Anuradhapura Subdivision has considerable outside circuit work to do, and it is not easy for him efficiently to supervise construction work. Owing to shortage of staff, untrained Irrigation Sub-Inspectors had to be put in charge of the channel work. The result has been expensive, and not wholly satisfactory work, but the Irrigation Sub-Inspectors have received some useful training.

(b) A sum of Rs. 631·58 was spent on clearing part of the proposed agricultural road.

6. *Vadamaradchi Lagoon, Northern Province.*—A sum of Rs. 4,334·11 was spent on the construction of planked regulators fitted in certain bridges to prevent the outflow of the fresh water from Vadamaradchi lagoon to the sea. This was completed before the rains, and is now doing its work efficiently.

MAINTENANCE.

7. *Karaichchi Works Subdivision.*—The Dry-aru tank was properly maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,724·84. The bund, which in the past has given much anxiety, is now in such good condition, thanks chiefly to improved drainage, that it withstood the flood which rose to within 15 inches of the top, and is mentioned *ante.*

8. *Anuradhapura Subdivision : Special.*—(*a*) A sum of Rs. 647·03 was spent on the protection of Talawa tank bund.

(*b*) A sum of Rs. 659·79 was spent on the completion of a sluice on the 1st mile of the Yoda-ela.

(*c*) A sum of Rs. 67·97 was spent on minor improvements to Balaluwewa channel.

9. The ordinary maintenance on all the major works in the North-Central Province was carried out as well as possible with the available money.

10. *Giant's Tank Subdivision.*—(*a*) The standard of maintenance dropped to a certain extent this year owing to the lack of efficient staff. Towards the end of the year the writer was obliged to take it over himself, relieving the inexperienced Irrigation Sub-Inspector. An endeavour will be made to raise the standard in 1920.

(*b*) A cut-off wall was put round Adakalamoddai sluice to prevent leakage. Similar walls are very necessary at the other sluices that are not provided with cut-off walls.

(*c*) *Adakalamoddai Sluice.*—A serious blow-out occurred in the foundation of this sluice early in the year. This might have been successfully repaired by stopping the flow through the sluice, but this would have entailed the loss of some 1,000 acres of paddy crop, which was a very serious consideration in this famine year; it was therefore decided to risk the sluice falling and save the crop. In July the sluice fell forward, being undermined, and the water getting behind it threatened the dam of the tank.

A coffer dam composed entirely of rubble was thrown across the inlet channel, earth was then deposited upstream of the coffer dam at each side, leaving a pure rock dam about 10 feet wide in the centre; through this dam water was issued for the rest of the season. No difficulty was found in regulating the supply. After the crop was harvested, the repairs of the sluice were undertaken at a total cost of Rs. 3,150, and completed before the next sowing began.

(*d*) *Murunkan Regulator.*—A regulator was built across the Alavakkai, just below Murunkan sluice, at a cost of Rs. 1,080. This was a much-needed improvement; it diverts water through Murunkan sluice into a chain of six tanks.

(*e*) *12th Mile Channel.*—A regulator was built across this channel at a cost of Rs. 318·74. This was needed to divert water properly on to the lands.

(*f*) *300-acre Block Channel.*—A channel 1¼ miles long was partially cut (floods stopped the completion) from the 11th mile sluice. This channel will supply water to a new block of 300 acres which is being put on the market.

11. *Major Works, Northern Province.*—The major works in the Vavuniya district were taken over from the Government Agent by this Department, and an Irrigation Sub-Inspector was put in charge as Subdivisional Officer.

CULTIVATION.

12. In general cultivation has been successful this year. An endeavour was made to give every possible assistance to increase cultivation owing to the shortage of foodstuffs.

13. There being surplus water in Nachchaduwa, it was decided to send of this water about 16,000 acre feet to Giant's tank to enable a large sirupokam (dry-weather crop) to be grown.

Giant's tank had about 14,000 acre feet, and the total of 30,000 acre feet just sufficed to cultivate 2,000 acres of paddy. This duty is about normal. The actual water put on to a field is about 4 feet, but evaporation accounts for nearly all the rest, it being borne in mind that in the case of Giant's tank the water is spread over an enormous area, so that an unusual amount of evaporation may be expected.

HEALTH OF THE STAFF.

14. Most of the staff and labour force suffered from fever, which was specially bad at Nachchaduwa and Iranaimadu.

II.—BATTICALOA DIVISION.

Mr. B. G. Meaden, A.M.I.C.E.

SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

1. Pattipola-aru specification survey and the coutour surveys of Irakkamam and Amparai were completed during the year. The survey of Sakamam land east of Akkaraipattu-Sakamam road and the contour surveys of Vammiyadi, Sakamam, and Lahugala tanks were carried out.

2. The following minor surveys were carried out during the year :—

Survey of the channels under Rotawewa and Lahugala tanks.
Survey for proposed Periyavisarai vaikal from Virayadi anicut to Periyavisarai kandam under upper and lower anicuts.
Contour levels at Kiliveddi kandam under Amparai tank.
Survey of the channels from Irakkamam tank to Akkaraipattu.
Survey for connecting Sakamam scheme levels with Pattipola-aru scheme datum.
Survey for demarcating boundaries of cultivating kandams, Unnichchai scheme.
Survey of the sites of spills for the left bank channel, Unnichchai scheme.

CONSTRUCTION.

3. *Unnichchai Scheme.*—(*a*) The right bank spill protection works were completed, the quantities of work done during the year being—

	Cubes.		Cubes.
Excavation	278·43	Special flooring masonry ..	47·66
Masonry in Winget blocks ..	35·21	Removing temporary dam upstream of spill ..	670·00
Cement concrete ..	189·92		

(*b*) Three spillways were also constructed on the left bank channel, the quantities being—

	Cubes.		Cubes.
Earth excavation ..	491·76	Drymasonry pitching ..	6·00
Masonry in cement ..	3·00		

4. *Tumpankeni Tank.*—The raising of the tank spill was completed during the year, the quantities of work being—

	Cubes.		Cubes.
Cement concrete ..	12·00	Dressing rock foundations ..	6·00

The expenditure was met from Fine Funds.

5. *Pattipola-aru Scheme.*—Blasting rock in channel to Kiliveddi kandam was completed, the expenditure being met from Fine Funds.

SPECIAL MAINTENANCE.

6. *Rukam Scheme.*—The wooden beams and struts of the Kidavadipallam anicut were replaced by reinforced concrete at a cost of Rs. 362·44. About ¾ mile of the upstream side of the Rukam tank bund has been damaged by wave action. Earthwork and rubble repairs are necessary. The work is now proceeding. During November 177 cubes of earthwork were done. The work was stopped in December owing to heavy rains.

7. *Panama Tank.*—Minor improvements to the sluice and inlet channel were carried out to the following extent :—

Earth excavation and filling ..	Cubes 155·00	Pointing masonry ..	Squares 6·00
Clay puddle ..	,, 16·00	Removal of silt ..	Cubes 4·00

8. *Kadukkamunai Tank.*—The construction of a drop wall to the tank spill was commenced in September, and the work was completed in November, 1919. During the financial year ended September 30, 1919, materials were collected and the excavation of earth and boulders was begun. Only Rs. 389·09 was spent during the financial year. Distribution sluice No. 6 on the channel below this tank was rebuilt during the year. The expenditure was Rs. 313·43.

9. *Divulana Tank.*—Repairs to the bund were effected.

10. *Unnichchai Left Bank Channel.*—Three breaches in the channel bund were repaired.

11. *Tembittiya Tank.*—Two leaks in the spill masonry were repaired.

12. *Pullumalai Tank.*—Repairs were made to a defect in the foundation of the spill wall.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE.

13. The usual maintenance of irrigation works and roads was carried out, but efforts were made to effect an improvement in the general state of the works. Improvements in the way of clearing jungle from reservations were made in the Urakai channel at Sakamam, Vilattipiddi inlet channel, and Irakkamam inlet channel. The sluices at Kaliodai anicut were overhauled. The Panama-Nawulla trace was re-cleared and improved. The roads on Vilattipiddi and Rotawewa tank bunds were made fit for cart or motor traffic. The service road to Rotawewa was widened and gravelled. An increase in the maintenance allotment for the works in this division is necessary in order to bring the works into a really well-kept condition. The routine of absolute minimum maintenance work, together with supervision and non-effective charges at present, absorbs practically the whole of the maintenance allotment.

CULTIVATION.

14. The total area of land sown and reaped under the major irrigation works was 49,088 acres, as against 45,277 acres sown and 43,610 acres reaped in 1918. The cultivating season was a dry one, but the crops, on the whole, have been good. Certain high lands under Sakamam suffered slightly from shortage of water towards the end of the cultivation. The figures obtainable for yield are, in the opinion of the writer, unreliable ; they vary from eight-fold to twenty-fold.

15. The preparation of very valuable reports on the "control and issue of water" by the writer's predecessor, Mr. C. C. Harward, was completed during the year for the following schemes : Pattipola-aru (seven parts), Divulana, Tumpankeni, Chadayantalawa, Vakaneri, Rukam, Manalpiddi-aru, Sakamam.

III.—TRINCOMALEE DIVISION.

Mr. T. Hamer (Acting).

SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

1. *Kantalai Scheme Development.*—A survey of all the natural features with levels was made in connection with this and a left bank channel traced. The amount spent was Rs. 1,846·77, and the principal items of work done were :—4,500 acres contoured, within which all natural features were surveyed and levelled ; 130 miles of lines cut, levelled, and surveyed ; 4½ miles of channel traced.

2. *Paravipanchan Tank.*—A preliminary investigation survey and report on this tank was made with a view to its restoration in connection with Kantalai extension scheme.

3. *Kantalai Spill.*—A survey was made of Kantalai spill and channel, and plans and proposals got out for—

(*a*) Raising Kantalai spill by 2 feet for extra capacity.
(*b*) Experimental gauging weir for Kantalai spill channel.

4. *Pankulam.*—A survey of this old tank was made, the tank bed contoured, and plans and report got out with a view to its restoration.

5. *Verukal-aru.*—Gaugings of Verukal and Mavil arus were again taken to ascertain the dry-weather flow ; and the annual "erosion" survey of the Verukal loop made.

CONSTRUCTION.

6. *Periyakulam Road.*—The work of forming this new road to the Periyakulam tank was continued, two more culverts built, and ¾ mile of road drained and formed. The cost of the work (Rs. 479·60) was defrayed from the Major Works Fine Fund.

MAINTENANCE.

7. The major works were maintained in as good order as the funds would permit of at a cost of Rs. 5,189·86.

8. The following special repairs were done :—

Allai : Sluices Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were re-pointed.

Peruveli : The leaks at sluices Nos. 4 and 5 were cut out, puddled, and the masonry re-pointed.

Periyakulam : The leak at the right bank sluice was cut out, puddled, and the masonry re-pointed.

9. The Tamblegam agricultural road was maintained in fair order, but an increased amount is required to keep the first 2 miles of this road in good order, as considerable traffic passes over it to and from Tamblegam.

VILLAGE TANKS.

10. *Kaddukulam East and West.*—There are twenty-eight village tanks in these pattus. 1,981¼ cubes of earthwork were called for, and 699½ cubes done. This represents a decrease of 739½ cubes over last year.

11. *Gomarankadawala* again leaked badly at the bisokotuwa sluice towards the end of the year, and temporary repairs were made until the tank can be emptied next dry season for proper repairs to be undertaken.

12. *Kivulakadawa.*—It was intended to continue the pitching of the slope of this bund, but, owing to the tank being full throughout the year, it was not possible to undertake the work.

13. *Koddiyar Pattu.*—There are seventeen village tanks in this pattu. 1,206 cubes of earthwork were called for, and 1,104 cubes done. This shows an increase of 30 cubes over last year.

14. Repairs were done at the following tanks :—Kokkadikulam, Pokkiyakulam, Puliyankulam, Velankulam, Siruveliyamankulam, Anaikalkulam, Maraveddikulam, Mailaimalakulam.

CULTIVATION.

15. The total area cultivated under the major works in this division during the year was 6,746 acres, and the total area reaped 6,706 acres. Particulars are given below :—

(*a*) *Allai Scheme, including Peruvelikulam.*—1,256 acres were cultivated and reaped for munmari. 913 acres were cultivated and reaped for pinmari. The estimated yield was 25¾ bushels of paddy per acre, as against 21 bushels per acre of last year.

(*b*) *Illakantai.*—170 acres were cultivated and reaped for munmari. 87 acres were cultivated for pinmari, and 40 acres of this crop were lost owing to shortage of water due to late sowing of crop. The estimated yield was 26½ bushels of paddy per acre, as against 25 bushels per acre of last year.

(*c*) *Kantalai Scheme.*—72 acres were cultivated and reaped for munmari. 3,842 acres were cultivated and reaped for pinmari. The estimated yield was 40 bushels of paddy per acre, as against 50 bushels per acre of last year.

(*d*) *Andankulam.*—186 acres were cultivated and reaped for munmari. 78 acres were cultivated and reaped for pinmari. The estimated yield was 40 bushels of paddy per acre, as against 50 bushels per acre of last year.

(*e*) *Periyakulam.*—72 acres were cultivated and reaped for munmari. 70 acres were cultivated and reaped for pinmari. The estimated yield was 40 bushels of paddy per acre, as against 20 bushels per acre of last year.

16. The total area cultivated under the village tanks in Kaddukulam east and west was 692 acres, the estimated yield being 13½ bushels of paddy per acre.

17. The total area cultivated under the village tanks in the Koddiyar pattu was 466 acres, the estimated yield being 12 bushels of paddy per acre.

18. *Methods of Cultivation Adopted.*—(*a*) The general method of cultivation adopted under the Kantalai and Allai schemes is by "mudding" with buffaloes; whether the "mudding" is properly done or not depends entirely upon how plentiful (or otherwise) buffaloes are. Speaking generally, "mudding" is invariably only half done, and the fields then levelled off with a plank, or by the cultivators smoothing it off with their feet. Beyond sowing, with the exception of "watching," no attempt is made to improve cultivation by means of efficient ploughing, manuring, transplanting, or weeding.

(*b*) Under the Allai scheme small areas of land are cultivated for "idaipokam," or an early munmari, between September and early March. In these cases ploughing is done with a native plough, unless there is sufficient rain to permit of "mudding."

(*c*) Buffaloes in the Koddiyar pattu would suffice for the requirements under Allai scheme if the owners would keep them for that scheme, but they prefer, on account of the money to be obtained, to hire them out to the cultivators under Kantalai scheme for pinmari, trusting to get them back in time for Allai pinmari cultivation, or to manage with the few retained, resulting in the cultivation under both schemes suffering for want of sufficient buffaloes.

(*d*) In the opinion of the writer, no improvement has taken place in the method of cultivation in recent years; in fact, as more land has been opened up, and labour and buffaloes have not increased in proportion, the method of cultivation has become more neglectful.

(*e*) The lands under both Allai and Kantalai schemes are low-lying lands situated near the coast, and in abnormal years subject to heavy floods, and owing to their situation difficult to drain quickly. This has resulted in the cultivators of this district almost entirely abandoning munmari cultivation, and desiring to cultivate all the lands for a pinmari crop, and a late one at that.

(*f*) In the case of the Kantalai scheme, the available supply of water is still more than sufficient to allow of all the existing lands under Kantalai being cultivated for pinmari, but, in the case of Allai scheme, the water supply is far from sufficient to allow all lands to be cultivated for pinmari; added to this is the late date for pinmari cultivation that the people will insist on, their reasons being "floods" and "paddy pests."

(*g*) The main north-east rainfall in this division is over by early January, and, except in very abnormal years, the land would not suffer from floods after that time; but when this is pointed out to the people and they are urged to commence cultivation early in January, they then bring up the "paddy pest" objection.

(*h*) A meeting was held by the writer at Mutur on September 2, 1919, and an endeavour was made to persuade the landowners to cultivate their entire lands under Allai scheme at once for early muamari, with a view to conserving the tank water and to enable early pinmari to be sown, which would enable a larger area to be cultivated and so increase the food production of the district, but it was all to no purpose. There was good rain, both during the latter half of September and in October, and water was standing on the fields, no effort being made to mud or plough the lands. The writer interviewed the Koddiyar Vanniah as to why the people were not commencing cultivation and making use of the rain water, and the reasons given in his report are "carelessness" and "neglect."

(*i*) Under Kantalai scheme a meeting was called in August, at which the people were persuaded to cultivate early munmari to increase the food supply, and they agreed to do so (though munmari cultivation has not been carried out for some years), and the last date fixed for sowing was October 31. There was no reason whatever to prevent these people having carried out this cultivation, yet, during the first week in November, they petitioned for the sowing dates to be extended, and, therefore, a second meeting was held at Tamblegam in November, in which the people stated "they could not now cultivate a munmari owing to heavy rains."

(*j*) The majority of the cultivators under the two schemes, Allai and Kantalai, are, in the opinion of the writer, both indolent and obstinate as regards endeavouring to increase the output from their lands and making the most of the water supply.

(*k*) In addition to having been given every encouragement and assistance by this Department, these two schemes have had the help and advice of a trained Agricultural Instructor on the ground since about last May, but with no appreciable result as regards improved method of cultivation as far as the writer could see.

IV.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. C. Zanetti (Acting).

SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

Matara Subdivision.

1. There were no surveys of importance undertaken in this subdivision. The observations on the Weligama flood outlet scheme were continued throughout the year at a cost of Rs. 735·65. There were two floods on the Polwatta-ganga during the year, and observations of the velocities and heights of water were taken. The first flood, which started on July 19, was a small one, and lasted until July 24, when the water in the river went down to its normal level. Velocities at the four stations and heights at five gauge stations were observed twice daily during the floods within a particular half hour's time previously arranged upon. The second flood began on September 20, and rose steadily until the evening of September 23, the highest reading recorded at the gauge at Elluwawala (the headquarters for the different stations) being 6 feet 9½ inches at 4.30 P.M., and this level was maintained until early next morning (24th), when the flood was observed to be subsiding, the same gauge reading 6 feet 6 inches at 10 o'clock on September 24. The water subsided very slowly owing to continued rain, until it eventually went down to its normal level on October 1. The flood was of long duration, and was considered by the people to be a fairly high one (many houses, including the house in which the gauge officers were staying, went under water), and it caused much damage to buildings and vegetable gardens within the submerged area.

The gauge and velocity stations were fairly well maintained during the year. A temporary gauging overseer and gauge station watcher are engaged in taking daily records of heights of water throughout the year at stations along the river from the mouth up to Kananke bridge.

Tangalla Subdivision.

2. *Kirama Contour Surveys.*—Fair progress was made on this survey. The total work done during the year was as follows :—

Jungle clearing	Miles 40
Chaining	Miles 80
Levelling	Miles 118
Taking angles	Miles 81
One-mile blocks laid	No. 17
Half-mile blocks laid	No. 23

The work is expected to be finished by the end of June, 1920, or so. The total expenditure on this survey this year was Rs. 2,078·16.

Hambantota Subdivision.

3. *Walawe Right Bank Scheme.*—Surveys were made and levels taken in connection with improvements to Government channels in order to bring under irrigation more land forming part of the Walawe estate. Channels were traced in the estate itself for the same purpose. The survey was completed, and the improvements are to be carried out early in 1920.

4. *Walawe Left Bank Scheme.*—A survey was started over some swampy tracts at Beragama, and levels were taken to determine the drainage line in these tracts. The work could not be completed owing to great pressure of other work.

Rakwana Subdivision.

5. No surveys of importance were carried out during the year.

6. Levels were taken on the Hinguruarawewa works to arrive at the best and cheapest means to increase the capacity of the intake channel to the tank, and thus secure a better supply of water for the development of the scheme. Much pressure of other work prevented these investigations being completed. A distribution channel, 2,500 feet long, was traced from No. 4 distribution sluice in the left branch to irrigate 56 acres of land newly asweddumized under this scheme.

CONSTRUCTION.

Hambantota Subdivision.

7. *Kirindi-oya Right Bank Scheme.*—All the works required to issue water to the first zone of the scheme were practically finished in 1918. The following of the few small items of work still required for this zone were carried out during the year under review :—

(*a*) Distribution Channel No. 1 : The two openings for the drainage had their sets of pipes inserted, and the gaps were filled with 125 cubes of earth.
(*b*) Distribution Channel No. 3 : Three cubes of rock was blasted to complete this channel.
(*c*) Distribution Channel No. 3, Subsidiary : This was completed with 57 cubes of earthwork.
(*d*) Distribution Channel No. 4 : This was completed with 172 cubes of earthwork.
(*e*) Distribution Channel No. 5 and Subsidiary : The channels were completed this year with 769 cubes of earthwork and 105 cubes excavation in soft rock.

MAINTENANCE.

Matara Subdivision.

8. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the works in the subdivision was Rs. 7,770. All the works were kept in fair order, with the exception of the combined bridge and regulator at the Dedduwa works, which, owing to foundation trouble, is beyond repair.

Tangalla Subdivision.

9. The total expenditure on maintenance for the works in the subdivision was Rs. 5,783·08, inclusive of a sum of Rs. 238·69 spent in replacing the floor below the four-door anicut, Udukiriwila works. The works in general were fairly well maintained considering the money available. A decided improvement was effected on the Arachchi amuna channels, and several minor improvements were also effected on the Mandaduwa channel system.

10. *Netolpitiya Channel.*—A drop wall was rebuilt and curves were rectified in the channel, the expenditure being met from Fine Fund.

Hambantota Subdivision.

11. *Walawe Right Bank Scheme.*—The total expenditure for the year on the maintenance of the scheme was Rs. 7,151·19. The works were maintained in efficient order. The quantity of silt removed from the main channel and channel No. 3 was 1,510 cubes, the cost being Rs. 1,923·88.

12. *Kirindi-oya Left Bank Scheme.*—The total expenditure for the year on the maintenance of the scheme was Rs. 7,956·71. The whole of the scheme was maintained in good order during the year, and several minor repairs were done to distribution sluices on Akurugoda high-level channel, Akurugoda low-level channel, Kachcherigama channel, Yodawewa low-level channel, Mutiyama low-level channel, and Yatala channel.

The banks in most of the channels of the scheme have gradually become narrowed, and constant repairs to leaks have to be done—a difficult task when cultivation is in progress—as no earth can be got to repair them. The gradual widening and raising of these banks, as well as the acquiring of reservations where none exist, is very desirable.

The only special item of work done on this scheme was the construction of a regulator and distribution sluice on western branch, Akurugoda low-level channel, in place of the combined one known as distribution sluice No. 2, which had collapsed.

Silt removal.—Approximately 5,000 cubes of silt were scoured through Tammannaru and Ellagala anicut silt gates, and further 1,535 cubes of silt were removed from the various channels during August, September, and October at an approximate expenditure of Rs. 2,000.

13. *Kirindi-oya Right Bank Scheme.*—All the completed works were maintained in efficient order at an expenditure of Rs. 5,414 39. The demarcated traces of the channels for the second and third zones were kept clear. The silt removal was done, as usual, at the Pannagamuwa inlet channel. The section from the "take off" in the river to the head sluice is subject to very heavy silting, which has to be removed yearly. In order to save this expenditure, while there is no necessity to take water in, a dam has been constructed across the inlet channel as near as possible to the "take off." The quantity of silt removed from this section and from the channel from the head sluice was 1,931 cubes, the approximate cost being Rs. 2,250.

The Yodakandiya tank was filled to spill level in December, 1918, and a head of about 6 feet of water was maintained this year in it. All the restored breaches are in good condition and water tight.

14. An under-culvert on the western branch, Akurugoda low-level channel, was constructed, the expenditure being met from the Fine Fund.

A regulator and a distribution sluice were constructed on the Malawewa drainage channel, the expenditure being met from the Fine Fund.

Rakwana Subdivision.

15. The total expenditure in maintaining the works during the year was Rs. 9,119·09. All the works have gradually been brought into a fair state of efficiency, and after another year or so the work of maintenance should diminish.

16. The Batugedara, Malwatta, and the Wellawa channels, and the Hinguruarawewa scheme received special attention this year, and the writer is pleased to report on the further improvements effected thereto. The Government Agent, Province of Sabaragamuwa, and the Ratemahatmaya of the district took great interest this year in the Batugedara channel, which requires prompt attention at every downpour of rain (on account of the silt washed into it from the various adjoining estates), and there were no complaints this year from any of the cultivators. The clearing of the silt, if not done immediately by the estate labour, was done by the Guardian, and the Government Agent saw to the cost being promptly recovered from the estate proprietors.

17. The completion of the repairs to the Uggalkaltota trough was successfully carried out this year in time to allow the usual cultivation under it. The expenditure on this work during the year was Rs. 1,398·61.

18. A paved cattle crossing was built on the Batugedara channel, the expenditure being met from the Fine Fund.

19. *Labour.*—As no large works of construction were carried out during the year in the Southern Division, the supply of labour for ordinary works of maintenance and silt removal proved sufficient.

INVESTIGATIONS AND LAND DEVELOPMENT.

Matara Subdivision.

20. Various proposals were brought forward by the Government Agent, Southern Province, and the Assistant Government Agent, Matara, principally for the draining of swampy lands to render them cultivable, and for protective works to lands subject to the ill-effects of salt water from the sea and flood water from the river. After investigation all the proposals were found either impracticable or prohibitive on account of the cost, with the exception of the Karijjapitiya scheme, which appears feasible, and which will be further

investigated as soon as the condition of the ground will permit it. The proposals in this case consist of improvements to the drainage and irrigation of about 350 acres of very good land (now subject to floods) by the construction of regulators and earthen bunds. In this subdivision only three applications for Crown land (in all 2¾ acres in extent under the Dedduwa scheme) were reported upon and recommended.

Tangalla Subdivision.

21. Proposals to restore Mahawewa, Degampota, and fill it from the Urubokka river were investigated and reported against, as no water from Urubokka can be spared, and as the scheme would entail a long channel. No other proposals for development were received. Only seven applications for land were received for report, on which 46 acres were recommended as irrigable under the Urubokka scheme.

Hambantota Subdivision.

22. *Walawe Right Bank Scheme.*—The demand for the little irrigable land still available under the existing conditions and for land which could be irrigated by extensions and improvements in channels has been exceedingly keen, especially since the advantageous conditions offered by Government Circular No. 54 of August 4, 1919, became known to the farmers. In the writer's opinion the present market value of paddy leaves such large margin of profit to the growers that, if they could secure the labour and cattle which would be necessary to extend their cultivation, every acre of irrigable land available under this scheme would be taken up at high valuations and water-rate. The favourable condition offered in this Circular might have been confined only to lands outside major works, or allowed only under those major works where the development seems entirely lacking. The competition and demand for land, in the writer's opinion, is not entirely explained by the easy terms offered in that Circular, but is due to the gloomy prospects of the importation of rice and the consequent certainty to the grower that the price of paddy will not for years to come be much below what it is to-day. To justify these views and reasons for the competition of land under this scheme, the following instance will be of interest:—

Under the Walawe scheme a block of about 40 acres in extent of irrigable land was applied for by different persons under Government Circular No. 54 of August 4, 1919. The Assistant Government Agent intended first to divide the block amongst the applicants, but as, in the opinion of the writer, this would have rendered irrigation somewhat more difficult and cause besides other complications in giving immediate possession without a proper survey, he decided to lease the land on terms of that Circular to the one amongst the applicants who would offer the highest figure as the value to be fixed for the land in calculating the 6 per cent. rent. At the sale of the lease this value reached the figure of Rs. 380 per acre. No one of the competitors at the sale holds land in that tract (as an explanation of such figure being bid), nor does the land possess any special value when compared with other land under the scheme.

The above instance undoubtedly seems to prove the demand for land under the Hambantota District major works, and, though the writer is now dealing with the Walawe scheme, he is of opinion that it is applicable to other works, and that the lands in the first zone of the Kirindi-oya right bank scheme would have attracted the same or keener competition if they had been offered for sale under acceptable terms.

Under the Walawe scheme there have been 110 land applications, over 100 of which, under the terms of the Government Circular No. 54 of August 4, 1919, have been reported upon during the last three months of the year. Most of these applications entailed a great deal of investigation in the field, and the prompt manner in which they have been dealt with by the Irrigation Sub-Inspector in charge deserves to be recorded. Of about 900 acres applied for in these applications, about 430 acres have been recommended for alienation to the applicants.

23. *Kirindi-oya Left Bank Scheme.*—There has not been much sign of development or keen demand for new land under the scheme, and this is principally due to the fact that there is little or no land left under the existing conditions which can be irrigated without the construction of lengthy field and drainage channels. Another strong reason for the lack of demand is that the paddy growers in that district who can afford to buy land are holding back to invest their means in better land under the right bank scheme.

The applications for land under Tissa and Yodawewa were 17 in number, aggregating to 343 acres, 200 of which were in an area appearing as reserved Crown forest. The balance of 143 acres was recommended for alienation.

Rakwana Subdivision.

24. During the latter part of the year the Government Agent of the Province (Sabaragamuwa) brought forward a large number of proposals for new works and for restoration of old anicuts and channels. Each one of these, more or less, requires arduous walking for inspections and engineering investigation before it can be finally brought before Government. The writer and the subdivisional officer devoted to this special work all the time that could be spared from more urgent work and the immediate requirements in the subdivision. About thirty of these small and large schemes have been reported by the writer to the Government Agent after *primâ facie* investigations this year. Most of these proposals are for permanent anicuts where temporary ones existed, or still exist, across dolas and rivers, and for channels therefrom intended to irrigate small extents of fields abandoned, or irregularly cultivated, or new lands. Of those inspected and reported upon, few are practicable owing to prohibitive cost, or if not so, owing to the unwillingness of the proprietors to contribute reasonably towards it, or to pay an adequate water-rate. Much valuable time and energy are thus involved. A junior Irrigation Sub-Inspector was appointed on November 1, 1919, to assist the subdivisional officer in the investigations of these proposals which on first inspection and on conditions offered by the proprietors appeared worth the trouble and the cost of investigations, but unfortunately, within a week or so of his arrival, he contracted enteric fever, and was unable to assist the subdivisional officer.

CULTIVATION.

25. Reporting generally on the division, the most important step towards improved cultivation which came to the notice of the writer has been in the Matara District, where transplanting has been introduced this year for the first time, and to a very encouraging extent. One of the factors in this advance is, no doubt, the enormous saving by this process of seed paddy, which in itself, at the present market value of the produce, covers a fair proportion of the extra costs in the operation, and there is no doubt that, with the advantage of greater yield to follow, this method will gradually become popular. The writer also noticed, under the Walawe scheme, that certain lands which were allowed to be fallow, because unfertile, were worked up this year and cultivated with a certain success. The top soil was turned over deeply by mamoties, and all the other work generally done by cattle was done on this land by men.

In general, though the signs of advance are few, cultivation this year has certainly been carried out with greater pains and labour than in the past, encouraged, no doubt, by the high prices of the product.

Under all the major works in the Southern Province proprietors, *goiyas*, and lessees set all their energies into operation, and, judging from what the writer has noticed, every acre of field appears to have been cultivated this year.

Matara Subdivision.

26. Both the crops, yala and maha, suffered this year for want of water during two periods of abnormally prolonged drought, and about 190 acres failed entirely through it. The present maha, now almost ready for reaping, is a very promising one.

27. Private lands to the extent of about 15 acres were newly brought under cultivation.

28. The total acreage cultivated and reaped during the year, according to the figures supplied by the headmen, was 11,373 acres, as compared with 12,277 acres in 1918. The average yield is reported to have been about seven-fold. On these figures the writer estimates that 227,500 bushels of paddy were produced under the schemes, the market rate per bushel having been Rs. 5.

Tangalla Subdivision.

29. The seasons passed favourably, and the water supply was ample under all the works for both crops, excepting under Pattiyapola tank, but here, too, with some difficulty the crop was brought to maturity without loss.

30. The total reaped at all cultivations was 4,501 acres, as against 4,481 acres in the previous year. The reports on the yield vary, but it may be put down at about fourteen-fold. The estimated production under all the schemes for the year can be put down at 90,000 bushels of paddy sold at an average of Rs. 4·25 per bushel.

Hambantota Subdivision.

31. There was ample water for all the cultivation under the Walawe and Kirindi-oya schemes, and no losses to crops or difficulties in water supply arose during this year.

32. Under the Walawe right bank scheme 344 acres of new lands have been cultivated for the maha now under growth, of which 20 acres were alienated to applicants in October last. The extent reaped under the Walawe scheme for maha and yala was 8,150 acres, which shows an increase of 632 acres on the previous year's cultivation. The average yield can be put down at thirteen-fold at least, and the total production at 180,000 bushels of paddy, which was sold at an average price of Rs. 3·75 per bushel.

33. Under the Kirindi-oya left bank scheme the extent of private land opened out this year was 30 acres. The extent reaped for maha and yala was 9,074 acres, as against 8,987 acres in 1918. The yield is reported as eleven-fold. The production of the scheme can be put down at not less than 231,000 bushels of paddy sold at Rs. 3·60 per bushel.

Rakwana Subdivision.

34. The water supply was sufficient for the cultivation under all the schemes.

35. Under the Uggalkaltota channel the Government Agent granted permits on the writer's reports to five different applicants to asweddumize and cultivate small lots of land aggregating 31 acres. 56 acres were also granted under Hinguruarawewa to eleven different applicants, and under the same tank 500 acres were leased to a leading Kandyan chief. The 56 acres given on permits have been asweddumized, and most of that extent is under crop now, but little has been done so far in opening out the 500 acres.

36. The figures obtained from the chiefs and headmen of the extent cultivated do not show an appreciable increase on the previous year, and the writer is inclined to believe that they are not accurate. In any case this year's energies of the growers in the asweddumizing and the preparation of new fields, together with the slight improvement in cultivation and the greater pains which are being taken in following even the primitive methods, are bound to increase considerably the production in 1920, and still further thereafter if the market value of paddy does not fall below Rs. 3 per bushel, which, in the opinion of the writer, is not likely to be for some years.

37. In the Province of Sabaragamuwa cultivation was energetically pushed on by the Government Agent and some of his chiefs, but where it concerns the major irrigation works in that Province, the results of the efforts were not very encouraging when figures are compared, the increase this year having been only 37 acres. This is due to the fact that under the Uggalkaltota channel, for want of labour and cattle and the prevalence of much sickness, only 147 acres were cultivated this year, as against 332 in 1918.

38. The total extent reaped in this subdivision was 1,480 acres, as compared with 1,443 acres in the previous year. From the writer's personal observations and investigations the average yield can be estimated at sixteen-fold, and the production in the subdivision at 35,000 bushels of paddy.

39. The total production of paddy from the major works in the whole Southern Division, therefore, works out at 763,500 bushels, but, considering that the headmen's reports as to yield and the figures of the extent reaped this year are believed by the writer to be below what they actually should be, the total output of paddy may be fairly safely said to have amounted to one million bushels.

HEALTH.

40. A great deal of fever and "flu" prevailed amongst the staff and the labour. There were two outbreaks of cholera in the Hambantota District. The first affected more or less the whole of the area, but very seriously Hambantota. The second outbreak was much milder, and confined to Tissa, Magama, and Ranakeliya. The district is at present clear of the epidemic.

V.—WESTERN DIVISION.

Mr. C. C. Harward, A.M.I.C.E.

SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

1. (*a*) *Muturajawela Scheme.*—A survey was taken in hand to investigate the possibility of the drainage and protection from floods of the large area of swamp lying between the Colombo-Negombo road and the sea, and extending from the Negombo lake to the Hendala-Mabola road, and to form an estimate of the probable cost of the works required. Owing to delays caused by rain and floods it was not completed during the year. The field work will be completed early in 1920. Owing to shortage of permanent staff it was necessary to employ a special temporary surveyor for this work.

(*b*) *Diyaturai Anicut Scheme.*—A small survey was carried out to complete the data necessary for designing the Diyaturai anicut restoration.

(*c*) *Minor Surveys* were carried out for a gauging station on the Deduru-oya intake channel and for Kospotu-oya anicut flood bund extension.

CONSTRUCTION.

2. (*a*) *Deduru-oya Scheme.*—A rock slip in the 5th mile of the main channel was repaired.

(*b*) *Magallawewa Tank.*—The rubble pitching to protect the inner slope of the bund was extended. The northern bund of this tank is now almost fully protected.

(*c*) *Village Tanks.*—Rs. 1,604·66 was expended in constructing pipes for village tank sluices in the division.

MAINTENANCE.

3. (*a*) The major works in the division have been maintained in fair order, and a good number of improvements to minor details have been effected during the year.

(*b*) *Village Tanks.*—Repairs to sluices and spills of the following tanks were carried out:—Ambagaswewa, Balalla, Mahawewa, Kudawewa, Ambanpola, Uppalawatta, Tinipitiwewa, and Kirindigala.

CULTIVATION.

4. (*a*) *Deduru-oya Scheme.*—An increased area was cultivated as compared with last year's total of 4,729 acres. The total area reaped this year was 5,420 acres, comprising 2,936 acres of maha and 2,484 acres of yala. Reliable figures regarding the yield are not available.

(*b*) *Magallawewa Scheme.*—A total of 762 acres was reaped under this scheme, as against 731 acres last year. This total was made up of 116 acres of maha and 646 acres of yala. An additional area of 135 acres was ploughed for maha and abandoned on account of lateness. The area cultivated under this scheme could be considerably increased if the cultivators could be induced to start maha at a proper time.

(*c*) *Maha Uswewa Scheme.*—A total of 350 acres was reaped under this scheme, as against 375 acres last year. The total was made up of 50 acres for maha and 300 acres for yala. The chief cause of the small maha crop was an influenza outbreak at the season of preparation.

(*d*) *Mediyawa Scheme.*—A total of 392 acres was reaped, as against 320 acres last year. This total was made up of 176 acres of maha and 216 acres of yala. An additional 110 acres sown for yala was abandoned owing to water shortage due to late sowing.

(*e*) *Galgamuwa Scheme.*—A total of 290 acres was reaped under this scheme, the whole area being yala. Maha was not sown owing to the tank not having filled.

(*f*) Under the small major works in the Western Province a total area of 663 acres was cultivated, comprising 315 acres of maha and 348 acres of yala.

DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS.

5. (*a*) *North-Western Province.*—There is very little scope for further development in this Province by the sale of new land under existing schemes; any development on a large scale of *new lands* will require to be supported by new works or by expensive additions to existing works. There is, however, room for considerable increase in the paddy production, both under existing major works and under village works, by alterations in the sowing dates so as to make more use of rain water and by improved methods of cultivation, and also by cultivation of lands which are at present frequently allowed to lie idle.

(*b*) *Western Province.*—There is no scope for further development by opening up new lands under the existing major works. There is also no scope for getting a considerably increased yield of paddy from the major works, excepting the Peliyagoda scheme, under which there is considerable room for improvement, and the matter is at present under investigation.

There is very considerable room for improvement in the output of paddy from village lands in this Province, especially in the large area of lands near the coast which are within a foot or two of sea level, and cultivation on which should be done at special times on account of the difficulty of draining them. These lands should be organized as a whole, and special irrigation headmen should be appointed to administer them.

The subject is a very important one at the present time, and all the time that can possibly be spared from other works is being devoted to the study of it. A very large area is involved (probably over 100,000 acres), much of which has been allowed to go out of cultivation during past years, but a good deal of which is being cultivated again this year on account of the high price of rice. This area has never been studied, and it requires preliminary study as one unit first. Staff and money will be required later on to make a more detailed investigation of it. There can be no doubt that under the present conditions this investigation is one of the most important works in the division, because the population is on the spot.

Questions regarding parts of these lands are under consideration at present, but it is impossible to deal satisfactorily with isolated parts of it, because nearly all the low-lying lands are connected by navigation canals with the Kelani-ganga and the Kalu-ganga, and they require investigation as a whole.

VI.—CENTRAL DIVISION.

Mr. C. C. Harward, A.M.I.C.E.

SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

1. *Central Province:* (*a*) *Nalanda-oya Scheme.*—The survey of alternative traces for approach road to the dam site, which was commenced in 1918, was completed. Further investigations of the foundations for the right bank abutment of the dam were completed. Records of the flow of the Nalanda-oya were registered throughout the year.

(*b*) *Nikawella Anicut.*—A survey was made of the site of a proposed anicut at Nikawella in the Matale District and a channel traced to the fields to be irrigated.

(*c*) A survey to investigate the proposed restoration of the Bodi-ela was commenced.

(*d*) Minor surveys were carried out as below:—

(i.) To investigate the question of the restoration of Unantenna amuna and channel.
(ii.) To investigate a proposed diversion of the Ma-ela.
(iii.) Preliminary investigations at Nikawella anicut.
(iv.) To investigate an extension of irrigation under Pelwehera tank.

2. *Province of Uva.*—(*a*) A survey for the extension of Hambegamuwa right bank channel was taken in hand during the year.

(*b*) Minor surveys were carried out as below :—

(i.) Investigation at Kotawera tank for building a regulator and "by-pass" for silt.
(ii.) Obtaining hydrographic data at Sudapanawila, Buttala, and Kumbukkan schemes.
(iii.) Preliminary investigations of Hambegamuwa right bank channel extensions.
(iv.) Investigation of proposal for restoration of Raduna amuna.
(v.) Investigation for proposed restoration of Yakdehi-ela.

CONSTRUCTION.

3. *Central Province.*—(*a*) Repairs to the masonry works of the Ma-ela were carried out.
(*b*) Rs. 107 was spent in improvements to village irrigation works in the Matale District.
(*c*) Rs. 534·86 was expended in making cement pipes for village tank sluices in Matale District.

MAINTENANCE.

4. The major works throughout the division were maintained in fair order considering the limited amount of money available for the purpose. No work calling for special mention was carried out during the year.

CULTIVATION.

5. *Central Province : (a) Ma-ela Scheme.*—A total area of 2,260 acres was reaped under this scheme consisting of 1,321 acres for maha and 939 acres for yala.

(*b*) *Lamasuriyagama-ela Scheme.*—A total area of 312 acres was reaped consisting of 156 acres for maha and 156 acres for yala.

(*c*) *Mulhal-ela Scheme.* — A total area of 617 acres was reaped consisting of 467 acres for maha and 150 acres for yala.

(*d*) On the remaining small schemes of the Province about 358 acres were reaped.

6. *Province of Uva : (a) Kumbukkan Scheme.*—A total of 710 acres was reaped, being all maha.

(*b*) *Gal-oya Scheme.*—A total area of 305 acres was reaped, being all maha.

(*c*) *Buttala Scheme.*—A total of 575 acres was reaped under this scheme, being all maha.

(*d*) *Uma-ela Scheme.*—831 acres were reaped consisting of 463 acres maha and 368 acres yala.

(*e*) *Badulupitiya-ela.* — A total area of 430 acres was reaped consisting of 215 acres maha and 215 acres yala.

(*f*) On the remaining small schemes of the division about 1,560 acres were reaped. The usual yala crop was not sown at Sudapanawila-ela owing to "hoof-and-mouth" disease.

7. *General.*—There were practically no losses of crops under any of the above schemes, and the returns admitted to are fairly good.

DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS.

8. (*a*) *Central Province.*—There is no prospect of any extensive development under existing major works in this Province by sale of new lands under the existing schemes. Any increase in the output of paddy must depend on improved methods of cultivation, or on the construction of new works. It is probable that more regular cultivation will be done on all the works, including the village works, in the coming season owing to the increased price of rice.

(*b*) *Province of Uva.*—The schemes in this Province, under which there is a prospect of the development of areas worth mentioning, are the Gal-oya scheme and the Kumbukkan scheme, the total undeveloped acreage under the two schemes being about 1,400 acres. The total undeveloped acreage under all the rest of the major works in Uva is about 600 acres.

(*c*) *Village Works in Uva.*—It would appear that there must be considerable room for an increased output from these works. There are over 2,000 village "elas" and over 100 village tanks in Uva ; the average area cultivated under these numerous works probably does not exceed 10 acres per work. This estimate is based on a somewhat hurried glance through the list of village works in charge of the Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Badulla, but it indicates that there is probably considerable room for development, as an increase in the average of even a small amount would represent a considerable increase in the production of paddy. At present it is only possible to detail one Irrigation Sub-Inspector to be in charge of all these works, and it is hardly necessary to say that he cannot possibly do justice to them.

9. Both in the Central Province and in the Province of Uva the main hope of immediate development lies in the improvement of the administration of village works. Much too little is known about these works, and a thorough study of them is necessary, but it is very difficult to do much in this direction without a substantial increase of staff. It would probably be a sound policy to have a temporary special officer in each Province to make a complete list of all the works, with a brief description of each of them, and a statement of what is required to improve them, and one-inch-to-the-mile maps showing all the works. As soon as a better knowledge of them had been acquired, it would be possible to go into the question of appointing the necessary staff to enforce regular cultivation under them.

R. F. MORRIS, M.I.C.E.,
Assistant Director of Irrigation.

A limited number of copies of this report will be bound together with the following statements ; those marked B are included in the Ceylon Blue Book :—

B Expenditure on Surveys.
B Expenditure on Construction.
B Expenditure on Maintenance.
B Expenditure on Village Works.
B Expenditure, Miscellaneous.

B Summary of Year's Expenditure.
Areas of Paddy cultivated.
Labour and Fine Money, Village Works.
Restored Village Tanks.

Trincomalee, February 25, 1920.

C. F. S. BAKER, M.I.C.E.,
Director of Irrigation.

APPENDIX.

A.—Statement showing Areas of Rice Cultivation under various Irrigation Schemes during 1918–19.

Name of Work.	Area paying Rate.	North-east Monsoon Cultivation.				South-west Monsoon Cultivation.		Total Area cultivated.	
		Early.		Late.					
		Sown.	Reaped.	Sown.	Reaped.	Sown.	Reaped.	Sown.	Reaped.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Southern Province.									
Kirama scheme	394	76	76	118	118	170	170	364	364
Urubokka scheme ..	4,131	—	—	2,676	2,676	1,461	1,461	4,137	4,137
Gangaboda pattu scheme ..	4,509	1,972	1,885	1,420	1,420	2,605	2,578	5,997	5,883
Walawe-ganga right bank scheme	5,478	4,055	4,055	—	—	4,085	4,085	8,140	8,140
Kirindi-oya left bank scheme ..	6,691	4,332	4,330	—	—	4,742	4,742	9,074	9,072
Dedduwa works	2,070	22	22	—	—	1,770	1,720	1,792	1,742
Denegama	1,087	808	808	—	—	612	612	1,420	1,420
Uyanwewa		172	172	—	—	1	1	173	173
Dandeniya	500	62	62	—	—	491	491	553	553
Kekanadura works ..	981	311	311	278	278	848	778	1,437	1,367
Northern Province.									
Giant's tank	10,716	6,297	6,297	—	—	2,074	2,074	8,371	8,371
Eastern Province.									
Rukam scheme	6,040	554	554	4,818	4,818	2,143	2,143	7,515	7,515
Manalpiddi-aru scheme and Pulukanai tank	6,530	3,562	3,562	—	—	323	323	3,885	3,885
Divulana	1,563	290	290	—	—	1,189	1,189	1,479	1,479
Chadayantalawa and Viragoda ..	1,936	1,000	1,000	—	—	572	572	1,572	1,572
Pattipola-aru scheme ..	20,852	744	744	14,521	14,521	9,809	9,809	25,074	25,074
Vakaneri	5,196	4,727	4,727	734	734	—	—	5,461	5,461
Sakamam-Vammiyadi scheme ..	2,614	—	—	2,308	2,308	—	—	2,308	2,308
Rotawewa	642	376	376	—	—	235	235	611	611
Nawulla tank	255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panama tank	403	—	—	—	—	373	373	373	373
Lahugala tank	101*	—	—	—	—	130	130	130	130
Tumpankeni tank ..	650	572	572	—	—	—	—	572	572
Pullumalai tank	80	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	8
Maha-oya tank	97	28	28	—	—	20	20	48	48
Tembittiya tank	—	—	—	—	—	52	—†	52	—†
Allai scheme	2,346	856	856	—	—	663	663	1,519	1,519‡
Peruveli tank		400	400	—	—	250	250	650	650‡
Andankulam	424	186	186	—	—	78	78	264	264
Illakantai tank	222	170	170	—	—	87	47§	257	217§
Kantalai tank	4,774	72	72	—	—	3,842	3,842	3,914	3,914
Periyakulam	238	72	72	—	—	70	70	142	142
North-Western Province.									
Deduru-oya scheme ..	4,640	2,946	2,936	—	—	2,508	2,484	5,454	5,420
North-Central Province.									
Sangilikandarawa	443	134	134	8	8	102	102	244	244
Nachchaduwa scheme ..	567	254	250	—	—	254	254	508	504
Kalawewa scheme ..	7,714	1,658	1,658	600	600	4,212	4,172	6,470	6,430
Nuwarawewa	549	415	415	—	—	415	415	830	830
Minneriya tank	943	—	—	—	—	750	750	750	750
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Batugedara scheme ..	204	190	190	—	—	—	—	190	190
Kolonna korale works ..	384	460	460	—	—	—	—	460	460

* Excludes 100 acres Rajasanthosa lands.
† Not harvested yet.
‡ Crops damaged by paddy flies and pigs.
§ 40 acres crop lost for want of water owing to late sowing. Crops damaged by paddy flies and pigs.

B.—Statement of Labour and Fine Money spent on Village Works by Provinces during 1918–19.

Province.	Village Labour in Days.				Fine Fund.				
	Days due.	Days called out.	Performed.	Default.	Opening Balance.	Receipt during the Year.	Total.	Expenditure during the Year.	Closing Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ..	—	—	—	—	1,603 71	223 48	1,827 19	1,261 40	565 79
Central ..	20,287	19,993	18,887	1,106	2,413 50	863 71	3,277 21	947 81	2,329 40
Southern ..	12,524	12,524	5,814	6,710	2,863 14	2,301 85	5,164 99	2,001 52	3,163 47
Northern ..	58,278	46,230	25,408	20,822	11,794 98	9,892 72	21,687 70	9,098 79	12,588 91
Eastern ..	19,656	19,656	16,046	3,610	5,726 48	4,807 70	10,534 18	3,139 74	7,394 44
North-Western ..	54,261	53,541	47,055	6,486	1,812 99	3,592 5	5,405 4	3,316 97	2,088 7
North-Central ..	220,415	220,415	116,549	103,866	1,000 16	1,479 95	2,480 11	1,382 0	1,098 11
Uva ..	27,714	27,714	25,902	1,812	951 13	631 72	1,582 85	628 18	954 67
Sabaragamuwa ..	—	—	—	—	1,988 50	120 30	2,108 80	18 75	2,090 5
Total ..	413,135	400,073	255,661	144,412	30,154 59	23,913 48	54,068 7	21,795 16	32,272 91

C.—Statement of Number of Village Tanks restored and Number of Acres asweddumized under them during the Financial Year 1918–19.

Province.	Number completed at end of 1917–18.	Completed during 1918–19.	Total completed.	Under Restoration 1918–19.	Acres of Land asweddumized under Village Tanks at end of September 30, 1919.
Western Province ..	6 ..	— ..	6 ..	— ..	75
Central Province :—					
Kandy	2 ..	— ..	2 ..	— ..	2
Matale	137 ..	— ..	137 ..	19 ..	1,797
Nuwara Eliya ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Southern Province :—					
Galle	1 ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	70
Matara	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Hambantota ..	270 ..	60 ..	330 ..	90 ..	3,900
Northern Province :—					
Jaffna	1 ..	— ..	1 ..	7 ..	330
Mannar	41 ..	— ..	41 ..	104 ..	12,128
Mullaittivu ..	22 ..	7 ..	29 ..	311 ..	9,897
Eastern Province :—					
Batticaloa ..	6 ..	1 ..	7 ..	73 ..	5,583
Trincomalee ..	3 ..	— ..	3 ..	2 ..	1,532
North-Western Province :—					
Kurunegala ..	1,119 ..	— ..	1,119 ..	14 ..	49,437
Puttalam ..	123 ..	— ..	123 ..	81 ..	3,942
Chilaw	89 ..	2 ..	91 ..	18 ..	4,550
North-Central Province ..	753 ..	20 ..	773 ..	786 ..	42,163
Province of Uva ..	52 ..	— ..	52 ..	43 ..	4,832
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Total ..	2,625	90	2,715	1,548	140,238

MINES.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF MINES FOR 1919.

Staff.—The Inspector of Mines was away on leave from March 12 to November 7, 1919, during which period the Assistant Inspector acted.

Inspection.—The mines that were working were inspected at regular intervals, and all accidents were inquired into.

General.—There were 312 declarations sent in to open and work new mines during the year. The number of mines reported to be working at the end of the year was 73, employing about 6,000 men. Included in these are some 25 small mines said to be working in the Galle, Matara, and Kandy Districts, and employing altogether about 200 men. In the Kandy District probably there are no plumbago mines at work, but only small mica mines. Of the 16 mines said to be working in the Southern Province, not more than about 3 are really working, as it has been found that these small owners continue to send in working reports even after their mines have stopped work.

Mining was practically at a standstill for most part of the year, and specially so at the end of the year. The mines that continued to work were the large mines in the Kurunegala District at Maduragoda and Ragedara, those at Dumbara and Karandana in the Ratnapura District, two mines at Botale in the Colombo District, and four in Pasdun korale of Kalutara District.

The total quantity of plumbago exported during 1919 was 6,672 tons, valued at Rs. 1,732,079. The only explanation of this large falling off of exports, from over 30,000 tons during 1916 to 6,672 tons during 1919, is that there is less demand for plumbago. The Island is still in a position to produce 30,000 tons a year, but it is not likely to do so unless a market can be found for the mineral. In former years Ceylon enjoyed a practical monopoly of the world's supply of plumbago, but during the last nine or ten years it has lost this advantage, owing to plumbago having been discovered in large quantities in other countries, specially Madagascar, where the export has now reached something like 40,000 tons a year, and it is now a question whether Ceylon will be able to compete in the world's markets with these other countries.

Ceylon plumbago appears to possess superior qualities over that of other countries, but not sufficiently so to enable it to obtain very much higher prices, as the plumbago from other countries can be utilized for all practical purposes, so that to obtain a market the local article will have to be placed at practically the same price as the foreign article. In order to do this, it is feared that the Ceylon mine owners will have to be content with considerably less profits than they have enjoyed in the past, as the cost of production is always likely to be higher here than at Madagascar, owing to the fact that mines in Ceylon are deep, whereas those at Madagascar are mostly more or less surface ones.

The Plumbago Merchants' Union have, it is understood, gone into the matter with a view to finding out the total cost of production, including delivery in Colombo, curing, freight, &c., with the object of evolving a scheme by which Ceylon plumbago could be offered to the market for some fixed period at fixed maximum prices, giving as it were a guarantee that, should buyers be induced to revert back to Ceylon for plumbago, they will not be subjected to an enormous rise in prices as soon as the demand increases. It is not known how far the scheme has developed, or whether any action has been taken at all.

The plumbago exported this year worked out at an average of about Rs. 259 per ton as it was declared at the Customs. At an all-round rate of Rs. 250 a ton there are many mines in Ceylon that, given a regular market, could be worked profitably.

Several large mines closed down temporarily, including Wataraka and Laxapana, but are sure to re-open should the market revive.

The high-rate of exchange is also a serious drawback against the revival of the plumbago industry.

As a means of assisting Ceylon plumbago as regards import into the United Kingdom, the question of fixing a preferential tariff against the plumbago from foreign countries was raised, but was dropped as being impracticable.

In a crisis of this kind, statements are frequently made that Government should assist those affected. It has been suggested that Government should give every facility with regard to the importation of explosives and other materials, and easy means of obtaining timber, but, so far as can be judged, the matter rests not with Government, but with those in the business. If they are able to supply Ceylon plumbago, which is admittedly of higher quality, at a price comparing favourably with the mineral obtained from other countries, it is possible to regain the market lost by the prices in the past being enormously higher than those of the other countries.

The cost of production, &c., is known only to those in the trade. It is to be hoped that every effort will be made to revive such an important industry, and to save it from expiring altogether.

At the beginning of 1914, when the first signs of competition with Madagascar plumbago began to be felt, the Low-country Products Association and the Plumbago Merchants' Union decided to send a representative from each to investigate. The mission was put off by the outbreak of war, and was subsequently abandoned, as the competition was too apparent to need investigation. The present crisis appears to demand equally combined action on the part of producers.

The question that occurs to one outside the trade is, whether or not it would be desirable for the producers and dealers to combine and appoint a suitable person as their representative or agent to be sent to the principal plumbago-using countries provided with samples and figures to book orders. One enterprising owner has gone over with the intention of obtaining a market for his plumbago in Europe and in America, and it is hoped his efforts will meet with success.

In previous years there have been slumps in the industry, due to temporary lack of demand for plumbago, but the present slump is an entirely different matter, as the demand for plumbago is as great or greater than it ever was, only, unfortunately for Ceylon, the supplies are being obtained from elsewhere. The position could not very well be worse than at present. The few mines working are producing more than the requirements, thereby adding to the existing large stocks. These remarks apply to most part of the year under review and describe conditions at the end of it, there being no signs of improved prospects for the future.

Mica.—There were a few small mines worked for mica during the year, but only two or three were at work in the Central Province towards the end of the year. The general result of all the prospecting seems to have proved the existence of innumerable small deposits spread throughout a good part of the Island, but nothing of very much value in the way of good veins. The Principal Mineral Surveyor is of opinion that the mica industry in Ceylon is not likely to be of any value. There are abundant supplies in other countries which can be put on the market much more economically than can the Ceylon mica. 167 cwt. were exported at a declared value of Rs. 23,036.

There were 13 mines working with machinery. Thirty-three accidents occurred during the year, resulting in the death of 18 persons and injury to 17. A description of each accident that occurred is given under the respective Provinces.

PROVINCES.

(1) *Western Province.*

There were 22 mines registered as working at the end of the year employing about 2,000 men. The number of new mines registered was 52. Machinery was in use at 7 mines. Fourteen accidents occurred, resulting in the death of 4 persons and injury to 11.

Wataraka mine, situated near Padukka, closed down towards the end of the year owing to depression in the market, but will re-open immediately there is any chance of a demand for plumbago. Work in this mine was carried on at the 450 feet level with drives on the vein to north and south, which proved the length of the vein to be 550 feet. Below this level three winzes were sunk, the deepest to a depth of 50 feet, all showing the vein still good. Above this level some stoping was done. A report by a Mining Engineer who was employed at the mine estimates that the developments at present above the 450 feet level should yield 1,650 tons. Assuming the vein continues, as proved, from the 500 feet level down to the 550 feet level, it is estimated that this block will yield another 3,000 tons. Thus far the statements are made on fairly sure grounds, but any estimate of the quantity to be obtained from other parts of the mine worked on the upper levels by previous owners, and now fallen in, depends on information that can be gathered. It is stated that from the whole mine above the 550 feet level a total of 10,000 tons may reasonably be expected. The mine is fitted with machinery, and is capable of turning out 100 tons a month at least.

The Botale mines, near Ambepussa station, are now only working at and above the 114 feet level, and are apparently nearing completion after having worked many years and yielded a large quantity of plumbago.

Two mines at Amudachchihena, near Veyangoda, worked continuously during the year, but the large mines at Debahera closed down. A new mine at Godagama, in this district, was started, but had not reached the vein by the end of the year.

Boraluketiya mine, at Migahatenna, in the Kalutara District, was worked continuously, and from 400 to 500 tons of plumbago were obtained. There was practically no development work done, but this mine should still be able to turn out a large amount of plumbago of excellent quality. There is a large quantity of water in the mine, and the cost of pumping is high.

The only other important mine worked in this district is Mananagodella, at Mahagama. This is a group of three shafts connected and working at the 180 feet level. The output from these was about 25 tons a month.

The following is a description of the accidents :—

Four accidents occurred in Wataraka mine : (1) A man was slightly injured by some earth falling on him ; (2) a man was injured by a beam falling on his leg ; (3) a man was killed by falling into the pit whilst stepping into the kibble at the surface ; (4) a man was injured by a stone falling on his leg whilst going over a heap of débris. Three accidents occurred in Boraluketiya mine, Migahatenna : (1) A man was killed by falling into the pit ; (2) a man was injured by a stone from the roof of a stope falling on him ; (3) a man was injured by falling when resting on the timber in a stope.

At Godakumbura, Mahagama, a man was slightly injured whilst removing the loose stone at the bottom of the pit. At Amudachchihena, Karasnagala, a man was injured by a piece of timber falling on him. At Elawalhena, Migoda, a man was killed by the explosion of a dynamite. At Mananagodella, Mahagama, two men were injured by one of the men who was being raised to the surface falling on a another man.

(2) *Central Province.*

There were 10 mines registered as working at the end of the year employing about 111 men. The number of new mines registered was 29. No accidents occurred. Laxapana mine was the only one in which machinery was used, and it closed down early. This mine is drained by an adit, and by having 4 or 5 men repairing the timber can be kept in a position to re-start work at any time. The other mines are small, and are mostly temporary mica mines.

(3) *Southern Province.*

There were 33 mines registered as working at the end of the year employing 231 men. The number of new mines registered was 159. One mine was using machinery. The majority of these owners are ignorant villagers, who forward working reports long after the mines close down. This was verified by a visit to several districts. Not more than 4 mines were actually working employing about

40 men. Two accidents occurred resulting in the death of one man and injury to another. The following is a description of the accidents :—At Gulanekanda, Ampegama, a man was killed by falling on some tools whilst going down the shaft along the rope. At Punchinaiduwa, Ratgama, a man was injured by the bucket striking his head.

(4) *North-Western Province.*

There were 12 mines registered as working at the end of the year employing about 1,670 men. Four new mines were registered during the year. Machinery was used at 3 mines. Ten accidents occurred, resulting in the death of 10 men and injury to 3.

Damballagola mine, at Ragedara, has been developed to the north at about the 570 feet level. A cross cut was driven and five veins were cut. Drives were made east and west and winzes sunk. They do not appear to extend downwards, but all are apparently good veins above this level, one showing 18 inches of plumbago at the top of the drive. The present output is very small, but by working on all the faces, and having machinery to deal with the raising of material, this mine should be capable of turning out a large output at a fairly low cost.

Millagaha mine, at the same place, is also working at about the 570 feet level, on one vein, and with mechanical raising, and the multiplying of faces, should increase the output considerably. Some similar system as is in use at Kahatagaha mine, at Maduragoda, would probably be applicable to both these mines, or the driving in of an adit from the bottom of the hill to connect up to both these mines at depth ; this would also ensure ventilation.

Kolongaha mine, at Maduragoda, is working on one vein at about the 500 feet level, and here, too, only one face is being worked, the best part of the vein being stoped down in one stage. This method of going down on the vein at the best parts by hand work and leaving the poor parts to be worked upwards in the last stage of the life of the mine results in the mine going down in a zig-zag direction, and to adopt mechanical haulage it would be necessary to cut through the pillars to get a straight lead, and undoubtedly improvements of this nature are becoming necessary to enable miners to produce at a cost to compete with other countries.

Kahatagaha mine, at Maduragoda, is an example of what can be done by adopting improved methods. It produced 1,124 tons at a low cost. They are going down on the vein at the 516 feet level, and have some 18 faces working. The plumbago and débris is raised from the bottom 25 feet to the 490 feet level by hand, then by a compressed air winch to the 369 feet level and tipped into trolleys, it is then conveyed along the drive to the next lift and raised also by a winch driven by compressed air to the 100 feet level, from this it is trolleyed to the bottom of the main shaft and raised to the surface by a steam winch. The use of compressed air underground makes the mine cool and comfortable. Two boilers generate the power for the steam winch, pump, air compressor, and dynamo. Connections are being made to Bemmulla and to No. 3 Kahatagaha mine to enable them to be worked in conjunction with this mine. The other mines in this village are only working a little at the upper levels.

Dehigaha mine, which went down to about 700 feet, has abandoned the bottom owing to want of proper ventilation and to the high cost of raising the stuff, and is now working up the pillars.

Elibichchiya mine has not yet sunk the shaft down to the level below which plumbago is said to exist in large quantities. There is a good lot of water, and pumping is expensive. The following is a description of the accidents that occurred :—Three accidents occurred in Millagaha pit, Ragedara : (1) A man was killed by falling from the ladder whilst ascending ; (2) and (3) two men were injured by falling from the ladder whilst descending. Two accidents occurred in Dehigaha pit, Meepitiya : (1) A man was killed by falling from the ladder whilst descending ; (2) a man was killed by falling from the ladder whilst ascending. Two accidents occurred in Walakatahena pit, Maduragoda : Two men were injured by stones falling on their legs whilst going over a heap of débris. At Kahatagaha pit, Maduragoda, a man was injured at the surface by falling from a coconut tree. At Kanugollayaya, Mipitiya, a man was injured by falling from the ladder whilst descending. At Haulpatale, Ragedara, a man was injured by falling from the ladder whilst ascending.

(5) *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*

There were 25 mines registered as working at the end of the year employing 1,983 men. The number of new mines registered was 62. Machinery was in use at 3 mines. Seven accidents occurred, resulting in the death of 6 persons and injury to 2.

The group of mines at Pahalapola, near Nambapana, continue to work, and is producing a fair amount of plumbago. The cost of production at these places is fairly low, owing to the fact that the mines are connected to the Medapola adit, and the cost of pumping is thus saved.

The Karandana mines also continued to work, but not in a large way. They, too, have the advantage of the water being drained by an adit.

Wallagala mine, at Bopitiya, worked throughout, employing a few men.

Mahabogala mine, at Arukgammana, which has worked continuously for many years, temporarily closed down during the year.

Punchibogala mine also closed down temporarily. On the other hand, Karandawatta mine, at the same place, after being closed for some years, was re-opened by a new owner to the 150 feet level. They are taking out a little plumbago, and sinking to try to get on to a vein at depth that was worked in the adjoining mine.

The following is a description of the accidents that occurred :—Two accidents occurred in Karandawatta, Arukgammana : (1) A man was burnt by the ignition of a small accummulation of gas and died a few days later ; (2) a man was injured by his hand striking against the side of the shaft whilst being raised to the surface. Two accidents occurred in Wallagala pit, Bopitiya : In one a man was killed, and in the other a man was injured by falling from the ladder whilst descending. At Mahabogala two men were injured by the explosion of a missed fire dynamite. At Gedumbagaha pit a man was killed by falling from the ladder whilst ascending. At Rambutangaha pit, Dumbara, a man was killed by falling when attempting to step from the bucket to the platform.

(6) *Province of Uva.*

Six new mines were registered, but no working reports were received.

T. G. HUNTER,
Inspector of Mines.

Colombo, April 8, 1920.

FACTORIES.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1919.

Staff.—There has been no alteration since the last Administration Report. The Inspector has been on duty throughout the year, except for fourteen days' leave in February. During that period the office work was attended to by him.

Inspections.—Inspections were carried out in the Central, Western, Sabaragamuwa, and Uva Provinces; the total number of visits was 582. In the majority of cases the result of the inspection was satisfactory. The instances of non-observance of the rules were omission to secure annually the boiler certificates, to report the cessation of work, and to maintain the existent fencing in good repair. Details of these contraventions are given under the respective Provinces. There has been a decrease of nine in the total number of factories compared to that of 1918, or just under a three-quarter per centum. This hardly indicates an actual reduction, however, for the reason that it is mainly due to the unification of two or more factories to combine the curing of tea, rubber, and cacao under one roof. The number of employees or the horse power used is not necessarily lessened thereby. Further details are given in this respect. The mileage travelled was 3,615, exclusive of railway journeys.

REGISTRATION.

Province.	Number of Factories registered to December 31, 1918.	Number of Factories registered to December 31, 1919.	Percentage of Decrease.
Central	610	606	
Uva	124	121	
Southern	40	39	
Western	267	270	
Sabaragamuwa	179	176	
North-Western	55	54	
Total	1,275	1,266	

Classification and distribution of factories according to Provinces :—

Province.	Tea, Rubber, and Cacao.	Coconut Desiccating, Fibre, and Oil.	Engineering and Saw Mills.	Aerated Water, Ice, &c.	Printing.	Sundries: Manure, Spinning, &c.	Total.	Steam Power.	Electric Installation.
Central	592	—	8	4	—	2	606	95	53
Uva	118	—	2	1	—	—	121	28	8
Southern	31	1	2	2	—	3	39	17	3
Western	99	81	33	15	11	31	270	118	36
Sabaragamuwa	176	—	—	—	—	—	176	42	7
North-Western	21	33	—	—	—	—	54	13	2
Total	1,037	115	45	22	11	36	1,266	313	109

The number of cases in which steam power was used has diminished by just 8 per cent., nearly twice the average rate of decrease for some years past. Electric lighting installations, on the other hand, have increased by 11 per cent. since the previous report.

ACCIDENTS.

The fatal accidents number five for the year, the same number that occurred in 1916; two of these, however, were not connected with mill gearings, one being caused by burns, and one from a fall out of a window. The rates of serious and fatal mishaps according to classes of factories was as under :—

Class of Factory.	Rate per Hundred Factories.
Tea	Approximately ½
Rubber	Approximately 2
Coconut	Approximately 7
Engineering and saw mills	Approximately 4
All others	Approximately 5½

Of the twenty-one accidents, comprising those fatal and serious, eight were incurred during the course of supplying material to machines, such as rubber rollers, fibre drums, and circular saw benches. Those connected with oiling, cleaning, and repairing, and the adjustment of belts were ten. There was

one due to a fall, one to a belt breaking, and one to burns. Twenty-eight accidents took place, resulting in the death of five persons and injuries to twenty-three. Seven of the latter, however, were of a trivial or non-serious nature.

Province.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Persons injured.	Number killed.	Total affected.
Central ..	4	4	2	4
Western ..	20	20	—	20
Sabaragamuwa ..	3	3	2	3
North-Western ..	1	1	1	1
Total ..	28	28	5	28

Class of Factory.	Non-serious.	Serious.	Fatal.	Total.
Tea	2	2	3	7
Rubber ..	—	2	—	2
Coconut ..	1	7	1	9
Engineering and saw mills	1	1	1	3
All others ..	3	4	—	7
Total ..	7	16	5	28

A description of each serious or fatal accident is given under the Province in which it occurred.

(1) *Central Province.*

There were 606 factories registered as working, employing from 11,000 to 12,000 persons on working days. 178 factories were visited, and precautionary measures were recommended in thirty instances. Cases of non-observance were not encountered. There were two new factories registered and inspected during the year. There were no prosecutions instituted. Four accidents took place, through which two fatalities and two cases of serious injury resulted, as described below :—

(*a*) *Fatalities.*—At Hardenhuish tea factory, in the Dikoya district, a mechanic whilst tightening the keys of a water-wheel pinion had his hand and arm drawn in between the teeth of this mechanism and those of the main spur wheel. The machinery was not working at the time, but the coolies helping in the work, by some misunderstanding, turned the gearing round. He subsequently succumbed to his injuries. It was quite accidental. A special visit was paid by the Inspector.

At Galaha tea factory, in the Hantane district, a cooly fell from the third storey out of a window. He was engaged in tightening up the tats in the withering loft. It was a pure accident, and, in fact, cannot be considered as that of one caused by machinery.

(*b*) *Accidents of a serious nature.*—At Laxapana tea factory, in the Maskeliya district, a man whilst scraping off the excess lubricant from the bevel wheels of a tea roller, allowed his hand to be drawn into this gearing. Eventually his right forearm was amputated. Fencing measures had not been neglected, and the accident was due to the man's heedlessness, and in doing what he was not called upon while the machinery was in motion.

At Amblamana tea factory, in the Hantane district, a Sinhalese man inadvertently put his hand in the tramway cable and had it drawn in between the cable and the wheel of a runner. A finger was severed. It was due to his own action.

(2) *Province of Uva.*

One hundred and twenty-one factories appear in the register at the end of 1919, employing from 2,000 to 2,500 persons on working days. Inspections were made throughout the Province, and precautionary measures were recommended in twenty-two cases. One case of non-observance was encountered; this was an omission to renew the boiler certificate. It was subsequently secured. The reason given for the delay—a period of about two months—was the difficulty at the time of getting the services of an engineer. There were no accidents. There were no prosecutions.

(3) *Southern Province.*

In this Province the numbers of factories and of persons employed are respectively 39 and 750 to 800. There were no prosecutions. There were no accidents.

(4) *Western Province.*

There were 270 factories registered, employing 16,000 to 17,000 persons on working days. Eighteen new factories were registered and inspected, classified as follows:—Five tea and rubber, six saw mills and engineering, six fibre and desiccating, and one manure. Three factories were added to the total of 1918. The visits carried out numbered 280. Additional precautionary measures were recommended in forty cases. Two instances of non-compliance occurred: one was failure to maintain the fencing in good repair, and one of omission to report the closing of a factory. It was subsequently explained that through changes in the management these irregularities had supervened. There were no prosecutions. There were twenty accidents, in which two men were killed and eighteen injured; five of the latter were of a non-serious nature.

(*a*) *Fatalities.*—At the Lanka Engineering Works (Messrs. Brown & Co.), Maradana Ward, a man died through injuries sustained from burning. It was not strictly a machinery accident.

At the Orient Mills, Veyangoda, for coconut desiccating and fibre, an employee had his arm drawn into a husk crusher whilst engaged in feeding same with material. He received medical treatment almost at once, but succumbed later at the hospital. It was entirely accidental. A special visit was paid by the Inspector.

(*b*) *Accidents of a serious nature.*—At the Hunupitiya coconut oil and desiccating mills, in the Alutkuru korale north, an employee whilst pushing a piece of wood towards a circular saw, at which he had no business to be, owing to mishandling, the wood was thrown back and struck his forehead. He was some days in the hospital. It was due to his interference and ignorance.

At Warwick Major's saw mills, in the Kalutara District, situated near Moratuwa, a workman had his hand crushed between the rollers of a planing machine. Later his hand had to be amputated. The man was not employed at this machine, but he was carrying planks at the time, and in a moment of carelessness put his hand on these rollers. It can be considered as an accident due to his lack of attention. A special visit was made by the Inspector.

At the Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Mills, Wellawatta, a boy had the middle finger of his right hand crushed. The account given was that he deliberately put his hand into a thread-extracting machine, near to which he had no reason to go. It seemed to have been due to his own fault. At these same mills and during the same month (February) another employee was injured by the breaking of a belt, one of the ends striking his face. The belt was above the height (3 feet 6 inches) required by the regulations, up to which fencing is carried. It was a pure accident. A special visit of inspection was made.

At the Mount Lavinia Hotel the engine driver sustained compound fracture of four fingers of his right hand. The injuries were caused through getting caught in the cogwheel of a pump. The machinery was not working at the time. He was cleaning the gearings, and the mechanism was being turned by hand. It was a simple accident.

At the Britannia oil and desiccating mills, in the Alutkuru korale north, a man received multiple injuries to his right forearm, necessitating amputation. His arm was drawn into an oil expeller whilst feeding same. The accident was due to temporary lack of attention on the workman's part.

Another accident occurred here in August. A woman had the small finger of her right hand severed through getting caught in the fly-wheel of a sifter. It was stated that her work was confined to placing desiccated coconut in the sifting room, and there was no occasion for her to go near the machine in question. It seemed to have been her own fault.

At Elston rubber factory, in the Kelani Valley district, a boy of fifteen years (the rubber-maker's cook) came to the factory for no apparent reason and put his hand under the water flow of a washing machine. It was drawn in between the rollers and badly crushed. The fault must have been his own; he had not any right to be there.

At Kirantidiya rubber factory, in the Kalutara District, the engine driver while cleaning the oil engine had his hand caught and somewhat crushed. He was unable to use his hand for a few days. It was a pure accident.

At the Colombo Commercial Company's Lead Mills, in Union Place, Slave Island Ward, a man had his right arm severely crushed in an underground shafting, which was being repaired at the time. The Manager stated that the workman was warned against interfering with the mill gearing, but disregarded this admonition, and endeavoured to scrape grease off the bearings. It was due to the workman's own fault.

At the Mahamedi Oil Mills, in the New Bazaar Ward, Colombo, a fitter of twelve years' experience, whilst examining an oil expeller, accidentally let his arm be caught and drawn into the gearing. The arm was somewhat crushed and lacerated. The gearings were adequately fenced. It was purely accidental.

At the Bulk Petroleum Installation (Messrs. Delmege, Forsyth & Co.), in the Kotahena Ward, Colombo, a workman lost a portion of his right thumb at a tin-cutting machine. This accident was due to temporary lack of attention on the workman's part. The machine was adequately fenced.

At the British Ceylon Corporation Mills, Hulftsdorp, in the New Bazaar Ward, a workman had his fingers of his right hand lacerated through their coming in contact with the cogwheels of an oil expeller. He had no ostensible reason to go into the proximity of this machine, the Manager stated, and which had its gearings cased over. It was due to his own carelessness.

(5) *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*

There were 176 factories registered as working, employing from 2,500 to 3,500 persons on working days. Three inspections were made in this Province. There were no prosecutions. Of accidents, one fatality and two of a non-serious nature happened.

Fatalities.—At Kandaloya tea and rubber factory, in the Yakdessa district, a boy who was not employed inside the factory interfered with the belt of a cardamom clipper. The Inquirer into Sudden Deaths reported: "How the boy got caught in the belt is a mystery, unless it was the open end of a bangle (bracelet) that got caught." Death was due to shock from multiple injuries.

(6) *North-Western Province.*

Fifty-four factories, employing from 1,500 to 2,000 persons, are registered. There were no prosecutions. There was one accident of a serious nature, as described below:—

At Keenakellie coconut fibre mills, near Marawila, in the Chilaw District, the foreman had his left forearm crushed whilst oiling the cogwheels of a husk crusher, the machinery being in motion at the time. The Mudaliyar reported "that the accident occurred owing to the injured man's carelessness, and that nobody was to blame."

NOEL WOODHOUSE,
Inspector of Factories.

February 20, 1920.

COLOMBO DRAINAGE WORKS.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT ENGINEER FOR 1919.

GENERAL.

THE work during this year was pushed forward more rapidly, as the price of cement, which had such a retarding effect during 1918, was very considerably reduced. The delay in the arrival of the pumping plant was, perhaps, not quite so noticeable, but out of four pumping stations which were otherwise ready, it was only possible to complete one, namely, the "Western." I am of opinion that the modified programme of these works cannot now be completed until the end of 1920 or early 1921.

2. An appreciable portion of the sanctioned funds still remain unexpended, as no additional works were undertaken during the year, and there have been no street widenings and other improvements, which prevent certain sewers and rain-water drains being laid.

ESTIMATES.

3. The Consulting Engineers' estimate for the complete scheme stands at Rs. 23,572,000, as before, but the estimate for the Suduwella channel improvement, Rs. 136,000, will have to be added to this figure, in order to arrive at a total representing the ultimate cost of the works. The works sanctioned during the year were as follows :—

	Rs.
Madampitiya treatment works (extension): Alterations to Nos. 3 and 4 septic tanks, and the construction of Nos. 3, 4, and 5 circular sedimentation tanks	80,000
W 1, minor sewer	2,500
Additional amount sanctioned for Wellawatta treatment works ..	125,375

The total sanctioned estimate has thus been increased to Rs. 16,900,379, as shown in detail in Appendix I. to this report.

EXPENDITURE.

4. The total expenditure to the end of December, 1919, amounted to Rs. 13,883,395·74, of which Rs. 881,283·41 was expended during the year, as against Rs. 630,822·57 expended during 1918. The expenditure in the several drainage districts is given in tabular form in Appendix II. A sum of Rs. 89,117·54, which has been included in the total expenditure, is recoverable from other departments.

LABOUR.

5. The strength of the labour force averaged 1,101, as compared with an average of 1,055 in 1918. The maximum number on the roll was 1,208 in April, and the minimum number 1,007 in December. The pay roll averaged Rs. 39,234 a month, as against Rs. 23,967 in 1918.

STAFF.

6. The European staff is at present constituted as follows :—

Resident Engineer	Mr. M. R. Atkins.
Acting Resident Engineer	Mr. R. G. Waterhouse from September 12, 1919.
Assistant Engineer	L. G. Pilkington (agreement terminated in July, 1919).
Do.	Mr. M. Jeffery.*
Foreman Timberman	Mr. J. E. White.
Do.	Mr. R. Dingle.

The following members of the locally-recruited staff left the Department during the year :—

	Period of Service. Years.		Period of Service. Years.
Mr. V. P. Seneviratne, Head Draughtsman ..	16	Mr. N. D. Conrad, Draughtsman	7
Mr. P. P. Perera, Chief Pay Clerk ..	15	Mr. E. A. Fernando, Clerk	6
Mr. C. D. Fernando, Draughtsman ..	10	Mr. A. Muttiahpillai, Clerk	6
Mr. B. N. Fernando, Foreman ..	10	Mr. K. D. R. Perera, Record Draughtsman ..	5
Mr. J. Steyn, Assistant Foreman	10	Mr. A. D. Edwin, Clerk	4
Mr. S. Kandiah, Clerk	9		

* Temporarily transferred from Public Works Department to act as Chief Assistant Engineer during the absence of Mr. M. R. Atkins, who went on home leave in September.

CONNECTIONS.

7. No new sewers have been made available for connections during the year. The City Sanitation Engineer's reports give the following figures regarding the work done in 1918 and 1919 :—

	Total to December, 1919.	Progress in 1919.	Progress in 1918.
Number of premises drained ..	1,155 ..	36 ..	46
Number of water-closets installed ..	3,815 ..	200 ..	119
Number of earth-closets removed since January 1, 1913	1,526 ..	..	66
Number of water-carriage public latrines in use	30 ..	2 ..	1

Tipping depôts for night soil are in use at the following centres :—Price park, Symonds road, Quarry road, Urugodawatta road, Pickering's road, and Alutmawata road.

SEWERS AND RAIN-WATER DRAINS.

8. The reconstruction of the Suduwella channel was continued during the year, and the 6 feet portion completed. The 9 feet channel was nearing completion.

Sewer X 1 was completed for a length of 1,308 feet, up to the Kirillapone canal (the sanctioned length).

In Wellawatta (V and W districts) sewers were completed in 10th lane and the Galle road, also the extension of the rain-water drain V 17A to Laurie's road.

In Kollupitiya (T district) the construction of the rain-water drains was commenced along the Kollupitiya duplication and in the neighbourhood of Cambridge place.

It was found necessary to divert a portion of sewer H 1, from Blomendahl road towards the west, where the levels of the invert had been seriously affected by the weight of embankment on the new harbour railway lines.

The work of relaying portions of sewers A 78 and A 80 (Norris road) by Parsons road overhead bridge was also undertaken by this Department at the request of the Chairman, Municipal Council. These two 9-inch sewers had sunk to a considerable extent and cracked. The damage was due presumably to the weight of the new embankment, and these sewers are now being relaid on sheet piling, and the concrete bed is being reinforced.

PUMPING STATIONS.

9. The Western pumping station, where the plant has been installed, is now complete; it cannot, however, be brought into regular use until Wellawatta treatment works are finished, which will be about December, 1920. A portion of the Maligawatta pumping station plant was installed and the venturi meter tube fixed in position. Vuystwyke and Wellawatta pumping stations were completed during the year, except for their pumping machinery, which it is hoped will arrive from England shortly.

KOLLUPITIYA TREATMENT WORKS.

10. The three new wet-weather sedimentation tanks, with their detritus tanks, together with the 30-inch rising main and other subsidiary works, which were commenced in 1917, are now approaching completion. The other works taken in hand were the construction of the new circular sedimentation tanks Nos. 3, 4, and 5, which had been recently sanctioned. Apart from these, the only other work was the alteration to Nos. 3 and 4 septic tanks. These tanks which are part of a set of four in number were originally constructed as ordinary settling tanks, and are now being converted into two-storey sedimentation tanks.

WELLAWATTA TREATMENT WORKS.

11. Considerable progress was made throughout the year on this portion of the works. The main effluent channel, overflow culvert, and sludge channel were completed. The sewage sedimentation tanks (two with four detritus tanks) were completed to the underneath side of the coping, with the exception of the internal frame work and slabs. The construction of the coffer dam was completed and 190 feet of the 24-inch cast iron outfall pipes laid.

QUANTITIES.

2. The principal quantities of work completed to date were as follows :—

	Total to December, 1919.	Progress during 1919.	Progress during 1918.
Excavation, cubes (100 cubic feet)	229,048 ..	2,885 ..	4,304
Tunnels, lineal yards ..	43,742 ..	86 ..	524
Concrete and masonry cubes ..	40,917 ..	1,808 ..	1,492
Sewers, &c.; completed lineal yard	223,497 ..	2,121 ..	4,011

R. G. WATERHOUSE,
Acting Resident Engineer, Colombo Drainage Works.

Colombo, March 4, 1920.

APPENDIX I.

Estimate according to Drainage Districts.

Appertionment of Estimate.	Area provided for.	Estimated Population in 1951.	Total Estimate.	Estimate sanctioned to Date.
	Acres.		Rs.	Rs.
Harbour Scheme.				
Works	613	79,370	4,703,000	4,625,000
Land and Compensation	—	—	250,000	250,000
	613	79,370	4,953,000	4,875,000
Extensions.				
Main Sewer (extension)	—	—	969,000	839,000
Northern Pumping Station (extension)	—	—	255,000	125,000
Kolonnawa Treatment Works (extension)	—	—	2,735,000	703,000
Wellawatta Pumping Station (including portion of Mount Lavinia sewer)	—	—	300,000	284,000
Wellawatta Treatment Works	—	—	650,000	375,375
District D (extension)	37	2,590	177,000	—
Do. F	206	4,120	422,000	—
Do. G, including Vuystwyke Pumping Station	110	8,800	426,000	277,000
Do. H	253	12,650	801,000	321,500
Do. J	292	32,120	638,000	525,000
Do. K	96	16,360	195,000	195,000
Do. L	195	18,525	296,000	284,000
Do. Mg	207	33,120	548,000	394,500
Do. Mp, including Maligawatta Pumping Station	431	30,170	1,315,000	550,000
Do. N	277	9,695	619,000	524,000
Do. O, including Eastern Pumping Station	499	17,465	960,000	848,000
Do. P	109	3,270	233,000	233,000
Do. Q	71	2,130	116,000	116,000
Do. Rg	163	14,670	396,000	396,000
Do. Rp, including Slave Island Pumping Station	193	18,335	1,002,000	904,900
Do. S, including Pelwatta Pumping Station	88	5,280	382,000	341,000
Do. T	547	17,410	1,791,000	1,631,604
Do. U, including Western Pumping Station	124	5,360	388,000	338,000
Do. V, including Timbirigasyaya Pumping Station	289	7,225	629,000	15,000
Do. W	783	31,320	1,900,000	1,074,500
Do. X	132	3,300	261,000	131,000
Suduwella Channel Improvement	—	—	—	136,000
Land and Compensation	—	—	290,000	420,000
	5,725	373,285	23,572,000	16,900,379

* Districts draining to the Wellawatta treatment works (southern outfall).

APPENDIX II.

Expenditure according to Drainage Districts.

Expenditure.	Expenditure to December, 1919. Rs. c.	Expenditure to December, 1918. Rs. c.	Progress in 1919. Rs. c.
Harbour Scheme.			
Main Sewers ..	1,209,264 40	1,209,264 40	—
Districts A, B, C, D (part), and E	1,977,030 59	1,939,888 76	37,141 83
Harbour Pumping Station ..	205,504 18	201,419 75	4,084 43
Northern Pumping Station (first instalment)	386,235 51	386,235 39	0 12
Madampitiya Treatment Works (first instalment)	867,401 59	871,582 10	*4,180 51
Land and Compensation	243,333 99	243,333 99	—
	4,888,770 26	4,851,724 39	37,045 87
Extensions.			
Main Sewer (extension)	852,619 12	852,100 11	519 1
Northern Pumping Station (extension) ..	116,573 15	116,058 51	514 64
Madampitiya Treatment Works (extension)	568,138 66	458,485 64	109,653 2
Wellawatta Pumping Station ..	275,279 49	210,693 79	64,585 70
Wellawatta Treatment Works ..	393,992 19	142,747 92	251,244 27
District G, including Vuystwyke Pumping Station	300,828 50	236,085 70	64,742 80
Do. H	295,878 44	286,000 84	9,877 60
Do. J	543,157 75	530,490 11	12,667 64
Do. K	197,312 9	197,251 35	60 74
Do. L	220,812 33	220,799 60	12 73
Do. Mg	357,848 52	357,577 97	270 55
Do. Mp, including Maligawatta Pumping Station	454,001 15	451,457 60	2,543 55
Do. N	517,723 12	517,557 91	165 21
Do. O, including Eastern Pumping Station	871,394 42	870,628 3	766 39
Do. P	239,602 1	239,602 1	—
Do. Q	116,936 0	116,936 0	—
Do. Rg	397,158 15	397,085 34	72 81
Do. Rp, including Slave Island Pumping Station	895,909 41	895,703 31	206 10
Do. S, including Polwatta Pumping Station	332,795 51	328,826 22	3,969 29
Do. T ..	1,383,609 18	1,303,130 78	80,478 40
Do. U, including Western Pumping Station	343,075 64	285,182 47	57,893 17
Do. V	22,379 72	—	22,379 72
Do. W	1,415,764 66	1,399,954 72	15,809 94
Do. X	125,574 61	85,751 54	39,823 7
Suduwella Channel Improvement ..	123,339 26	—	123,339 26
Land and Compensation	†375,774 47	373,006 99	2,767 48
	16,626,247 81	15,724,838 85	901,408 96
Municipal Rain-water Drains ..	—	65,604 17	*65,604 17
Preliminary Works (balance of expenditure still to be charged to permanent works) ..	13,663 34	20,310 57	*6,647 23
General Charges (balance of expenditure still to be charged to permanent works)	1,668 29	534 75	1,133 54
Stock Balances (plant, tools, stores, &c.) ..	241,816 30	190,823 99	50,992 31
Total ..	16,883,395 74	16,002,112 33	881,283 41

* Reduction.

† Includes Rs. 89,117·54 cost of acquisition of land for Kollupitiya duplication, to be subsequently recovered from Improvement Scheme Funds.

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